

10-K

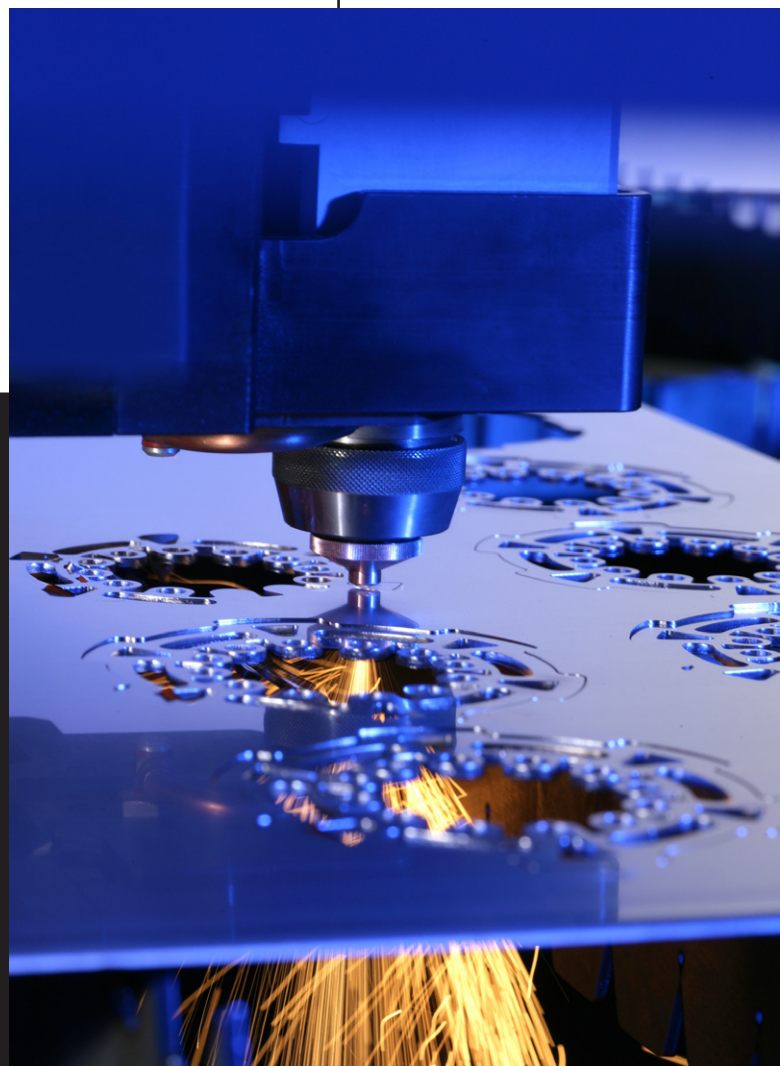
Fiscal Year 2009

Oct. 1, 2008 - Sep. 30, 2009

ROFIN-SINAR Technologies Inc.

NASDAQ: RSTI

Prime Standard: ISIN US7750431022



FORM 10-K
ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC.
FISCAL YEAR 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009

- 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: 000-21377

ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

<u>Delaware</u> (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	<u>38-3306461</u> (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
<u>40984 Concept Drive, Plymouth, MI</u> (Address of principal executive offices)	<u>48170</u> (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (734) 455-5400

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per Share Rights Associated with common stock, par value \$0.01 per Share	The NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a 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 Section 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 whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) 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 definition of "accelerated filer", "large 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 aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant based upon the closing price of the common stock on March 30, 2009 (the last business day of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter) as reported by the NASDAQ Global Select Market was approximately \$462,310,622. For the purposes hereof, "affiliates" include all executive officers and directors of the registrant.

28,994,296 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, were outstanding as of November 20, 2009.

Certain sections of the Company's Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with the Company's 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in March 2010 are incorporated by reference herein at Part III, Items 10-14.

ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC.

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PART I

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the “Reform Act”). Forward-looking statements include all statements that do not relate solely to historical or current facts, and can be identified by the use of words such as “may”, “believe”, “will”, “expect”, “project”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “plan” or “continue”. These forward-looking statements are based on the current plans and expectations of our management and are subject to a number of uncertainties and risks that could significantly affect our current plans and expectations, as well as future results of operations and financial condition.

These factors include (among others):

- downturns in the machine tool, automotive, semiconductor electronics, and photovoltaic industries which may have, in the future, a material adverse effect on sales and profitability of the Company;
- the ability of the Company’s OEM-customers to incorporate its laser products into their systems;
- the impact of exchange rate fluctuations, which may be significant because a substantial portion of the Company’s operations is located overseas;
- the level of competition and the ability of the Company to compete in the markets for its products;
- the Company’s ability to develop new and enhanced products to meet market demand or to adequately utilize its existing technology;
- third party infringement of the Company’s proprietary technology or third party claims against the Company for the infringement or misappropriation of their proprietary rights;
- competing technologies that are similar to or that serve the same uses as the Company’s technology;
- the scope of patent protection that the Company is able to obtain or maintain;
- the Company’s ability to efficiently manage the risks associated with its international operations; and
- the other risks described under “ITEM 1A - Risk Factors”.

In making these forward-looking statements, we claim the protection of the safe-harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Reform Act. We do not assume any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions, or changes in other factors affecting such forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

COMPANY OVERVIEW AND HISTORY

Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. was incorporated in 1996 under the laws of the State of Delaware and is a NASDAQ listed Company. We are a leader in the design, development, engineering, manufacturing and marketing of laser-based products, primarily used for cutting, welding and marking a wide range of materials. In this report, the terms “Company”, “Rofin”, “RSTI”, “we”, “us”, and “our” mean Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc., and all entities included in our consolidated financial statements

Lasers are a non-contact technology for material processing, which have several advantages compared to conventional manufacturing tools that are desirable in industrial applications. The Company’s lasers all deliver a high-quality beam at guaranteed power outputs and feature compact design, high processing speed, flexibility, low operating and maintenance costs and easy integration into the customer’s production process. As a technological leader in CO₂, solid-state lasers and diode lasers, the Company is able to meet a broad range of its customers’ material processing requirements.

The fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, was strongly influenced by the severe economic downturn in the global economy. Fiscal year sales were negatively impacted by postponed shipments and order cancellations in various industries. With very few exceptions, we experienced diminished demand across all industries. The Company took action to reduce its worldwide cost structure to address the declined global business without sacrificing its goal of broadening its customer base. These actions included labor cost reductions (in both hours and headcount), and elimination of non-critical services provided by third parties. Due to the effect of lower fixed cost absorption and additional costs related to headcount reductions, we reported a significant reduction in net income, compared to fiscal year 2008.

Based on the revised 2008 industry data of the Optoelectronics Report for laser products used for macro (cutting and welding) applications and marking and micro (fine cutting, fine welding, perforating and structuring) applications combined, the Company had a worldwide market share (based on sales volume) in 2008 of approximately 23%. Due to the severe global economic downturn there are no reliable industry forecasts available for 2009 to calculate market share. The Company has sold more than 49,000 laser sources since 1975 and currently has over 3,000 active customers (including multinational companies with multiple facilities purchasing from the Company). During fiscal 2009, 2008, and 2007, approximately 40%, 41%, and 43%, respectively, of the Company's revenues related to sales of laser products for macro applications, approximately 12%, 10%, and 9% respectively, related to sales of components, and approximately 48%, 49%, and 48%, respectively, related to sales of laser products for marking and micro applications.

Through its global manufacturing, distribution and service network, the Company provides a comprehensive range of laser sources and laser-based system solutions to the following principal target markets: the machine tool, automotive, the semiconductor, electronics, and photovoltaic industries. The Company sells directly to end-users and to original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") (principally in the machine tool industry) that integrate Rofin's laser sources with other system components. Many of Rofin's customers are among the largest global participants in their respective industries. During fiscal 2009, 2008, and 2007, 20%, 25%, and 23%, respectively, of the Company's sales were in North America, 57%, 51%, and 55%, respectively, were in Europe, and 23%, 24%, and 22%, respectively, were in Asia. See Note 15, "Geographic Information", to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

On November 7, 2007, the Board of Directors approved a 2-for-1 stock split. The stock split was in the form of a dividend of one share of common stock on each outstanding share and the distribution date was December 5, 2007, for shareholders of record as of November 22, 2007. All share and per share amounts disclosed in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and Statement of Operations and Notes 13, 18, and 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements have been adjusted to reflect the 2-for-1 stock split. The Board also approved a stock buyback plan. The stock buyback program was completed May 19, 2008. The Company bought back approximately 2.8 million shares for an amount of \$120.0 million.

Effective October 22, 2004, the remaining 17% of the share capital of Rofin-Baasel Espana S.L. was purchased by the Company through RSTE under an option agreement between the Company and the former minority shareholder.

On December 9, 2004, the Company purchased an additional 5% of the share capital of Rofin-Sinar U.K. Ltd. ("RS UK") through Rofin-Sinar Technologies Europe S.L. ("RSTE") under an option agreement between the Company and the minority shareholders. The Company held 76% of the share capital as a result of this purchase. On December 2, 2005, the Company purchased an additional 4% of the share capital of RS UK through RSTE under this option agreement. The Company held 80% of the share capital of RS UK as a result of this purchase. This purchase resulted in goodwill of \$0.5 million. On December 2, 2006, the Company purchased an additional 1% of the share capital of RS UK through RSTE under this option agreement. This purchase resulted in goodwill of \$0.2 million. Finally, effective December 3, 2007, the Company purchased the remaining 19% of the share capital of RS UK through RSTE under this option agreement. The Company now holds 100% of the share capital of RS UK. This purchase resulted in goodwill of \$5.6 million.

Effective October 1, 2005, the Company formed DILAS Diode Laser Inc. in Tucson, Arizona, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Rofin-Sinar Inc.

On March 23, 2006, the Company acquired 40% of the share capital of H2B Photonics GmbH, Garbsen (Germany) through its wholly owned subsidiary Carl Baasel Lasertechnik GmbH & Co. KG (“CBL”). H2B Photonics GmbH specializes in the development, manufacturing and sales of laser-based systems used to cut brittle materials, such as glass, to produce perfectly cut edges. Effective May 14, 2007, the Company purchased an additional 45% of the share capital of H2B Photonics GmbH, Garbsen (Germany) through its wholly-owned subsidiary Carl Baasel Lasertechnik GmbH. The Company currently holds 85% of the share capital of H2B Photonics GmbH. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$0.1 million.

Effective May 1, 2006, the Company formed Rofin-Baasel Canada Ltd. in Mississauga (Canada) as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Rofin-Sinar, Inc.

Effective February 28, 2007, the Company acquired 80% of the common stock of m2k-laser GmbH, Freiburg (Germany), through its wholly-owned subsidiary Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH. m2k-laser GmbH develops and manufactures semiconductor lasers based on the III-V compounds GaAs and GaSb for use predominantly in the scientific industry. The same components can also be used for pumping solid-state lasers, which are used for material processing. Additionally the parties have agreed on a put/call option exercisable beginning in 2012 for the remaining 20% of the common stock. Accordingly, the Company’s financial statements present m2k-laser GmbH as if it was 100%-owned. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$0.6 million.

Effective March 28, 2007, the Company acquired 100% of the common stock of Corelase Oy, Tampere (Finland). Corelase Oy has considerable experience in semiconductors, optics, and fiber technology. Its product lines include fiber-coupled diode laser systems, continuous-wave and ultra short pulse mode-locked fiber laser systems, and components such as diode lasers for a wide range of material processing applications. The terms of the purchase include payment of deferred purchase price based on Corelase Oy achieving certain financial targets. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$6.9 million.

Effective April 05, 2007, the Company acquired 100% of the common stock of ES Technology Ltd., Oxford, (UK), through its wholly-owned subsidiary Rofin-Baasel UK Ltd. ES Technology Ltd. develops customized laser marking system solutions based on various laser technologies and distributes a number of optical devices and components into Northern European territories from several American suppliers via its subsidiary, Laser Service (Oxford) Ltd. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$0.7 million.

Effective January 24, 2008, the Company purchased Nufern, one of the world’s largest independent manufacturers of specialty fibers and fiber laser modules serving a wide range of industries, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. During fiscal year 2009, the Company settled an earn-out agreement with the former Nufern owners for an aggregate of \$5.0 million and finalized its valuation of the identified intangible assets related to this acquisition. As a result, a total adjustment amounting to a net decrease of \$3.7 million was made to the amount of goodwill recorded. This purchase resulted in final goodwill of \$2.9 million.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, the Company formed Dilas Diodelaser China Company Ltd. in Nanjing (China) through its 95%-owned subsidiary Dilas Diodenlaser GmbH.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, the Company formed Nanjing Eastern Technologies Company Ltd. in Nanjing (China) as an 80%-owned subsidiary.

Effective July 1, 2008, the Company formed Rofin-Baasel Swiss AG in Biel (Switzerland) as a wholly-owned subsidiary through its wholly-owned subsidiary Rofin-Sinar Technologies Europe S.L.

Effective March 11, 2009, the Company made the final payment for the outstanding earn-out, and acquired the remaining 10% of the share capital of Optoskand AB through its wholly-owned subsidiary Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH under an option agreement. This purchase resulted in additional goodwill of \$0.7 million.

Effective April 9, 2009, the Company acquired 80% of the equity of China-based Nanjing Eastern Laser Company Ltd. (“NELC”) through two separate cash transactions. NELC's product lines are largely comprised of high power, fast-axial flow CO₂ lasers, with a power range up to 3 kW as well as NC-based laser processing equipment. This purchase resulted in a preliminary goodwill calculation of approximately \$4.3 million.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

The Company's business strategy is to maximize shareholder value by (i) strengthening its position as a leading supplier to the global market for macro (cutting and welding) applications; (ii) capitalizing on its leadership position in marking applications; (iii) extending its position in micro (fine cutting, fine welding, perforating and structuring applications; (iv) cross-selling its various laser products to its existing large customer base; (v) enlarging its market coverage geographically and by developing new applications, and (vi) strengthening its product portfolio and customer base through acquisitions.

The Company believes that the major sources of its future growth will be the following:

- **Developing New Laser Products through Technological Innovation:** Product innovation in response to evolving customer needs for increased output power, greater penetration and higher processing speeds is a key component of the Company's strategy. The Company is currently focusing its research and development activity on expanding the output power range of its CO₂, diffusion cooled, wave-guide Slab lasers and enhancing the performance of its line of high power, fast-flow CO₂ lasers. The Company is also expanding its series of end and side pumped, solid-state lasers for marking and micro applications. In addition, the Company is actively engaged in the research and development of its low- and high-power fiber laser family to further expand its solid-state laser range for marking, micro and macro applications. In addition, R&D is focused on expanding our component product range, especially in the field of passive and active fibers, laser diodes, power supplies and fiber delivery systems.
- **Focusing on Cross-Selling to Existing Customers in Target Markets:** The Company intends to continue to focus its sales and marketing activities on its traditional target markets (the machine tool, automotive, semiconductor and electronics industries) as well as those markets it has entered more recently (the medical device, flexible packaging and photovoltaic industries). The Company has targeted and will continue to target these industries because they use advanced manufacturing processes that require continuing investments to improve production efficiency and because the Company has significant market presence in these sectors. To exploit its opportunities by developing new applications for existing laser technologies, the Company is further exploring the potential for use of its high-power, Q-Switch, diode pumped, solid-state laser for edge ablation in the photovoltaic industry or surface applications such as cleaning of materials. In addition, building on the success of its laser marking of small integrated circuits, the Company intends to develop new applications, such as fine welding and micro soldering for the semiconductor and electronics industry. In the packaging industry, the Company is seeking new opportunities for foil perforation based on its extensive knowledge of paper perforation with lasers. In the photovoltaic industry the Company intends to further exploit structuring applications for its macro and micro laser products such as scribing of thin film solar cells. For flexible solar cell production the Company is developing roll-to-roll turnkey system solutions for scribing, drilling and marking applications.
- **Capitalizing on Global Presence to Attract New Customers:** The Company intends to capitalize on its customer base and the presence of its manufacturing, sales and service operations in the three principal geographic markets in which its customers operate (North America, Europe and the Asia/Pacific region) to increase market share in its existing industrial and geographic markets. The Company believes its global manufacturing, distribution and service network allows it to be more responsive to customers' needs and positions it to expand into additional promising markets which offer high long-term potential for growth.
- **Offering Customized Solutions based on Standard Platforms:** While the Company offers a wide range of laser applications and develops customized solutions for its customers, these applications and solutions are built on a focused number of product families comprised of standardized laser sources. For example, for its OEM-customers in the machine tool industry, the Company provides customized

power supply packaging services. For its marking customers, the Company combines its standard laser marker with customized parts handling and software. For its micro applications customers, the Company delivers its standard laser sources in different customized packages. The Company believes that this product strategy has contributed to increases in product sales and intends to continue offering focused customization services and pursuing its initiatives to standardize its core products so as to lower its production costs and continue to improve its profitability.

- **Acquiring Complementary Business Operations or Products:** Since 1997 the Company has successfully completed and integrated thirteen acquisitions, including its acquisitions of Dilas (1997), assets of Palomar Technologies UK Ltd. (1998), Rasant-Alcotec Beschichtungstechnik GmbH (1999), Baasel Lasertech (2000), Z-Laser S.A. (2001), Optoskand AB (2004), PRC Laser Corporation and Lee Laser, Inc. (2004), H2B Photonics GmbH (2006 and 2007), ES Technologies Ltd. (2007), Corelase Oy (2007), m2k-laser GmbH (2007), Nufern (2008) and NELC (2009). Management believes that, collectively, these acquisitions have advanced the Company's worldwide expansion, consolidated the Company's position in the industrial laser material processing market and contributed to the Company's financial performance during the last several years. The Company will continue to seek opportunities to make value-based acquisitions that complement its business operations, broaden its product offerings or provide access to new geographical markets.

THE INDUSTRIAL LASER MARKET FOR MATERIAL PROCESSING

Over the past 35 years, lasers have revolutionized industrial manufacturing and have been used increasingly to provide reliable, flexible, non-contact, compact and high-speed alternatives to conventional technologies for processing various kinds of metal and non-metal materials in a broad range of advanced manufacturing applications. The industrial laser market is generally considered to be made up of laser sources sold for industrial applications including material processing, medical therapeutic, instrumentation, research, telecommunications, optical storage, entertainment, image recording, inspection, measurement and control, bar-code scanning, and other end-uses.

LASER TECHNOLOGY

The term "laser" is an acronym for "Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation". Lasers were first developed in the early 1960s in the United States. A laser consists of an active lasing medium that gives off its own light (radiation) when excited, an optical resonator with a partially-reflective output mirror at one end, a fully-reflective rear mirror at the other that permits the light to bounce back and forth between the mirrors through the lasing medium, and an external energy source used to excite the lasing medium. A laser works by causing the energy source to excite (pump) the lasing medium, which converts the energy from the source into an emission consisting of particles of light (photons). These photons stimulate the release of more photons, as they are reflected between the two mirrors, which form the resonator. The resulting build-up in the number of photons is emitted in the form of a laser beam through an output port or "window". By changing the energy and the lasing medium, different wavelengths and types of laser light can be produced. The laser produces light from the lasing medium to achieve the desired intensity, uniformity and wavelength through a series of reflective mirrors. The heat generated by the excitation of the lasing medium is dissipated through a cooling mechanism, which varies according to the type of laser technology.

Lasers are used for material processing because of the excellent focusability of laser beams. When focused through lenses and mirrors, the energy density in the focus spot is so high that metals and other materials can be melted and vaporized. The principal factors that distinguish different types of lasers and determine the particular laser suitable for a specific application are pulse duration, wavelength, output power, spatial coherence and cost per watt of laser power.

The three principal types of laser technologies currently used for material processing are CO₂ lasers, solid-state lasers and diode lasers.

CO₂ lasers, which use CO₂ gas as the lasing medium, are divided into high-power (above 500 watts) and low-power (below 500 watts) applications. There are two methods for CO₂ excitation, radio frequency ("RF" or "HF") and direct current ("DC") excitation. Most high-power CO₂ lasers are based on gas flow, in which a continuous supply of fresh laser gas flows through the laser cavity to create the energy necessary for excitation.

Due to their ability to generate comparatively high levels of continuous-wave (“CW”) power, CO₂ lasers are a particularly attractive laser medium for material processing applications. Material processing applications for CO₂ laser sources vary according to the power output and configuration of the laser system. The primary applications for high-power CO₂ lasers are cutting and welding of metal. Low-power CO₂ lasers are used principally for marking, cutting and engraving of non-metal materials. While both low- and high-power CO₂ lasers are used for cutting, the materials they are used to process and their physical size can vary significantly.

Solid-state lasers use flash lamps or laser diodes as source of excitation and are referred to as “flash-lamp-pumped” or “diode-pumped” lasers. The lasing medium is a solid-state crystal, generally in the form of a rod or a disc. Widely used crystal rod material is either Neodymium Yttrium Aluminium Garnet (Nd:YAG) or Neodymium Vanadate (Nd:YVO₄). The rod is positioned in a cavity, which is either a gold or ceramic reflector, and pumped using flash lamps or laser diodes from the side, or alternatively the rod is pumped from its ends with laser diodes. Typical output powers vary from 3 to 1,000 watts from a single rod and output powers in the multiple kilowatt range can be achieved by combining several cavities within a resonator. In the “disc design” the lasing medium is a thin crystal (typically Ytterbium:YAG) disc, which is excited by laser diodes in an optical multi-pass configuration. By using multiple thin disc laser heads within one resonator, several kilowatts of power can be generated. Fiber lasers have their origin in low-power information and communication applications and since 2003 have undergone a rapid development towards higher output powers, which makes this technology also interesting for higher-power material processing applications. The lasing medium, typically Ytterbium, is contained in a waveguide (the fiber itself) and surrounded by a cladding which guides the pump light to the lasing medium. With in-fiber components like fiber bragg gratings (mirrors), tapered fiber bundles (pump light couplers), taps (beam splitters) and delivery fibers, from the generation of the light to the delivery of the light to the work piece, can be realized in an “all-in-fiber” technology. Today, a kilowatt of laser power can be generated from a single fiber not bigger in diameter than a human hair. Higher power can be generated by bundeling multiple fibers.

Diode lasers or laser diodes are based on special semiconductor structures on a Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) die to generate laser light. A typical 10 mm long laser diode bar contains approximately 25 single laser emitters. When mounted on a specially designed, highly-efficient heat sink, a laser diode bar is able to produce up to 100 watts of laser output power. A single high-power laser diode module consists of: (1) a semiconductor laser diode-bar; (2) a high-efficient heat sink, on which the laser bar is mounted; and optional (3) a micro-lens system, which is mounted in front of the laser bar to collimate or focus the light. Optical output power can be increased by combining the beamlets of several laser diode modules on top of each other. Through optical combination of such modules, output powers in the kilowatt range can be achieved. Diode lasers typically have larger spot diameters when focused, and are typically used for surface treatment, micro-hardening, soldering, and plastic welding.

THE COMPANY’S LASER PRODUCTS

The Company distinguishes itself from the majority of its competitors who specialize in only one or two of the three principal laser technologies for material processing by offering its customers CO₂, solid-state and diode laser sources and solutions in a variety of configurations and options. As a technological leader in CO₂ lasers, solid-state, and diode lasers, the Company is able to meet a broad range of its customers’ cutting, welding, and marking requirements. The Company’s lasers all deliver a high-quality beam at guaranteed power outputs and feature compact design, high processing speed, flexibility, low operating and maintenance costs, and easy integration into the customer’s production process. The Company’s engineers and other technical experts work directly with the customer in the Company’s applications centers to develop and customize the optimal solution for the customer’s manufacturing requirements.

The Company currently offers a comprehensive range of laser products and related services for three principal material processing applications:

- Cutting, welding, and surface treatment (macro applications);
- marking; and
- fine cutting, fine welding, micro drilling, and micro structuring (micro applications).

Besides offering laser systems for some specialized niche applications, the Company works directly with its customers to develop and customize optimal solutions for their unique manufacturing requirements. In developing its laser-based solutions, the Company offers customers its expertise in:

- product development and manufacturing services based on more than 30 years of laser technology experience and applications know-how;
- application and process development, which means developing new laser-based applications for manufacturing customers and assisting them in integrating lasers into their production processes;
- system engineering, which means advising customers on machine design, including tooling, automation and controls for customers in need of “turn-key” solutions; and
- extensive after-sales support of its laser products, including technical support, field service, maintenance and training programs, and rapid spare parts delivery.

The following table sets forth the Company’s net sales of laser products used for macro applications, laser products used for marking and micro applications, and components in fiscal 2009, 2008, and 2007:

Product Category*	September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
		(in thousands)	
Laser macro products	\$ 140,362	\$ 238,518	\$ 205,772
Laser marking and micro products	168,131	279,123	231,920
Components	41,086	57,637	41,983
	<u>\$ 349,579</u>	<u>\$ 575,278</u>	<u>\$ 479,675</u>

* For each laser product category, net sales include sales of service (including training, maintenance and repair) and spare parts.

The laser sources sold by the Company consist of a laser head (containing the lasing medium, resonator, source of excitation, resonator mirrors and cooling mechanism), power supply, and microcontroller (for control and monitoring). Selected laser systems provided by our Company are equipped with the uniform operating concept “ROFIN Control Unit” (RCU). RCU is a real-time laser and handling control device, which allows control of any laser mode. The user interface allows full access from a terminal (for instance a touch screen) that is located directly on the machines, or via a preceding PC with an Ethernet connection. The standardized ROFIN Control Network (RCN) allows the extended diagnosis of all laser components via the Intranet, the Internet, or WLAN. With the open PLC programming system customers can individually adapt the process sequence.

For a more detailed discussion of the components of a laser source, see “Laser Technology”. Products are offered in different configurations and utilize different design principles according to the desired application.

The following table sets forth the Company's product categories by principal markets and principal applications:

<u>PRODUCT CATEGORY</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL MARKETS</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL APPLICATIONS</u>
Laser macro products	Machine tool	Cutting and welding of metals
	Automotive	Cutting and welding of metals
Laser marking products	Semiconductor and electronics	Marking of integrated circuits, electronic components, smart cards
	Automotive	Marking of labels and car components
Laser micro products	Medical devices, semiconductor and electronics, photovoltaic, dental and jewelry	Spot welding, fine cutting, micro structuring
	Packaging and paper industry	Perforating of cigarette tip paper and plastic foils
Components	Laser industry	

LASER MACRO PRODUCTS

The Company's business strategy for its macro laser business is to grow its revenues by:

- increasing its market share in its existing CO₂ laser market through increased sales of its low and high power, diffusion cooled, wave-guide Slab lasers and fast-axial flow CO₂ lasers;
- developing diffusion-cooled Slab lasers with higher output power to achieve higher welding depths or faster cutting speeds and thereby widen their potential usage;
- further developing the Remote Welding, Tube Welding, Profile Welding, and Scanner Welding System concepts;
- continuing research and product engineering for its solid-state laser series, including the high-power fiber laser, to further penetrate the market and to further increase the output power for specific applications.

The Company's family of CO₂ laser products for macro applications, and their principal markets and applications, are discussed below.

<u>LASER SERIES</u>	<u>POWER RANGE</u>	<u>MODE OF EXCITATION</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL MARKETS</u>	<u>APPLICATIONS</u>
DC Slab Series	1.0 kW - 8.0 kW	High frequency	Machine tool Automotive	Cutting and welding
SC Series	100 W - 600 W	High frequency	Machine tool Automotive Packaging	Cutting and structuring
XL Series	1.0 kW - 1.5 kW	Direct current	Machine tool	Cutting and welding
STS Series	2.0 kW - 5.0 kW	Direct current	Machine tool	Cutting and welding
FH Series	6.0 kW - 8.0 kW	Direct current	Machine tool	Cutting and welding
SM Series	1.0 kW - 3.0 kW	Direct current	Machine tool	Cutting and welding

The Company believes that it is the only laser manufacturer of diffusion cooled, Slab-based lasers in the high-power range. In the DC Slab Series laser design, a radio-frequency excited gas discharge occurs between two water-cooled electrodes that have a large surface area that permits maximum heat dissipation. Principal markets for the Slab Series lasers are the machine tool and automotive industries.

The Company's XL, STS, FH, and SM Series fast-axial flow CO₂ lasers are used for both cutting and welding applications and are marketed under the PRC and NELC brand. In the fast-axial flow principle, the gas discharge occurs in a tube in the same direction as the resonator, through which the laser gas mixture flows at a high speed. XL, STS, FH, and SM Series products are used primarily by the machine tool industry.

The Company's SC Series diffusion cooled, wave-guide CO₂ lasers are developed and produced by Rofin-Sinar UK Ltd. The SC Series are sealed-off lasers, which are also based on the Slab laser principle used for the DC Slab Series. These lasers are used mainly for cutting and structuring applications. Principal markets are the machine tool, automotive, and packaging industries.

The Company's family of solid-state laser products for macro applications, and their principal markets, are discussed below.

LASER SERIES	POWER RANGE	MODE OF EXCITATION	PRINCIPAL MARKETS	APPLICATIONS
DS Series	1.0 kW - 3.0 kW	Laser diodes	Automotive	Cutting and welding
LY Products	1.0 kW	Flash lamp	Automotive	Cutting and welding
DQ Series	500 W - 1.0 W	Laser diodes	Automotive, Consumer electronics, Photovoltaic	Surface treatment
FL Series	1.0 kW - 2.0 kW	Laser diodes	Automotive Machine tool	Cutting and welding

Rofin's DS/LY Series of continuous wave, solid-state lasers are designed exclusively for use with flexible fiber-optic beam delivery systems, making them particularly well-suited for integration into complex production systems for cutting and welding applications. The key competitive advantages of the DS Series lasers are the fact that they are diode-pumped and that they are designed to allow multiple power output configurations. These configurations include continuous-wave, pulsed and power ramping modes, which allow Rofin to address a wide range of customer applications. In addition, several features of the DS Series laser are designed for easy maintenance, such as the simple modular resonator design, easily accessed power supply and PC-based controller equipped with a modem, which allows communication with a remote service center. The diode pumping technology is characterized by high beam quality and high efficiency. These lasers are used principally in the automotive industry. The LY product is a flash lamp pumped, solid-state laser mainly targeting low price markets. The Company's DQ Series of Q switched, solid-state lasers are designed for applications such as removal, cleaning, and insulation of various materials in the automotive, consumer electronics and photovoltaic markets. To meet the different demands of these target markets, DQ Series lasers offer a couple of set up options which differ in power, pulse energy, and number of laser sources per unit. The Company's FL Series of high-brightness single or multi-mode fiber lasers use special fiber optics as the active medium. These fiber lasers are suitable for classic cutting and welding applications as well as for new applications such as remote cutting. In contrast to common laser concepts in which the created laser beam switches repeatedly between air and the active medium, this laser beam does not leave the fiber optic before entering the working process optic (single mode) or the beam switch (multi mode) with subsequent launching into the working process. Due to this "all-in-fiber" technology the risk of contamination can be eliminated. Beam switches and energy splitters are available options allowing up to four work cells to be operated with only one laser.

The Company's family of diode laser products for welding, soldering and surface treatment applications, and their principal markets, are discussed below.

LASER SERIES	POWER RANGE	MODE OF EXCITATION	PRINCIPAL MARKETS	APPLICATIONS
Diode Lasers	10 W - 3.6 kW	Direct current	Electronics Machine tool Medical device Automotive Photovoltaic	Soldering Surface treatment Plastic welding Plastic welding Soldering, surface treatment

The Company's diode lasers are designed to meet the requirements of a wide range of welding, soldering, and surface treatment applications. The Company's high-power laser diodes can be stacked into arrays achieving output powers in the multiple kilowatt range. In addition to their use in the automotive, machine tool, and electronics markets, these lasers are also sold into the medical device and research markets.

LASER MARKING PRODUCTS

The Company entered the laser-marking business in 1989 when it acquired Laser Optronic GmbH from Coherent General Inc. and designed and introduced the "PowerLine" laser marker. Since then the Company has developed a broad line of market leading laser markers that deliver optimal results in terms of quality and speed on a wide range of materials. Based on its vast experience, Rofin offers standardized and customized laser marking systems in different power ranges and wavelengths for use in various industrial segments. Strength and experience in research and development, application and software ensure innovative, standardized and tailored solutions which meet most exigent customer demands. The Company's laser marking products incorporate high value-added software – VisualLaser Marker and LaserCAD – that provide the customer full control of the laser marking process.

The Company believes that the following factors have contributed to the growth that it has experienced in the laser marking business:

- the Company's ability to tailor its laser marking solutions to the customer's requirements;
- the Company's expertise in solid-state laser beam power, mode structure and high-frequency switching capability which provides optimal quality in terms of marking contrast and speed on a wide variety of materials;
- the Company's proprietary software – VisualLaserMarker and LaserCAD which provides an interface between the laser marking products and the customer's computers and supports a broad range of network communication software; and
- the Company's focus on innovation, which is reflected in cutting-edge products that satisfy standard as well as complex market requirements.

The Company's business strategy for its laser marking business is four-fold:

- to expand its position in worldwide laser marking markets with particular focus on the semiconductor, electronics, automotive, and smart card industries;
- to offer a balanced product portfolio covering different technologies that addresses high-end and general application markets;
- to pursue application development for existing and new products; and
- to capitalize on its installed base of lasers by cross-selling the Company's products to its existing customers.

The Company's family of laser marking products is as follows:

LASER SERIES	POWER RANGE	MODE OF EXCITATION	PRINCIPAL MARKETS	APPLICATIONS
PowerLine StarMark Series	2 W – 100 W	Laser diodes, Flash lamps or CO ₂	Semiconductor, Electronics, General marking applications	Integrated circuit marking, marking of metals plastics and organic materials, Day and Night design, Smart card marking
MultiScan	100 W	High frequency	Packaging	Consumer goods marking
LabelMarker Series	Stand-alone laser based system		Automotive Non-automotive	Label marking Label marking
EasyMark	Laser workstation		General marking applications, Medical components, Tool industry	Metal and plastics marking
EasyJewel	Laser workstation		Jewelry marking	Metal marking
CombiLine Series	Laser workstation for integration of a wide range of Rofin laser markers		General marking applications	Metal and plastics marking

PowerLine/StarMark Series – The Company's standard PowerLine and StarMark laser marking products consist of a range of lasers with output power from 2 watts to 100 watts with a galvo-head, a personal computer with state-of-the-art processor and Rofin's proprietary VisualLaserMarker and LaserCAD software. The modular design of the PowerLine and StarMark markers with 19" components enable the customers to order the most suitable configuration for their production processes or systems (e.g. OEM-customers may order the laser head and 19" modules, for easy integration into the system specified by the end-user). The PowerLine and StarMark solid-state lasers incorporate either diode modules or a dual or single lamp ceramic cavity design both of which result in higher output power (and therefore higher marking speeds), and high beam quality (and therefore constant and reliable marking quality), and longer service intervals. New-generation, completely air-cooled solutions ensure further increase in efficiency in addition to a compact size. PowerLine marking products are also available with fiber lasers with output power of 20 watts or higher (i.e. with PowerLine F 20), ensuring higher energy efficiency and therefore reduced operating costs. The Company's proprietary VisualLaserMarker and LaserCAD software provide customers with a user-friendly software environment that allows them to select fonts, import graphics, preview marking and control all laser parameters and job programs. Special options and accessories include a double marking head allowing speeds of up to 1,200 characters per second in certain applications (most notably marking of integrated circuits), as well as beam-switching and -splitting options for marking of products in multiple production lines using a single laser. Their main application - among a wide variety of possible applications - is marking in the semiconductor and electronics industries.

MultiScan VS – This vector scanning marker utilizes a 100 watts sealed-off CO₂ laser and features the ability to mark components that are moving at high speeds. The main application is the marking of consumer goods in the packaging industry.

LabelMarker Advanced – This stand alone, laser-based system is Rofin's state-of-the art solution when it comes to high demands concerning speed and reliability in the process of label marking. The LabelMarker Advanced ensures high efficiency and a short marking time due to an integrated, powerful laser. As a comprehensive all-in-one solution, the LabelMarker Advanced is compact and comfortable. This laser system with a class 1 safety rating can be used in any production area without additional safety requirements.

LabelMarker Compact – This all-in-one desktop label marker combines performance and flexibility with the ability to mark virtually any conventional label material. The user interface with an integrated, comfortable touch panel provides for routine operation and the selection of pre-defined marking layouts. The LabelMarker Compact operates with efficient and low-maintenance thermoelectric cooling. It requires no external water

supply and can be connected to any power outlet from 110 V to 240 V. A network interface is available for integration into production control networks.

EasyMark – The EasyMark is a class 1 transportable desktop device. The 110 V to 230 V connection and integrated cooling based on thermo-electrical technology guarantee quick and easy initial operation. The EasyMark offers a program-controlled z-axis and a rotary axis which can optionally be integrated. An aluminum T-slot plate facilitates mounting of customer-specific work piece carriers. Processing of work pieces of different size and shape is thus possible.

EasyJewel – The EasyJewel is a transportable desktop device with a class 1 safety rating specially developed to mark jewelry. The laser system offers the benefits of non-contact, abrasion-resistant, permanent marking onto almost any type of precious material with high speed and precision. Special machine features include quick and exact loading of regular and special shapes, jogging function to reach optimum marking position and various software capabilities.

CombiLine Flexible/CombiLine Advanced – These compact laser workstations have been designed for small and medium-size batches. They integrate a wide range of Rofin laser markers depending on the customer's specific application. Supply units are incorporated in the housing to provide efficient use of the floor space. Different versions either with rotary or work table with various axes enable exact adaptation to the required tasks.

LASER MICRO PRODUCTS

After the acquisition of Baasel Lasertech in 2000, the Company formed a separate sales and marketing group focused on micro applications. This group markets and sells a broad range of laser products, including lamp pumped, pulsed, fiber and other solid-state lasers for various spot welding and fine cutting applications, CO₂ Slab lasers for perforating applications, Q switched, solid-state lasers for surface structuring and diode lasers for soldering and plastic welding applications. The Company's business strategy for its micro applications business is to:

- further increase its share of the spot welding market in the jewelry industry and develop customers in other industries, such as the consumer electronics industry that use a similar product and technology for industrial applications;
- focus on manufacturers of medical instruments and implants within the medical device industry using mainly the applications cutting and welding;
- increase its sales of perforating systems to the packaging industry for applications like easy-tear and special perforated foils for food packaging that allow the transfer of air and keep moisture in packaged goods;
- increase its sales in the photovoltaic market with different applications; and
- develop new markets for glass cutting and other applications

The Company's family of laser products for micro applications is as follows:

LASER SERIES	POWER RANGE	MODE OF EXCITATION	PRINCIPAL MARKETS	APPLICATIONS
StarWeld Series	40 W - 500 W	Flash lamp	Jewelry, Medical device Electronics	Spot and seam welding
StarPulse	40 W + 90 W	Flash lamp	Medical device, Electronics	Spot and seam welding
StarFiber	100 W – 600 W	Diode	Electronics, Medical device	Fine cutting Fine welding
X-Lase	1 W – 24 W	Diode	Semiconductor, Electronics Solar cell	Micro structuring
DS Disc Series	60 W – 100 W	Diode	Electronics	Cutting Structuring
StarCut Series	12 W – 150 W	Flash lamp/Diode	Medical	Fine cutting
PerfoLas Systems	n.a.	n.a.	Paper	Perforating
StarShape Systems	n.a.	n.a.	Packaging	Cutting Drilling Structuring
Series 800	4 W – 1000 W	Flash lamp	OEM	Micro/Marking
Series 600	8 W – 100 W	Flash lamp	OEM	Micro/Marking
Series LDP	10 W - 800 W	Diode	OEM	Micro/Marking
Series LEP	2 W – 20 W	Diode	OEM	Micro/Marking
Series LDPP	8 W – 200 W	Diode	OEM	Fine cutting
Series LLP	500 W – 1000 W	Flash lamp	OEM	Welding Cutting

StarWeld Series – Rofin's standard StarWeld laser products consist of pulsed solid-state lasers in the range of 40 watts to 500 watts. Although the StarWeld Series has a wide variety of possible applications, its main application is the fine welding of jewelry, electronics, and dental parts.

StarPulse Series – The StarPulse Series consists of pulsed Nd:YAG rod lasers with power ratings from 40 to 90 watts. StarPulse lasers provide high peak powers and high pulse-to-pulse stability and are designed for use in fine welding applications such as laser welding of highly reflective materials in the medical device and electronics industry.

StarFiber Series – The robust and compact fiber laser systems of the StarFiber Series achieve nominal powers of 100 watts up to 600 watts. The lasers can be operated in either pulse-modulated or continuous wave mode. The StarFiber Series is designed for a broad range of applications for fine welding and fine cutting, such as welding of electromechanic components or fine cutting, e.g. in the production of medical devices.

X-Lase – The X-Lase Series comprise of picosecond pulse mode-locked fiber laser systems with a maximal output power of 24 watts. Main markets are in the semiconductor, solar cell, electronics, and display industries. In these industries the X-Lase products can be used for thin film patterning, ablation, and scribing applications.

DS Disc Series – Rofin's Disc laser products use laser diodes as the source of excitation to pump a thin crystal (disc). The output power is in the range of 60 watts to 100 watts and the main application is structuring or cutting of electronics.

StarCut Series – Rofin's StarCut laser products use pulsed solid-state lasers in the range of 12 watts to 150 watts. Their main application is the fine cutting of medical devices.

PerfoLas Systems – The PerfoLas Systems consist of a high-power CO₂ laser and a specially designed beam delivery and paper handling system that includes a laser beam splitter (PerfoLas Multiplexer) which allows customers to drill more than 500,000 holes per second into paper or foils. The main application for these lasers is perforation of cigarette tip paper.

StarShape Systems – Each StarShape System consists of a CO₂ or solid-state laser in combination with a galvo scanning head and is used for precise cutting, drilling, and surface structuring.

Series 600 and 800 are flash-lamp pumped, solid-state lasers sold to OEM-customers and system integrators for various micro and marking applications.

Series LDP and LEP are diode pumped, solid-state lasers sold to OEM-customers and system integrators for various micro and marking applications.

Series LDPP are diode pulse-pumped Nd:YAG lasers that are designed specifically to precision cut thin metals. Main market is the medical devices industry.

Series LLP are lamp pumped solid-state lasers designed for welding and cutting applications.

COMPONENT PRODUCTS

Power Supplies – The Company offers power supplies for pulsed and continuous wave solid-state lasers, CO₂ lasers, diode lasers, as well as RF generators for acousto-optic Q-switches through its wholly-owned subsidiary PMB Elektronik GmbH.

Fiber and Optics Technology – Special fiber lasers, fiber coupling products and optical engines for primary use in fiber lasers are manufactured and marketed by the Company's Finland-based subsidiary Corelase Oy.

Laser Diodes and Modules – High-power semiconductor components such as high power, high-brightness laser diodes and modules are manufactured and marketed by the Company's subsidiaries Dilas Diodenlaser GmbH, Dilas Diodelaser Inc., Dilas Diodelaser China, and m2k-laser GmbH.

Fibers and Fiber Optic Beam Deliveries - Fibers, fiber components, beam splitters or switches and beam combiners designed for use in industrial lasers or as beam delivery systems are manufactured and marketed by Optoskand AB.

Active and Passive Fibers and Amplifiers - Fibers and fiber laser technology components are developed, manufactured and marketed by Nufern, East Granby.

The Company's high-technology components are either integrated by other laser manufacturers into their products or are used for the Company's own product portfolio.

APPLICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

In addition to manufacturing and selling laser sources for macro applications and marking and micro applications, Rofin operates application centers in nine countries where it develops laser-based solutions for customers seeking alternatives to conventional manufacturing techniques. Revenues derived from application development are not a significant component of total revenues. Applications development is generally a support service to the sales and marketing function and is performed to customize the laser to the particular needs of the customer. The Company currently has approximately 40 employees in applications development.

MARKETS AND CUSTOMERS

Rofin sells its laser products and laser-based system solutions to a wide range of industries. Our principal markets are the machine tool, semiconductor, electronics, photovoltaic, and automotive industries. The following table sets forth the allocation of the Company's total laser sales among our principal markets:

Principal Market	Fiscal Years			Primary Applications
	2009	2008	2007	
Machine Tool	34%	33%	36%	Cutting and welding
Semiconductor, Electronics, and Photovoltaic	24%	27%	23%	Marking of integrated circuits, electronic components, smart cards, and structuring of solar cells
Automotive & Sub-Supplier	8%	11%	8%	Cutting, welding and component marking
	66%	71%	67%	

The remaining 34%, 29%, and 33%, of total laser sales in fiscal 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively, were attributable to customers in a wide variety of other industries including aerospace, consumer goods, medical device manufacturing, flexible packaging, job shops, jewelry, universities, and institutes. No one customer accounted for over 10% of total sales in any of these periods.

SALES, MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Rofin sells its products in approximately 70 countries to OEMs, systems integrators and industrial end-users who have in-house engineering resources capable of integrating Rofin's products into their own production systems. Lasers for cutting applications are marketed and sold principally to OEMs in the machine tool industry who sell laser cutting machines incorporating Rofin's products without any substantial involvement by Rofin. Lasers for welding applications are marketed and sold both to systems integrators and to end-users. Laser marking products are marketed and sold directly to end-users and to OEMs for integration into their handling systems (mainly for integrated circuit, solar cell, and smart card marking applications). Laser micro products are marketed and sold directly to end-users and to OEM-customers (mainly for solar cell and jewelry applications). In the case of both welding lasers and laser marking products, the end-user is significantly involved in the selection of the laser component. In these cases, Rofin's application engineers work directly with the end-user to optimize the application's performance and demonstrate the advantages of the Company's products.

Rofin has approximately 130 direct sales engineers operating in 24 countries, approximately 40 of whom are dedicated to marketing lasers for macro applications and approximately 90 of whom are dedicated to marketing lasers for marking and micro applications. Rofin sales engineers work either in a well-defined geographic territory or are dedicated to specific industries or applications. In addition, Rofin has 27 independent representatives marketing the Company's laser products in Australia, Austria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Denmark, Eastern Europe, Finland, France, Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Northern Africa, Norway, the Middle East, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. These independent representatives provide Rofin with sales leads and opportunities, but do not distribute Rofin's products. All sales and delivery of product are conducted by the Company. Sixteen of the independent representative agreements are on an exclusive basis, with the other eleven on a non-exclusive basis. These agreements provide for a standard percentage of the net sales price to be paid as commissions to the representatives. The duration of the agreements is usually one year (with an automatic one-year extension) and a six month cancellation clause.

Rofin directs its worldwide sales and marketing of lasers for macro applications from its offices in Hamburg (Germany), and of laser diode components, from Mainz (Germany), Tucson, Arizona, and Freiburg (Germany). Worldwide sales and marketing of laser marking products is directed from Rofin's offices in Gunding-Munich (Germany) and, for laser micro products and power supplies, from Starnberg (Germany). Optical engines for fiber lasers for the worldwide market are sold and marketed from Tampere (Finland) and East Granby (USA), and fiber optics and beam delivery systems are sold and marketed from Gothenburg (Sweden). In Europe, Rofin also maintains sales and service offices in Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

North American sales of Rofin's macro and micro laser products are managed out of the Company's Plymouth, Michigan facility and of its marking products are managed out of its Boxborough, Massachusetts facility. The Company also maintains sales offices in Tempe, Arizona and Santa Clara, California to support the expansion of Rofin's laser business in the North American market and a sales and service office in Mississauga (Canada) to support the Canadian market.

PRC Laser directs its worldwide sales and marketing of lasers for macro applications from its office in Landing, New Jersey, while Lee Laser directs its worldwide sales and marketing of laser for micro applications from its office in Orlando, Florida. Both companies sell their products independently under their own brands.

The Company maintains sales and service offices in Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and China, as well as a liaison-office in India to cover the Asia/Pacific region. Over the next five years, the Company expects demand for industrial lasers to increase in the Asia/Pacific region. The Company believes that the geographic markets with the greatest long-term potential in the future are China and India, principally due to the expansion of domestic machine tool, automobile, semiconductor, electronic, and photovoltaic production in these countries.

CUSTOMER SERVICE, REPLACEMENT PARTS AND COMPONENTS

During fiscal 2009 approximately 42% and during fiscal 2008 and 2007 approximately 35% of the Company's revenues were generated from sales of after-sales services, replacement parts and components for laser products. The Company believes that a high level of customer support is necessary to successfully develop and maintain long-term relationships with its OEM and end-user customers. This close relationship is maintained as customers' needs change and evolve.

Recognizing the importance of its existing and growing installed multinational customer base, the Company has expanded its local service and support platform into new geographic regions. Rofin has 345 customer service personnel. The Company's field service and in-house technical support personnel receive ongoing training with respect to the Company's laser products, maintenance procedures, laser-operating techniques, and processing technology. Most of the Company's OEM-customers also provide customer service and support to end-users.

Many of Rofin's laser products are operated 24 hours a day in high speed, quality-oriented manufacturing operations. Accordingly, the Company provides 24 hour, year-round service support to its customers in the United States, Germany, and the majority of other countries in which it operates. The Company plans to continue adopting similar service support elsewhere. In addition, eight-hour response time is provided to certain key customers. This support includes field service personnel who reside in close proximity to the Company's installed base. The Company provides customers with process diagnostic and verification techniques, as well as specialized training in the operation and maintenance of its systems. The Company also offers regularly scheduled and intensive training programs and customized maintenance contracts for its customers.

Of Rofin's 345 customer service personnel, approximately 210 employees operate in the field in about 50 countries. Field service personnel are also involved in the installation of the Company's systems.

Rofin's approach to the sale of replacement parts is closely linked to the Company's strategic focus on rapid customer response. The Company provides around-the-clock order entry and provides same or next day delivery of parts worldwide in order to minimize disruption to customers' manufacturing operations. Rofin typically provides a minimum one-year warranty for its products with warranty extensions negotiated on a case-by-case basis. It agrees to after-sales service and parts supply up to a period of 10 years, if requested by a customer. The Company's growing base of installed laser sources and laser-based systems is expected to continue to generate a stable source of parts and service sales.

In addition, the Company offers components such as OEM laser modules, optical engines, laser diodes, active and passive fibers, fiber optic delivery systems, and power supplies. These high-technology components are mainly sold to other laser manufacturers for use in their products.

COMPETITION

Laser Macro Products

The market for laser macro products and systems is fragmented and includes a large number of competitors, many of which are small or privately owned or which compete with Rofin on a limited geographic, industry-specific or application-specific basis. The Company also competes in certain target markets with competitors that are part of large industrial groups and have access to substantially greater financial and other resources than Rofin. The overall competitive position of the Company will depend upon a number of factors, including product performance and reliability, price, customer support, manufacturing quality, the compatibility of its products with existing laser systems, and the continued development of products utilizing the technologies of diode lasers and diode pumped, solid-state lasers. Competition among laser manufacturers is also based on attracting and retaining qualified engineering and technical personnel.

Rofin believes it is among the top three suppliers of laser sources in the worldwide market for macro applications. Companies such as Trumpf and Fanuc (for high-power CO₂ lasers), Synrad and Coherent (for low-power CO₂ lasers), Trumpf and IPG (for solid-state lasers), and Laserline and Jenoptik (for diode lasers and laser diodes) compete in certain of the markets in which Rofin operates. However, in the Company's opinion, none of these companies compete in all of the industries, applications and geographic markets currently served by Rofin. We believe that only Trumpf has a product range and worldwide presence similar to that of the Company.

Laser Marking and Micro Products

Significant competitive factors in the laser marking and micro market include system performance and flexibility, cost, the size of each manufacturer's installed base, capability for customer support and breadth of product line. Because many of the components required to develop and produce a laser product for marking and micro applications are commercially available, barriers to entry into this market are low and the Company expects new competitive products to enter this market. The Company believes that its product range for marking and micro applications will compete favorably in this market primarily due to the performance and price characteristics of such products.

The Company's laser marking products compete with conventional ink-based and acid-etching technologies, as well as with laser mask-marking. The Company's micro products compete with conventional welding, etching and spark erosion technologies. The Company believes that its principal competitors in the laser marking and micro market include Trumpf, GSI Group, Unitek Miyachi, Lasag, IPG, and Control Laser.

Rofin also competes with manufacturers of conventional non-laser products in applications such as welding, drilling, soldering, cutting, and marking. The Company believes that as manufacturing industries continue to modernize, seek to reduce production costs and require more precise and flexible production, the features of laser-based systems will become more desirable than systems incorporating conventional material processing techniques and processes. The increased acceptance of these laser applications by industrial users will be enhanced by laser product line expansion to include lower and higher power CO₂ lasers, advancements in fiber-optic beam delivery systems, improvements in reliability, and the introduction of lower and higher power diode lasers and diode pumped, solid-state lasers, including fiber lasers, capable of performing heavy industrial material processing and marking and micro applications.

MANUFACTURING AND ASSEMBLY

Rofin manufactures and tests its high-power CO₂ and solid-state laser macro products at its Hamburg (Germany), Plymouth, Michigan, Landing, New Jersey, and Nanjing (China) facilities. The Company's laser marking products are manufactured and tested at its facilities in Gunding-Munich (Germany), Starnberg (Germany), Oxford (UK), Singapore, and Boxborough, Massachusetts. Rofin's micro application products are manufactured and tested in Starnberg (Germany), Tampere (Finland), and Orlando, Florida. The Company's diode laser products are manufactured and tested at its Mainz (Germany), Freiburg (Germany), Nanjing (China), and Tucson, Arizona, facilities. The Company's low-power CO₂ laser products are manufactured and tested in Kingston upon Hull (UK). Coating of Rofin's Slab laser electrodes is performed at the Overath (Germany) facility. The Company's fiber optics and beam delivery systems are manufactured and tested in Gothenburg (Sweden), and power supplies are manufactured and tested in Starnberg (Germany). The Company's active and passive fibers and amplifiers are manufactured and tested in East Granby, Connecticut.

Given the competitive nature of the laser business, the Company focuses substantial efforts on maintaining and enhancing the efficiency and quality of its manufacturing operations. The Company utilizes just-in-time and cell-based manufacturing techniques to reduce manufacturing cycle times and inventory levels, thus enabling it to offer on-time delivery and high-quality products to its customers.

Rofin's in-house manufacturing includes only those manufacturing operations that are critical to achieve quality standards or protect intellectual property. These manufacturing activities consist primarily of product development, testing of components and subassemblies (some of which are supplied from within the Company and others of which are supplied by third party vendors and then integrated into the Company's finished products), assembly and final testing of the completed product, as well as proprietary software design and hardware/software integration. Although the Company minimizes the number of suppliers and component types wherever practicable it has at least two sources of supply for key items. Rofin has a qualifying program for its vendors and generally seeks to build long-term relationships with such vendors. The Company purchases certain major components from single suppliers. The Company estimates that 18% of its revenues are from the sale of products that require specialized components currently only available from single sources. Rofin has written agreements with such suppliers and has not had material delays in supplies from these sources. The Company believes that it could, if necessary, purchase such components from alternative sources, within four to six months, following appropriate qualification of such new vendors.

Rofin is committed to meeting internationally recognized manufacturing standards. Its Hamburg, Gunding-Munich, Starnberg, Mainz (all Germany), East Granby, Connecticut, and Tucson, Arizona facilities are ISO 9001 certified. In addition, the following facilities are ISO 9002 certified: Pamplona (Spain), Milan (Italy), Paris (France), Willerby (UK), Gothenburg (Sweden), and Singapore.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

During fiscal 2009, 2008, and 2007, Rofin's net spending on research and development was \$31.5 million, \$41.1 million, and \$27.8 million, respectively. The Company's net spending on research and development reflects receipt of funding under German government and European Union grants totaling \$2.0 million, \$1.3 million, and \$2.3 million in fiscal 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. Rofin has approximately 228 employees engaged in product research and development.

Rofin's research and development activities are directed at meeting customers' manufacturing needs and application processes. Core competencies include CO₂ gas lasers, solid-state lasers, diode lasers, precision optics, electronic power supplies, fibers, fiber optics, beam delivery, control interfaces, software programming and systems integration. The Company strives for customer-driven development activities and promotes the use of alliances with key customers and joint development programs in a wide range of its target markets.

The Company's research and development activities are carried out in fourteen centers in Hamburg, Gunding-Munich, Starnberg, Freiburg, and Mainz (all Germany), Kingston upon Hull (UK), Gothenburg (Sweden), Tampere (Finland), Plymouth, Michigan, Landing, New Jersey, Orlando, Florida, Tucson, Arizona, East Granby, Connecticut (all USA), and Nanjing (China) and are centrally coordinated and managed. Rofin maintains close working relationships with the leading industrial, government and university research laboratories in Germany, including the Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology in Aachen, the Institute for "Technische Physik" of the German Space and Aerospace Research Center in Stuttgart, the Institute for "Strahlwerkzeuge" of the University of Stuttgart, the Fraunhofer Institute for Material Science in Dresden, the Laser Center in Hanover, and elsewhere around the world, including the University of Edinburgh in the United Kingdom. These relationships include funding of research, joint development programs, personnel exchange programs, and licensing of patents developed at these institutes.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Rofin owns intellectual property, which includes patents, proprietary software, technical know-how and expertise, designs, process techniques, and inventions.

While policies and procedures are in place to protect critical intellectual property rights, Rofin believes that its success depends to a larger extent on the innovative skills, know-how, technical competence and abilities of Rofin's personnel. The Company was also a worldwide licensee of two U.S. patents, which expired during fiscal year 2009. These licenses were exclusive for industrial material processing applications of 500 watts and above for the diffusion cooled, wave-guide technology used in the Company's Slab Series CO₂ lasers. In addition, the Company is a licensee of one Japanese patent and the corresponding foreign counterparts for the Slab technology, which expire in 2010. Although a portion of the patent coverage for the Slab Series has expired, the Company believes that the complexity of this laser technology is a barrier to entry into this market.

Rofin protects its intellectual property in a number of ways including, in certain circumstances, patents. Rofin has sought patent protection primarily in the United States, Europe, and Japan. Rofin currently holds 176 patents for inventions relating to lasers, processes and power supplies with expiration dates ranging from 2013 to 2027. In addition, 63 patent applications have been filed and are under review by the relevant patent authorities. The Company holds 61 exclusive and non-exclusive licenses of patents and pending patent applications with relevance to its products and laser technology. Rofin requires its employees and certain of its customers, suppliers, representatives, agents and consultants to enter into confidentiality agreements to further safeguard Rofin's intellectual property.

Rofin, from time to time, receives notices from third parties alleging infringement of such parties' patent or other intellectual property rights by Rofin's products. While these notices are common in the laser industry and Rofin has in the past been able to develop non-infringing technology or license necessary patents or technology on commercially reasonable terms, Rofin cannot assure that it would in the future prevail in any litigation seeking damages or expenses from Rofin or to enjoin Rofin from selling its products on the basis of such alleged infringement. Nor can Rofin assure that it would be able to develop any non-infringing technology or to license any valid and infringed patents on commercially reasonable terms. In the event any third party made a valid claim against Rofin or its customers and a license were not made available to Rofin on commercially reasonable terms, Rofin would be adversely affected.

From time to time, Rofin files notices of opposition to certain patents on laser technologies held by others, including academic institutions and competitors of Rofin, which the Company believes could inhibit its ability to develop laser products for industrial material processing applications.

ORDER BACKLOG

The Company's order backlog was \$87.6 million, \$143.4 million, and \$116.6 million, as of September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. The Company's order backlog, which contains relatively little service, training and spare parts, represents approximately three months of laser shipments. The decrease in the Company's order backlog from September 30, 2008 to September 30, 2009, was attributable to 49% lower orders for macro applications, 54% lower orders for micro and marking applications, and 46% lower orders for components. The fluctuation of the U.S. dollar in fiscal 2009 had an unfavorable effect of approximately \$11.2 million on year-to-year order backlog. The increase in the Company's order backlog from September 30, 2007 to September 30, 2008, was attributable to 8% higher orders for macro applications, 22% higher orders for micro and marking applications and 41% higher orders for components. The fluctuation of the U.S. dollar in fiscal 2008 had a favorable effect of approximately \$11.2 million on year-to-year order backlog.

An order is entered into backlog by Rofin when a purchase order with an assigned delivery date has been received. Delivery schedules range from one week to six months, depending on the size, complexity and availability of the product or system ordered, although typical delivery dates for laser source products range between 6-12 weeks from the date an order is placed. Although there is a risk that customers may cancel or delay delivery of their orders, orders for standard non-customized lasers can typically be allocated to other customers without significant additional costs. The Company also manages this risk by establishing the right to charge a cancellation fee that covers any material and developmental costs incurred prior to the order being cancelled. Enforcement of this right is dependent on many factors including, but not limited to, the customer's requested length of delay, the number of other outstanding orders with the same customer, and the ability to quickly convert the canceled order to another sale.

The Company anticipates shipping the present backlog during fiscal 2010. However, the Company's backlog at any given date is not necessarily indicative of actual sales for any future period.

EMPLOYEES

At September 30, 2009, Rofin had 1,726 full-time employees, of which 903 were in Germany, 267 in the United States, 5 in Canada, 37 in France, 47 in Italy, 130 in the United Kingdom, 31 in Spain, 9 in the Netherlands, 32 in Sweden, 23 in Finland, 12 in Belgium, 28 in Singapore, 14 in Korea, 15 in Taiwan, 138 in China, 4 in Switzerland, and 31 in Japan, whereas at September 30, 2008, Rofin had 1,775 full-time employees, of which 945 were in Germany, 331 in the United States, 7 in Canada, 39 in France, 49 in Italy, 125 in the United Kingdom, 30 in Spain, 9 in the Netherlands, 48 in Sweden, 22 in Finland, 11 in Belgium, 2 in Switzerland, 34 in Singapore, 14 in Korea, 19 in Taiwan, 57 in China, and 33 in Japan. The average number of employees for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, was 1,747.

While the Company's employees are not covered by collective bargaining agreements and the Company has never experienced a work stoppage, slowdown or strike, the Company's employees at its Hamburg and Starnberg facilities are each represented by a nine-person works council and in Gunding-Munich by a seven-person works council. Additionally, Hamburg and Gunding-Munich are represented by a four-person central works council. Matters relating to compensation, benefits and work rules are negotiated and resolved between management and the works council for the relevant location. The Company considers its relations with its employees to be good.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

The majority of the Company's laser products sold in the United States are classified as Class IV Laser Products under applicable rules and regulations of the Center for Devices and Radiological Health ("CDRH") of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The same classification system is applied in the European markets. Safety rules are formulated with "Deutsche Industrie Norm" (i.e., German Industrial Standards) or ISO standards, which are internationally harmonized.

CDRH regulations generally require a self-certification procedure pursuant to which a manufacturer must file with the CDRH with respect to each product incorporating a laser device, periodic reporting of sales and purchases, and compliance with product labeling standards. The Company's laser products for macro, micro and laser marking applications can result in injury to human tissue if directed at an individual or otherwise misused.

The Company believes that its laser products for macro, micro and marking applications, and components are in substantial compliance with all applicable laws for the manufacture of laser devices.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Company makes available, free of charge on its internet website, its Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). You can find these reports on the Company's website at www.rofin.com under the heading "Investor Relations". The information on the Company's website is not incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

These reports may also be obtained at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room is available by calling the SEC at (202) 942-8090. You may also access this information at the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>). This site contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC, CAPITAL MARKETS AND CREDIT DISRUPTIONS MAY CONTINUE TO ADVERSELY IMPACT OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The current economic crisis is having a significant negative impact on businesses around the world. Our results can be impacted by a number of macroeconomic factors, including but not limited to consumer confidence and spending levels, unemployment, consumer credit availability, global factory production, and credit market conditions. The downturn in the economy may continue to affect sales of our products for the foreseeable future and adversely impact our results of operations.

DOWNTURNS IN THE INDUSTRIES WE SERVE, PARTICULARLY IN THE MACHINE TOOL, AUTOMOTIVE, SEMICONDUCTOR, ELECTRONICS AND PHOTOVOLTAIC INDUSTRIES MAY HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR SALES AND PROFITABILITY.

Our business depends substantially upon capital expenditures particularly by manufacturers in the machine tool, automotive, semiconductor, electronics, and photovoltaic industries. We estimate that approximately 66% of our laser sales during fiscal year 2009 were to these industry markets. These industries are cyclical and have historically experienced periods of oversupply, resulting in significantly reduced demand for capital equipment, including the products manufactured and marketed by us. For the foreseeable future, our operations will continue to depend upon capital expenditures in these industries, which, in turn, depend upon the market demand for their products. Decreased demand from manufacturers in these industries, for example, during a downturn, may lead to decreased demand for our products. Although such decreased demand would reduce our sales, we may not be able to reduce expenses quickly, due in part to the need for continual investment in research and development and the need to maintain extensive ongoing customer service and support capability. Although we order materials for assembly in response to firm orders, the lead time for assembly and delivery of some of our products creates a risk that we may incur expenditures or purchase inventories for products which we cannot sell.

Accordingly, any downturn or slowdown in the machine tool, automotive, semiconductor, electronics, and photovoltaic industries could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF OUR SALES ARE OVERSEAS AND OUR RESULTS ARE THEREFORE SUBJECT TO THE IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS.

Although we report our results in U.S. dollars, approximately 72% of our current sales are denominated in other currencies, including the Euro, Swedish krona, Swiss francs, British pound, Singapore dollar, Japanese yen, Korean won, Taiwanese dollar, Canadian dollar, and Chinese RMB. The fluctuation of the Euro, and the other functional currencies, against the U.S. dollar has had the effect of increasing and decreasing (as applicable) reported net sales as well as cost of goods sold, gross margin, and selling, general and administrative expenses denominated in such foreign currencies when translated into U.S. dollars as compared to prior periods. Our subsidiaries will, from time to time, pay dividends in their respective functional currencies, thus presenting another area of potential currency exposure for us in the future.

We also face transaction risk from fluctuations in exchange rates between the various currencies in which we do business. We believe that a certain portion of the transaction risk of our operations in multiple currencies is mitigated by our hedging activities, utilizing forward exchange contracts and forward exchange options. We also continue to borrow in each operating subsidiary's functional currency to reduce exposure to exchange gains and losses. However, there can be no assurance that changes in currency exchange rates will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

OUR INABILITY TO MANAGE THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS.

Our products are currently marketed in approximately 70 countries, with Germany, the rest of Europe, the United States, and the Asia/Pacific region being our principal markets. Our operations and sales in our principal markets are subject to risks inherent in international business activities, including:

- the general political and economic conditions in each such country or region;
- overlap of differing tax structures;
- management of an organization spread over various jurisdictions; and
- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements and compliance with a variety of foreign laws and regulations, such as import and export licensing requirements and trade restrictions.

Any failure to manage the risks associated with our international business operations could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our profitability may be adversely affected by economic slowdowns in the United States, Europe, or the Asia/Pacific region. A recession in these economies could trigger a decline in laser sales to the machine tool, automotive, semiconductor, electronics or photovoltaic industries, and any related weaknesses in their respective currencies could adversely affect customer demand for our products, the U.S. dollar value of our foreign currency denominated sales, and ultimately our consolidated results of operations.

WE DEPEND ON THE ABILITY OF OUR OEM-CUSTOMERS TO INCORPORATE OUR LASER PRODUCTS INTO THEIR SYSTEMS.

Our sales depend in part upon the ability of our OEM-customers to develop and sell systems that incorporate our laser products. Adverse economic conditions, inadequate liquidity, large inventory positions, limited marketing resources, and other factors affecting these OEM-customers could subject us to risks of business failure by such customers and potential credit and inventory risks, and thus could have a substantial impact upon our financial results. We cannot provide assurances that our OEM-customers will not experience financial or other difficulties that could adversely affect their operations and, in turn, our financial condition or results of operations.

WE EXPERIENCED IN THE PAST, AND EXPECT TO EXPERIENCE IN THE FUTURE, FLUCTUATIONS IN OUR QUARTERLY RESULTS. THESE FLUCTUATIONS MAY INCREASE THE VOLATILITY OF OUR STOCK PRICE.

We have experienced and expect to continue to experience some fluctuations in our quarterly results. We believe that fluctuations in quarterly results may cause the market prices of our common stock, on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, to fluctuate, perhaps substantially. Factors which may have an influence on the Company's operating results in a particular quarter include:

- general economic uncertainties;
- fluctuations in demand for, and sales of, our products or prolonged downturns in the industries that we serve;
- the timing of the receipt of orders from major customers;
- product mix;
- competitive pricing pressures;
- the relative proportions of domestic and international sales;
- our ability to design, manufacture and introduce new products on a cost-effective and timely basis;
- the delayed effect of incurrence of expenses to develop and improve marketing and service capabilities;
- foreign currency fluctuations;
- ability of our suppliers to produce and deliver components and parts, including sole or limited source components, in a timely manner, in the quantity desired and at the prices we have budgeted;
- our ability to control expenses; and
- costs related to acquisitions of businesses.

These and other factors make it difficult for us to release precise predictions regarding the results and the development of our business. In addition, current conditions in the domestic and global economies are extremely uncertain. As a result, it is difficult to estimate the level of growth for the economy as a whole or of capital expenditures in the industrial markets we serve. Because all of the components of our budgeting and forecasting are dependent on estimates of spending within these markets, the prevailing economic uncertainty renders estimates of future revenue and expenses even more difficult than usual to make. In addition, our backlog at any given time is not necessarily indicative of actual sales for any succeeding period. As our delivery schedule typically ranges from one week to six months, our sales will often reflect orders shipped in the same quarter that they are received. Moreover, customers may cancel or reschedule shipments and production difficulties could delay shipments. Accordingly, the Company's results of operations are subject to significant fluctuations from quarter to quarter. See also "Business - Order Backlog".

Other factors that we believe may cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate, perhaps substantially, include announcements of new products, technologies or customers by us or our competitors, developments with respect to intellectual property and shortfalls in our operations relative to analysts' expectations. In addition, in recent years, the stock market in general, and the shares of technology companies in particular, have experienced wide price fluctuations. These broad market and industry fluctuations,

particularly in the semiconductor and electronics, machine tool, and automotive industries, may adversely affect the market prices of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

THE MARKETS FOR OUR PRODUCTS ARE HIGHLY COMPETITIVE AND INCREASED COMPETITION COULD INCREASE OUR COSTS, REDUCE OUR SALES OR CAUSE US TO LOSE MARKET SHARE.

The laser industry is characterized by significant price and technical competition. Our current and proposed laser products for macro, marking and micro applications, and components compete with those of several well-established companies, some of which are larger and have substantially greater financial, managerial and technical resources, more extensive distribution and service networks, and larger installed customer bases than us.

We believe that competition will be particularly intense in the CO₂, diode laser, and solid-state laser markets, including fiber lasers, as many companies have committed significant research and development resources to pursue opportunities in these markets. There can be no assurance that we will successfully differentiate our current and proposed products from the products of our competitors or that the marketplace will consider our products to be superior to competing products. Because many of the components required to develop and produce a laser-based marking system are commercially available, barriers to entry into this market are relatively low, and we expect new competitive product entries in this market. To maintain our competitive position in these markets, we believe that we will be required to continue a high level of investment in engineering, research and development, marketing, and customer service and support. There can be no assurance that we will have sufficient resources to continue to make these investments, that we will be able to make the technological advances necessary to maintain our competitive position, or that our products will receive market acceptance. See also “Business - Competition”.

OUR FUTURE GROWTH AND COMPETITIVENESS DEPEND UPON OUR ABILITY TO DEVELOP NEW AND ENHANCED PRODUCTS TO MEET MARKET DEMAND AND TO INCREASE OUR MARKET SHARE FOR LASER MARKING AND MICRO PRODUCTS.

If we are to increase our laser sales in the near term, these sales will have to come through increases in market share for our existing products, through the development of new products, or through the acquisition of competitors or their products. To date, a substantial portion of our revenues has been derived from sales of high-powered CO₂ laser sources, solid-state laser sources, and diode lasers. In order to increase market demand for these products, we will need to devote substantial resources to:

- continuing to broaden our CO₂ and solid-state laser product range;
- continuing to increase the output power of our product portfolio; and
- continuing to reduce the manufacturing costs of our product range to achieve more attractive pricing.

A large part of our growth strategy depends upon being able to increase our worldwide market share for laser marking and micro products.

Our future success depends on our ability to anticipate our customers' needs and develop products that address those needs. Our ability to control costs is limited by our need to invest in research and development. If we are unable to implement our strategy to develop new and enhanced products, our business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected. We cannot provide assurance that we will successfully implement our business strategy or that any of the newly developed or enhanced products will achieve market acceptance or not be rendered obsolete or uncompetitive by products of other companies. See also “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Business - The Company's Laser Products”.

IF WE LOSE OUR KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL, WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY MANAGE OUR BUSINESS OR ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES.

Our future success depends in large part upon the leadership and performance of our executive management team and key employees at the operating level. These key employees include technical, sales and support personnel for our operations on a worldwide basis. If we lose the services of one or more of our executive officers or key employees, or if one or more of them decides to join a competitor or otherwise compete directly or indirectly with us, we may not be able to successfully manage our business or achieve our business objectives. If we lose the services of any of our key employees at the operating or regional level, we may not be able to replace them with similarly qualified personnel, which could harm our business.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY ACQUIRE NEW OPERATIONS OR INTEGRATE FUTURE ACQUISITIONS, WHICH COULD CAUSE OUR BUSINESS TO SUFFER.

An important part of our growth strategy is making strategic acquisitions of companies with complementary operations, technologies, or products. We regularly review potential acquisitions and periodically engage in discussions regarding such possible acquisitions. We may be unable to successfully complete potential strategic acquisitions if we cannot reach agreement on acceptable terms or for other reasons. Future acquisitions may require us to obtain additional debt or equity financing, which may not be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. In connection with future acquisitions, we may assume the liabilities of the companies we acquire. Any debt that we incur to pay for future acquisition could contain covenants that restrict the manner in which we operate our business. Any new equity securities that we issue for this purpose would be dilutive to our existing stockholders. If we buy a company or a division of a company, we may experience difficulty integrating that company or division's personnel and operations, which could negatively affect our operating results.

In addition:

- the key personnel of the acquired company may decide not to work for us;
- we may experience additional financial and accounting challenges and complexities in areas such as tax planning, treasury management and financial reporting;
- we may be held liable for risks and liabilities (including for environmental-related costs) as a result of our acquisitions, some of which we may not discover during our due diligence;
- our ongoing business may be disrupted or receive insufficient management attention; and
- we may not be able to realize the synergies, cost savings, or other financial benefits we anticipated.

WE DEPEND ON LIMITED SOURCE SUPPLIERS THAT COULD CAUSE SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURING DELAYS AND INCREASE OUR COSTS IF A DISRUPTION IN SUPPLY OCCURS.

We estimate that 18% of our revenues are derived from sales of products that require specialized components only available from single sources. We also rely on a limited number of independent contractors to manufacture subassemblies for some of our products. There can be no assurance that, in the future, our current or alternative sources will be able to meet all of our demands on a timely basis. If one or more of our suppliers or subcontractors experiences difficulties that result in a reduction or interruption in supply to us, or if they fail to meet any of our manufacturing requirements, our business could be harmed until we are able to secure alternative sources, if any. If we are unable to find necessary parts or components on commercially reasonable terms, we could be required to reengineer our products to accommodate available substitutions which would increase our costs and/or have a material adverse effect on manufacturing schedules, product performance, and market acceptance.

OUR FAILURE TO PROTECT OUR PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGY OR TO AVOID LITIGATION FOR INFRINGEMENT OR MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPRIETARY RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES COULD RESULT IN A LOSS OF REVENUES AND PROFITS.

Our future success depends in part upon our intellectual property rights, including trade secrets, know-how and continuing technological innovation. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by us to protect our intellectual property rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation or that others will not develop competitive technologies or products.

We currently hold 176 United States and foreign patents on our laser sources, with expiration dates ranging from 2013 to 2027. We have also obtained licenses under certain patents covering lasers and related technology incorporated into our products. Of particular importance was the license of three patents related to the sales of our Slab Series CO₂ lasers, which we estimate to account for approximately 22% of our revenue in fiscal year 2009. Two of these licenses expired in 2009 and one expires in 2010. In addition, 63 patent applications have been filed and are under review by the relevant patent authorities. There can be no assurance that other companies are not investigating or developing other technologies that are similar to ours, that any patents will issue from any application filed by us or that, if patents do issue, the claims allowed will be sufficiently broad to deter or prohibit others from marketing similar products. In addition, there can be no assurance that any patents issued to us will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or that the rights thereunder will provide a competitive advantage to us. See also “Business - Intellectual Property”.

From time to time, we receive notices from third parties alleging infringement of such parties’ patent or other proprietary rights by our products. While these notices are common in the laser industry and we have in the past been able to develop non-infringing technology or license necessary patents or technology on commercially reasonable terms, there can be no assurance that we would in the future prevail in any litigation seeking damages or expenses from us or to enjoin us from selling products on the basis of such alleged infringement, or that we would be able to develop any non-infringing technology or license any valid and infringed patents on commercially reasonable terms. In the event any third party made a valid claim against us or our customers and a license was not made available to us on commercially reasonable terms, we would be adversely affected.

CHANGES IN TAX RATES, TAX LIABILITIES OR TAX ACCOUNTING RULES COULD AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS.

As a global company, we are subject to taxation in the United States and various other countries and jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required to determine worldwide tax liabilities. Our future tax rates could be affected by changes in the composition of earnings in countries with differing tax rates, changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, or changes in the tax laws. In addition, we are subject to regular examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of favorable or unfavorable outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, there can be no assurance that any final determination will not be materially different than the treatment reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals, which could materially and adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

ANY DEFECTS IN OUR PRODUCTS OR CUSTOMER PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE USE OF OUR PRODUCTS MAY SERIOUSLY HARM OUR BUSINESS AND REPUTATION.

Our laser products are technologically complex and may contain known and undetected errors or performance problems. In addition, performance problems can also be caused by the improper installation of our products by a customer. These errors or performance problems could result in customer dissatisfaction, which could harm our sales or customer relationships. In addition, these problems may cause us to incur significant warranty and repair costs and divert the attention of our engineering personnel from our product development efforts.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company's manufacturing facilities include the following:

Location of Facility	Owned or Leased	Size** (sq. ft.)	Primary Activity
Hamburg, Germany	Owned*	165,015	CO ₂ lasers, solid-state lasers, diode lasers
Starnberg, Germany	Leased	117,047	Laser marking and micro products, power supplies
Gunding-Munich, Germany	Leased	85,951	Solid-state lasers, laser marking products
Plymouth, Michigan	Leased	52,128	CO ₂ lasers, laser micro and marking systems
Kingston upon Hull, United Kingdom	Leased	48,485	Low-power CO ₂ lasers
Orlando, Florida	Owned	35,207	Solid-state lasers
Landing, New Jersey	Owned	34,292	CO ₂ lasers
Mainz, Germany	Leased	52,993	Diode lasers and components
Boxborough, Massachusetts	Leased	22,512	Laser marking systems
Gothenburg, Sweden	Leased	21,337	Fiber optic production
Overath, Germany	Leased	12,417	Coating of materials
Oxford, United Kingdom	Leased	11,578	Laser marking systems
Tampere, Finland	Leased	9,964	Fiber lasers, optical engines
Pamplona, Spain	Owned	12,654	Laser marking systems
Singapore	Leased	5,724	Laser marking products
Freiburg, Germany	Leased	4,947	Laser diodes
Tucson, Arizona	Leased	6,218	Components
East Granby, Connecticut	Leased	57,000	Fibers
Nanjing, China	Leased	25,932	CO ₂ lasers, laser marking products, components
Nanjing, China	Owned	5,380	CO ₂ lasers

*The facility is owned by Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH ("RSL"); the real property on which the facility is located is leased by RSL under a 99-year lease.

** Includes sales, administration and research and development facilities where applicable.

The Kingston upon Hull (United Kingdom) facility lease expires in 2012. The Gunding-Munich (Germany) main facility is leased until 2017. The Mainz (Germany) main facility had been expanded during fiscal year 2009 and the new lease expires 2024. The Overath (Germany) facility leases expire in 2013, and the Freiburg (Germany) facility leases expire in 2012. The Singapore facility lease expires in 2012. The Starnberg (Germany) main facility is leased until 2017 from a member of the Company's Board of Directors and includes a clause to terminate the lease contract within a two-year notice period during the contract. The leases on its U.S. facilities in Boxborough, Massachusetts, Plymouth, Michigan, Tucson, Arizona, and East Granby, Connecticut expire in 2010, 2011, 2013, and 2020, respectively. The Gothenburg (Sweden) main facility leases expire in 2011 and 2012, with a renewal option for three years. The Tampere (Finland) facility is leased with no expiration date but can be terminated upon three months notice from the landlord and a one month notice from the lessee. The Oxford (United Kingdom) facility lease expires in 2019. The Nanjing (China) facility leases expire in 2009 and 2011. In addition, NELC owns land rights which require construction of manufacturing facilities in the near future.

The Company maintains sales, administration and research and development facilities at each of the Hamburg, Starnberg, Gunding-Munich, Mainz, Freiburg, Kingston upon Hull, Gothenburg, Tampere, East Granby, Plymouth, Landing, Orlando and Nanjing (China) locations. The Company also maintains sales and service offices worldwide, all of which are leased, with the exception of the Pamplona (Spain) and Seoul (South Korea) properties which are owned.

The Company believes that its existing facilities are adequate to meet its currently projected needs for the next 12 months and that suitable additional or alternative space would be available, if necessary, in the future on commercially reasonable terms.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company has been and is likely to be involved from time to time in litigation involving its intellectual property and ordinary routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business.

A licensor of patents covering the technology used in certain of the Company's CO₂ lasers has asserted that the Company has calculated royalties due in respect of certain sales of such CO₂ lasers in a manner that is not consistent with the applicable license agreement. In addition, the licensor claims that it has not been provided with copies of invoices and other documentation relating to such sales, to which it asserts it is entitled under the license agreement. The Company disputes these and related allegations and believes that it is in compliance with all of its obligations under the license agreement. Following discussions with the licensor in order to resolve these disagreements, the parties have reached an agreement in principle that an independent auditor should be appointed to review the calculations made by the Company in connection with the royalties it has paid in the past. To date the audit has not commenced. In February 2008, the Company contacted the licensor in writing in order to proceed with the appointment of an independent auditor and agree on parameters to apply to the conduct of the audit. A response from the licensor was received in January 2009 and the Company and the licensor are in the process of selecting a mutually agreeable independent auditor. Management believes that it will achieve a resolution of this matter that will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations or cash flows.

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

There were no matters submitted to a vote of the security holders during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ended September 30, 2009.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET PRICE FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Company's common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and also on the Prime Standard Segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, under the symbol RSTI and international securities identification number (ISIN) US7750431022, respectively. The table below sets forth the high and low closing sales prices of the Company's common stock for each quarter ended during the last two fiscal years as reported by NASDAQ:

Quarter ended	Common Stock Trade Prices	
	High	Low
December 31, 2007	\$ 48.58	\$ 36.55
March 31, 2008	\$ 47.15	\$ 34.72
June 30, 2008	\$ 47.93	\$ 30.20
September 30, 2008	\$ 42.34	\$ 28.54
December 31, 2008	\$ 30.47	\$ 17.17
March 31, 2009	\$ 21.75	\$ 12.57
June 30, 2009	\$ 23.96	\$ 16.78
September 30, 2009	\$ 25.68	\$ 17.76

At November 20, 2009, the Company had 7 holders of record of its common stock and 28,994,296 shares outstanding. A significantly greater number of holders of the Company's common stock are "street name" or beneficial holders, whose shares are held of record by bankers, brokers, and other financial institutions. The Company has not paid dividends on its common stock and does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

During the fiscal year 2009, the Company did not sell any equity securities that were not registered under the Securities Act.

There were no purchases of common stock of the Company made by the Company or any "affiliated purchaser" of the Company as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Exchange Act during the fourth fiscal quarter of the fiscal year 2009.

On November 7, 2007, the Board of Directors approved a stock buyback plan which authorized the repurchase of up to \$120 million of the Company's common stock, or approximately 10% of the shares of common stock then outstanding based on then current market prices. The share buyback program was authorized to begin November 15, 2007. The shares were repurchased from time to time in open market transactions or privately negotiated transactions at the Company's discretion, including the quantity, timing, and price thereof. The program was completed in May 2008.

STOCK PRICE PERFORMANCE GRAPH

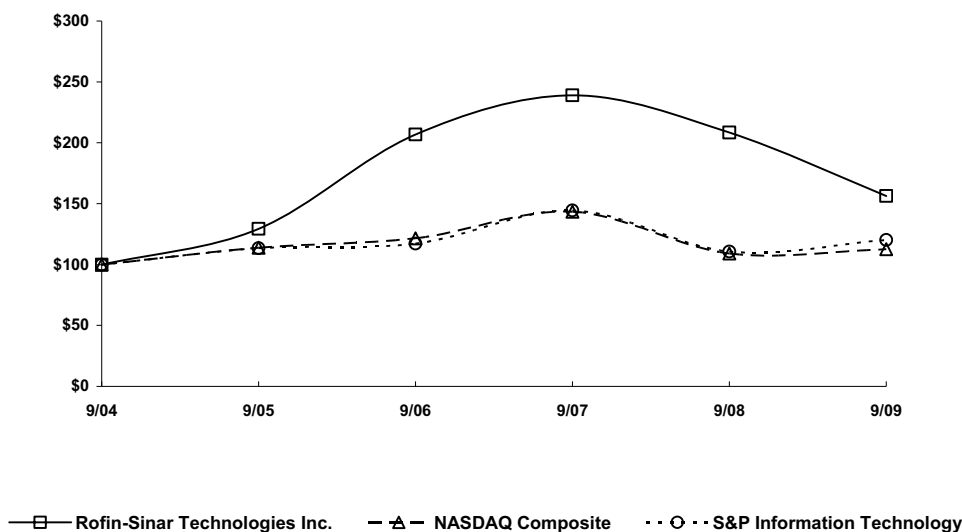
The following Stock Price Performance Graph includes comparisons required by the SEC. The Graph does not constitute soliciting material and should not be deemed filed or incorporated by reference into any other Company filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates this information by reference therein.

The following graph presents the one-year total return for Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. common stock compared with the NASDAQ Stock Market Index and the S&P Technology Sector Index. Rofin-Sinar selected these comparative groups due to industry similarities and the fact that they contain several direct competitors.

The graph assumes that the value of the investment in Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. common stock, the NASDAQ Stock Market Index, and the S&P Technology Sector Index each was \$100 on September 30, 2004, and that all dividends were reinvested. The S&P Technology Sector Index is weighted by market capitalization. The stock price performance shown in this graph is not necessarily indicative of, and not intended to suggest future stock price performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc., The NASDAQ Composite Index
And The S&P Information Technology Index



*\$100 invested on 9/30/04 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending September 30.

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EDGAR REPRESENTATION OF DATA POINTS USED IN PRINTED GRAPHIC

	Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc.	NASDAQ Stock Market Index	S&P Technology Sector Index
9/30/04	100	100	100
9/30/05	129.31	113.78	113.45
9/30/06	206.84	121.50	117.14
9/30/07	238.97	143.37	144.47
9/30/08	208.37	109.15	110.70
9/30/09	156.30	112.55	120.10

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial data for the five fiscal years ended September 30, 2009. The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” contained elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Year ended September 30,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:					
Net sales	\$349,579	\$575,278	\$479,675	\$420,890	\$375,191
Cost of goods sold	218,417	327,286	276,402	242,619	222,189
Gross profit	131,162	247,992	203,273	178,271	153,002
Selling, general & administrative expenses	87,387	103,781	86,468	76,900	66,171
Research & development expenses	31,500	41,113	27,830	23,968	22,565
Amortization expense	3,559	6,769	4,251	3,532	5,270
Income from operations	8,716	96,329	84,724	73,871	58,996
Net interest expense (income)	309	(2,960)	(5,028)	(2,588)	148
Income before income taxes	14,360	97,225	87,115	76,664	58,570
Income tax expense	5,197	33,466	31,838	27,041	20,595
Net income	9,163	63,759	55,277	49,623	37,975
Earnings per common share – Basic	\$ 0.32	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.26
Earnings per common share – Diluted	\$ 0.31	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.22
Shares used in computing earnings per share – Basic	28,912	29,640	30,975	30,568	30,143
Shares used in computing earnings per share – Diluted	29,194	30,446	31,806	31,374	31,122
OPERATING DATA (as percentage of sales):					
Gross profit	37.5%	43.1%	42.4%	42.4%	41.0%
Selling, general & administrative expenses	25.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.3%	17.6%
Research & development expenses	9.0%	7.1%	5.8%	5.7%	6.0%
Income from operations	2.5%	16.7%	17.7%	17.6%	15.7%
Income before income taxes	4.1%	16.9%	18.2%	18.4%	15.8%
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Working capital	\$ 274,279	\$ 257,954	\$ 344,907	\$ 282,659	\$ 222,002
Total assets	539,507	583,660	626,224	501,521	428,638
Line of credit and loans	31,409	66,674	40,592	35,416	41,002
Stockholders’ equity	418,334	402,258	448,923	358,440	294,166

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

OVERVIEW

Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. is a leader in the design, development, engineering, manufacture, and marketing of laser-based products, primarily used for cutting, welding, and marking a wide range of materials.

Lasers are a non-contact technology for material processing, which have several advantages compared to conventional manufacturing tools that are desirable in industrial applications. The Company's lasers all deliver a high-quality beam at guaranteed power outputs and feature compact design, high processing speed, flexibility, low operating and maintenance costs, and easy integration into the customer's production process. As a technological leader in CO₂, solid-state lasers, and diode lasers, the Company is able to meet a broad range of its customers' material processing requirements.

Based on the revised 2008 industry data of the Optoelectronics Report for laser products used for macro (cutting and welding) applications and marking and micro (fine cutting, fine welding, perforating and structuring) applications combined, the Company had a worldwide market share (based on sales volume) in 2008 of approximately 23%. Due to the severe global economic downturn, there are no reliable industry forecasts available for 2009 to calculate market share. The Company has sold more than 49,000 laser sources since 1975 and currently has over 3,000 active customers (including multinational companies with multiple facilities purchasing from the Company). During fiscal 2009, 2008, and 2007, approximately 40%, 41%, and 43%, respectively, of the Company's revenues related to sales of laser products for macro applications, approximately 12%, 10%, and 9%, respectively, related to sales of components, and approximately 48%, 49%, and 48%, respectively, related to sales of laser products for marking and micro applications.

Through its global manufacturing, distribution and service network, the Company provides a comprehensive range of laser sources and laser-based system solutions to the following principal target markets: the machine tool, automotive, the semiconductor, electronics and photovoltaic industries. The Company sells directly to end-users and to original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") (principally in the machine tool industry) that integrate Rofin's laser sources with other system components. Many of Rofin's customers are among the largest global participants in their respective industries. During fiscal 2009, 2008, and 2007, 20%, 25%, and 23%, respectively, of the Company's sales were in North America, 57%, 51%, and 55%, respectively, were in Europe and 23%, 24%, and 22%, respectively, were in Asia. See note 15, "Geographic Information", to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

The fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, was strongly influenced by the severe economic downturn in the global economy. Fiscal year sales were negatively impacted by postponed shipments and order cancellations in various industries. With very few exceptions, we experienced diminished demand across all industries. The Company took action to reduce its worldwide cost structure to address the declined global business without sacrificing its goal of broadening its customer base. These actions included labor cost reductions (in both hours and headcount), and elimination of non-critical services provided by third parties. Due to the effect of lower fixed cost absorption and additional costs related to headcount reductions, we reported a significant reduction in net income, compared to fiscal year 2008.

Outlook

Management is cautiously optimistic that the bottom of the macroeconomic downturn has been reached. Although visibility is still limited, we are seeing the first signs of a slight market recovery, demonstrated by increasing service business volume and higher order activity. In addition, in some geographic regions we are experiencing a more positive customer sentiment due to the stimulus packages. This, combined with our focus on broadening our product portfolio for dedicated applications in emerging industries, should help to continue to build sequential revenue growth in the coming quarters.

Acquisitions and Formation of New Entities

On December 2, 2006, the Company purchased an additional 1% of the share capital of Rofin-Sinar U.K. Ltd. through Rofin-Sinar Technologies Europe S.L. under an option agreement between the Company and the former minority shareholders. This purchase resulted in goodwill of \$0.2 million. Effective December 3, 2007, the Company purchased the remaining 19% of the share capital of Rofin-Sinar U.K. Ltd. through Rofin-Sinar Technologies Europe S.L. under this option agreement. The Company now holds 100% of the share capital of Rofin-Sinar U.K. Ltd. This purchase resulted in goodwill of \$5.6 million.

Effective February 28, 2007, the Company acquired 80% of the common stock of m2k-laser GmbH, Freiburg (Germany), through its wholly-owned subsidiary Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH. m2k-laser GmbH develops and manufactures semiconductor lasers based on the III-V compounds GaAs and GaSb for use predominantly in the scientific industry. The same components can also be used for pumping solid-state lasers, which are used for material processing. Additionally the parties have agreed on a put/call option exercisable beginning in 2012 for the remaining 20% of the common stock. Accordingly, the Company's financial statements present m2k-laser GmbH as if it was 100%-owned. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$0.6 million.

Effective March 28, 2007, the Company acquired 100% of the common stock of Corelase Oy, Tampere (Finland). Corelase Oy has considerable experience in semiconductors, optics, and fiber technology. Its product lines include fiber-coupled diode laser systems, continuous-wave and ultra short pulse mode-locked fiber laser systems, and components such as diode lasers for a wide range of material processing applications. The terms of the purchase include payment of deferred purchase price based on Corelase Oy achieving certain financial targets. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$6.9 million.

Effective April 05, 2007, the Company acquired 100% of the common stock of ES Technology Ltd., Oxford, (UK), through its wholly-owned subsidiary Rofin-Baasel UK Ltd. ES Technology Ltd. develops customized laser marking system solutions based on various laser technologies and distributes a number of optical devices and components into Northern European territories from several American suppliers via its subsidiary, Laser Service (Oxford) Ltd. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$0.7 million.

Effective May 14, 2007, the Company purchased an additional 45% of the share capital of H2B Photonics GmbH, Garbsen (Germany) through its wholly-owned subsidiary Carl Baasel Lasertechnik GmbH. The Company currently holds 85% of the share capital of H2B Photonics GmbH. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$0.1 million.

Effective January 24, 2008, the Company purchased Nufern, one of the world's largest independent manufacturers of specialty fibers and fiber laser modules serving a wide range of industries, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. During fiscal year 2009, the Company settled an earn-out agreement with the former Nufern owners for an aggregate of \$5.0 million and finalized its valuation of the identified intangible assets related to this acquisition. As a result, a total adjustment amounting to a net decrease of \$3.7 million was made to the amount of goodwill recorded. This purchase resulted in final goodwill of \$2.9 million.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, the Company formed Dilas Diodelaser China Company Ltd. as a 95%-owned subsidiary in Nanjing (China) through its 95%-owned subsidiary Dilas Diodenlaser GmbH.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, the Company formed Nanjing Eastern Technologies Company Ltd. in Nanjing (China) as an 80%-owned subsidiary.

Effective July 1, 2008, the Company formed Rofin-Baasel Swiss AG in Biel (Switzerland) as a wholly-owned subsidiary through its wholly-owned subsidiary Rofin-Sinar Technologies Europe S.L.

Effective March 11, 2009, the Company made the final payment for the outstanding earn-out, and acquired the remaining 10% of share capital of Optoskand AB through its wholly-owned subsidiary Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH under an option agreement. This purchase resulted in additional goodwill of \$0.7 million.

Effective April 9, 2009, the Company acquired 80% of the equity of China-based Nanjing Eastern Laser Company Ltd. ("NELC") through two separate cash transactions. NELC's product lines are largely comprised of high power, fast-axial flow CO₂ lasers, with a power range up to 3 kW as well as NC-based laser processing equipment. This purchase resulted in a preliminary goodwill calculation of approximately \$4.3 million.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the periods indicated, the following table sets forth the percentage of net sales represented by the respective line items in the Company's consolidated statements of operations:

	Fiscal Year ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	62.5%	56.9%	57.6%
Gross profit	37.5%	43.1%	42.4%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	25.0%	18.0%	18.0%
Research & development expenses	9.0%	7.1%	5.8%
Intangibles amortization	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%
Income from operations	2.5%	16.7%	17.7%
Income before income taxes	4.1%	16.9%	18.2%
Net income	2.6%	11.1%	11.5%

Fiscal Year 2009 Compared to Fiscal Year 2008

Net Sales – Primarily as a result of the financial crisis and the severe economic downturn, net sales decreased by \$225.7 million, or 39%, compared to the prior year and amounted to \$349.6 million in fiscal year 2009. Compared to fiscal year 2008, net sales decreased \$153.7 million, or 36%, in Europe/Asia and \$72.0 million, or 51%, in North America. The U.S. dollar fluctuated against foreign currencies, which had an unfavorable effect on net sales of \$28.5 million. Net sales of laser products for macro applications decreased by 41% to \$140.4 million, primarily due to the lower demand for our low and high power CO₂ lasers from OEM-customers and diminished demand from the automotive industry. Net sales of lasers for marking and micro applications decreased by 40% to \$168.1 million compared to fiscal year 2008, mainly due to the lower demand principally from the photovoltaic, semiconductor, consumer electronics, and jewelry industries. Due to the economic downturn, component business revenue decreased by 29%, to \$41.1 million.

Gross Profit – The Company's gross profit of \$131.2 million decreased by \$116.8 million, or 47%, compared to the prior year. As a percentage of sales, gross profit decreased to 38%. The decrease in our gross margins was mainly the result of the low level of business with the corresponding lower absorption of fixed costs, a decrease in our service and spare parts revenue and in our components business, as well as the one-time costs associated with the headcount reductions amounting to \$1.0 million. Gross profit was unfavorably affected by \$8.7 million in fiscal year 2009 due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, primarily the Euro.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses – Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$16.4 million, or 16%, to \$87.4 million, compared to fiscal year 2008 primarily as a result of cost reductions in labor, travelling and marketing, as well as lower commissions related to the lower level of revenues, partially offset by one-time costs related to headcount reductions of \$1.8 million. Due to decreased sales, selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales, increased to 25%, compared to 18% in fiscal year 2008. Selling, general and administrative expenses were favorably affected by \$6.1 million in fiscal year 2009 due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, primarily the Euro.

Research and Development – The Company's net expenses for research and development amounted to \$31.5 million, which represents a decrease of \$9.6 million, or 23%, compared to fiscal year 2008. Gross research and development expenses for fiscal years 2009 and 2008 were \$33.5 million and \$42.3 million, respectively, and were reduced by \$2.0 million and \$1.2 million of government grants during the respective periods. The Company will continue to apply for, and expects to continue receiving, government grants towards research and development, especially in Europe. The decrease in research and

development expenses is mainly a result of lower labor and material costs, partially offset by one-time costs associated with headcount reductions amounting to \$0.4 million. Research and development expenses were favorably affected by \$3.5 million in fiscal year 2009 due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, primarily the Euro.

Other Income - Net other income of \$5.6 million fiscal year 2009 represents an increase of \$4.7 million compared to the prior year. The increase in net other income is primarily attributable to net exchange gains of \$3.5 million compared to net exchange losses of \$1.9 million in fiscal year 2008 and to net miscellaneous income of \$2.7 million compared to net miscellaneous income of \$0.4 million in fiscal year 2008. Miscellaneous income includes \$2.0 million compensation for the cancellation of orders received in the prior fiscal year.

Income Tax Expense – Income tax expense of \$5.2 million in fiscal year 2009 and \$33.5 million in fiscal year 2008, represent effective tax rates of 36.1% and 34.4% for the respective periods. The higher effective income tax rate is primarily due to additional income taxes related to the repatriation of foreign income in combination with low level of taxable income in countries with lower income tax rates. Income tax expense, a significant portion of which is incurred in foreign currencies, was favorably affected by \$0.9 million in fiscal year 2009 due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, primarily the Euro.

Net Income – Despite the challenging macroeconomic conditions but as a result of the already implemented cost reductions, the Company achieved net income of \$9.2 million (\$0.31 per diluted share, based on 29.2 million weighted average common shares outstanding) in fiscal year 2009. Net income decreased by \$54.6 million compared to the prior year's net income of \$63.8 million (\$2.09 per diluted share, based on 30.4 million weighted average common shares outstanding). Net income was favorably affected by \$1.4 million in fiscal year 2009 due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, primarily the Euro.

Fiscal Year 2008 Compared to Fiscal Year 2007

Net Sales – Net sales of \$575.3 million represents an increase of \$95.6 million, or 20%, over the prior year. Net sales increased \$66.2 million, or 18%, in Europe/Asia and \$29.4 million, or 26%, in North America, compared to the prior year. The U.S. dollar fluctuated against foreign currencies, which had a favorable effect on net sales of \$45.0 million. Net sales of laser products for macro applications increased by 16% to \$238.5 million, primarily due to the higher demand for our lower and higher power CO₂ lasers from OEM-customers in the automotive industry. Net sales of lasers for marking and micro applications increased by 20% to \$279.1 million compared to fiscal year 2007, mainly due to the higher demand for our lasers for micro and marking applications principally from the photovoltaic and electronics industries. Revenues for the component business increased by 37% to \$58 million, primarily due to the Company's last acquisition of Nufern and higher sales related to laser diodes.

Gross Profit – The Company's gross profit of \$248.0 million increased by \$44.7 million, or 22%, over the prior year. As a percentage of sales, gross profit increased to 43%. The increased percentage margin in fiscal year 2008 was primarily a result of a favorable product mix, an increase in the components business and higher production efficiencies gained primarily in the manufacturing of high-power CO₂ lasers. Gross profit was favorably affected by \$15.5 million in fiscal year 2008 due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, primarily the Euro.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses – Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$17.3 million, or 20%, to \$103.8 million, compared to fiscal year 2007 primarily as a result of our increased selling and marketing activities, mainly in Asia, the acquisition of our new companies, and higher commissions related to our record-high revenues. Selling, general and administrative expenses were impacted by \$0.5 million higher stock-based compensation expenses compared to fiscal year 2007. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses remained at 18%. Selling, general and administrative expenses were unfavorably affected by \$7.2 million in fiscal year 2008 due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, primarily the Euro.

Research and Development – The Company's net expenses for research and development amounted to \$41.1 million, which represents an increase of \$13.3 million, or 48%, over fiscal year 2007 primarily due to ongoing research and development work mainly in the area of fiber lasers, R&D expenses from the new acquired subsidiaries and lower R&D grants. Gross research and development expenses for fiscal years

2008 and 2007 were \$42.3 million and \$30.1 million, respectively, and were reduced by \$1.2 million and \$2.3 million of government grants during the respective periods. The Company will continue to apply for, and expects to continue receiving, government grants towards research and development, especially in Europe. Research and development expenses were unfavorably affected by \$3.8 million in fiscal year 2008 due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, primarily the Euro.

Other Income - Net other income of \$1.5 million fiscal year 2008 represents a decrease of \$2.0 million compared to the prior year. As a result of our share buyback program, net interest income decreased to \$3.0 million in fiscal year 2008, compared to net interest income of \$5.0 million in fiscal 2007. The interest income is offset by \$1.9 million of foreign currency losses in fiscal 2008 compared to \$2.1 million in fiscal 2007.

Income Tax Expense – Income tax expense of \$33.5 million in fiscal year 2008 and \$31.8 million in fiscal year 2007, represent effective tax rates of 34.4% and 36.6% for the respective periods. The lower effective income tax rate in fiscal year 2008 is mainly due to a reduced effective tax rate in Germany as a result of a change in German income tax law. Income tax expense, a significant portion of which is incurred in foreign currencies, was unfavorably affected by \$3.3 million in fiscal 2008 due to the weakening of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, primarily the Euro.

Net Income – As a result of the foregoing factors, the Company's net income of \$63.8 million (\$2.09 per diluted share, based on 30.4 million weighted average common shares outstanding) in fiscal year 2008 increased by \$8.5 million over the prior year's net income of \$55.3 million (\$1.74 per diluted share, based on 31.8 million weighted average common shares outstanding). Net income was favorably affected by \$0.9 million in fiscal 2008 due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, primarily the Euro.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's primary sources of liquidity at September 30, 2009, were cash and cash equivalents of \$116.1 million, short-term investments of \$2.9 million, short-term credit lines of \$91.0 million and long-term loans of \$12.4 million. As of September 30, 2009, \$19.0 million was outstanding under the short-term lines of credit. Additionally, \$4.2 million was used for bank guarantees under these lines of credit. \$12.4 million was outstanding from the long-term loan. Additionally the Company maintained credit lines specific to bank guarantees for \$2.9 million, of which \$0.3 million was used. Therefore, \$70.4 million was unused and available under Rofin's lines of credit. The Company is subject to financial covenants under some of these facilities and lines of credit, which could restrict the Company from drawing money under them. At September 30, 2009, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$1.6 million during fiscal year 2009. Approximately \$55.4 million in cash and cash equivalents were provided by operating activities, primarily as the result of the decrease in accounts receivable and inventories. Operating cash flow was negatively affected by decreased net income and other non-cash items, principally depreciation and amortization and by a decrease in income tax payable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and pension obligations.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$18.2 million for the year ended September 30, 2009, and related primarily to acquisitions (\$12.3 million), various additions to property and equipment (\$7.8 million), purchase of short-term investments (\$2.3 million), offset by the sale of short-term investments (\$3.7 million) and proceeds from sales of property and equipment (\$0.5 million).

Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$35.6 million and was primarily related to repayments of loans amounting to \$48.0 million, partly offset by \$11.8 million net borrowings from banks, \$0.2 million generated through issuance of new shares from the exercise of stock options and \$0.4 million was related to excess of tax benefit from stock options.

The Company expects that its capital expenditures will be approximately \$12.0 million in 2010.

Management believes that cash flows from operations, along with existing cash and cash equivalents and availability under our credit facilities and lines of credit, will provide adequate resources to meet the Company's capital requirements and operational needs on both a current and a long-term basis.

The following table illustrates the Company's contractual obligations as of September 30, 2009:

<u>Contractual Obligations</u>	<u>Payments due by period (in thousands)</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 1 Year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>3-5 Years</u>	<u>More than 5 Years</u>
Long and short-term debt	\$ 31,409	\$ 18,983	\$ 2,198	\$ 7,919	\$ 2,309
Pension obligations	17,396	299	1,072	1,142	14,883
Operating lease obligations	32,413	8,683	10,618	4,484	8,628
Purchase obligations *	83,470	68,207	15,263	-	-
Interest obligation	2,494	725	1,256	465	48
Other long-term liabilities	3,294	724	813	315	1,442
Total	\$ 170,476	\$ 97,621	\$ 31,220	\$ 14,325	\$ 27,310

- Purchase obligations include payments due under various types of agreements to purchase raw materials or other goods.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements or financing arrangements involving variable interest entities.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS

Although the Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in U.S. dollars, approximately 72% of its net sales are denominated in other currencies, primarily the Euro, Swedish krona, Swiss francs, British pound, Singapore dollar, Taiwanese dollar, Korean won, Japanese yen, Canadian dollar, and Chinese RMB. Net sales and costs and related assets and liabilities are generally denominated in the functional currencies of the operations, thereby serving to reduce the Company's exposure to exchange gains and losses.

Exchange differences upon translation from each operation's functional currency to U.S. dollars are accumulated as a separate component of equity. The currency translation adjustment component of shareholders' equity had the effect of increasing total equity by \$40.6 million at September 30, 2009, as compared to \$37.4 million at September 30, 2008.

The fluctuation of the Euro and the other relevant functional currencies against the U.S. dollar has had the effect of increasing or decreasing (as applicable) reported net sales, as well as cost of goods sold, gross margin, selling, general and administrative expenses, and research and development expenses, denominated in such foreign currencies when translated into U.S. dollars as compared to prior periods.

The Company defines the term "constant currency" to mean that financial data for a period are translated into U.S. dollars using the same foreign currency exchange rates that were used to translate financial data for the previously reported period. Changes in sales, gross profit and income from operations include the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's management reviews and analyzes business results on a constant currency basis and believes these results better represent the Company's underlying business trends without distortion due to currency fluctuations. The Company believes that this "constant currency" financial information is a useful measure for investors because it reflects actual changes in operations.

The following chart compares our net sales, gross profit, and income from operations for each of fiscal years 2009, 2008, and 2007 to the equivalent financial results calculated on a "constant currency" basis. Because this "constant currency" financial information does not conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, it is presented under the caption "Non-GAAP Constant Currency":

	Fiscal Year 2009		Fiscal Year 2008		Fiscal Year 2007	
	GAAP Actual	Non- GAAP Constant Currency	GAAP Actual	Non- GAAP Constant Currency	GAAP Actual	Non- GAAP Constant Currency
	(in millions)					
Net sales	\$ 349.6	\$ 378.1	\$ 575.3	\$ 530.2	\$ 479.7	\$ 452.9
Gross profit	131.2	139.9	248.0	232.5	203.3	193.9
Income from operations	8.7	7.7	96.3	92.1	84.7	82.0

Between fiscal year 2009 and 2008, the average exchange rate for the Euro weakened against the U.S. dollar by approximately 10.5%. The impact of this weakening was to decrease net sales and gross profit by \$28.5 million and \$8.7 million, respectively, because approximately 72% of sales were denominated in other currencies, primarily the Euro. This weakening of the Euro had the effect of decreasing operating expense by \$29.5 million, thereby increasing income from operations only by \$1.0 million.

Between fiscal year 2008 and 2007, the average exchange rate for the Euro strengthened against the U.S. dollar by approximately 11.3%. The impact of this strengthening was to increase net sales and gross profit by \$45.1 million and \$15.8 million, respectively, because approximately 69% of fiscal year 2008 sales were denominated in other currencies, primarily the Euro. However, because more than 69% of operating expenses were also denominated in these other currencies, this same strengthening of the Euro had the effect of increasing operating expenses and thereby reducing the overall exchange rate effect on income from operations by \$4.2 million.

Between fiscal year 2007 and 2006, the average exchange rate for the Euro strengthened against the U.S. dollar by approximately 7.6%. The impact of this strengthening was to increase net sales and gross profit by \$26.8 million and \$9.2 million, respectively, because approximately 69% of fiscal year 2007 sales were denominated in other currencies, primarily the Euro. This strengthening of the Euro had the effect of increasing operating expense by \$6.4 million, thereby increasing income from operations only by \$2.7 million.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements. Certain of the accounting policies require the application of significant judgment by management in selecting appropriate assumptions for calculating financial estimates. By their nature, these judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company records allowances for uncollectible customer accounts receivable based on historical experience. Additionally, an allowance is made based on an assessment of specific customers' financial condition and liquidity. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, additional allowances may be required. No individual customer represents more than 10% of total accounts receivable. Any increase in allowance will impact operating income during a given period.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, after provisions for excess and obsolete inventory salable at prices below cost. Provisions for slow moving and obsolete inventories are provided based on current assessments about historical experience and future product demand and production requirements for the next twelve months. These factors are impacted by market conditions, technology changes, and changes in strategic direction, and require estimates and management judgment that may include elements that are uncertain. The Company evaluates the adequacy of these provisions quarterly. Although the Company strives to achieve a balance between market demands and risk of inventory excess or obsolescence, it is possible that, should conditions change, additional provisions may be needed. Any changes in provisions will impact operating income during a given period.

Warranty Reserves

The Company provides reserves for the estimated costs of product warranties when revenue is recognized. The Company relies upon historical experience, expectation of future conditions, and its service data to estimate its warranty reserve. The Company continuously monitors these data to ensure that the reserve is sufficient. Warranty costs have historically been within our expectations. To the extent we experience increased warranty claim activity or increased costs associated with servicing those claims (such costs may include material, labor, and travel costs), revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required. Increases in reserves will impact operating income during the period.

Pension Obligations

The determination of the Company's obligation and expense for pension is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating those amounts. Assumptions are made about interest rates, expected investment return on plan assets, total turnover rates, and rates of future compensation increases. In addition, the Company provides the actuarial consultants with subjective factors such as withdrawal rates and mortality rates to develop their calculations of these amounts. The Company generally reviews these assumptions at the beginning of each fiscal year. The Company is required to consider current market conditions, including changes in interest rates, in making these assumptions. The actuarial assumptions that the Company uses may differ materially from actual results due to changing market and economic conditions, higher or lower withdrawal rates or longer or shorter life spans of participants. These differences may result in a significant impact on the amount of pension benefits expense the Company has recorded or may record.

The discount rate enables the Company to state expected future cash flows at a present value on the measurement date. The Company has little latitude in selecting this rate and it must represent the market rate of high-quality fixed income investments. A lower discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and increases pension expense.

To determine the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the Company considers the current and expected asset allocations, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets.

Share-Based Payment

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the employee requisite vesting period. We make judgments about the fair value of the awards, including the expected term of the award, volatility of the underlying stock and estimated forfeitures, which impact the amount of compensation expense recognized in the financial statements. Such amounts may change as a result of additional grants, forfeitures, modifications in assumptions and other factors. The income tax effects of share-based payments are recognized in the financial statements for those awards which will normally result in tax deductions under existing tax law. Under current U.S. federal tax laws, we receive a compensation expense deduction related to stock options only when those options are exercised and vested shares are received. Accordingly, the financial statement recognition of compensation cost for stock options creates a deductible temporary difference which results in a deferred tax asset and a corresponding deferred tax benefit in the income statement for all U.S. based employees. Stock compensation expense related to non-U.S. employees is treated as a permanent difference for income tax purposes.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

The Financial Accounting Standards Board modified the hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), which identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (the GAAP hierarchy). The new Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") became the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The ASC became effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, and did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements other than changing the references to authoritative accounting literature.

In May 2009, ASC Topic 855, "Subsequent Events", was amended to require entities to disclose the date through which they have evaluated subsequent events and whether the date corresponds with the release of their financial statements. The Company adopted the guidance for the third quarter of fiscal year 2009. The adoption had no impact on our consolidated financial statements, besides the additional disclosure.

In April 2009, ASC Topic 320 "Investments – Debt and Equity Securities" was amended, to change the recognition and measurement of other-than-temporary impairments for debt securities by modifying the pre-existing "intent and ability" indicator. Under this amendment, an other-than-temporary impairment is triggered when there is intent to sell the security, it is more likely than not that the security will be required to be sold before recovery, or the security is not expected to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. Additionally, ASC Topic 220 "Comprehensive Income", and Topic 225 "Income Statement" were amended to change the presentation of an other-than-temporary impairment in the income statement for those impairments involving credit losses. The credit loss component will be recognized in earnings and the remainder of the impairment will be recorded in other comprehensive income. The Company adopted these Topic changes as of June 30, 2009, and did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, ASC Topic 820 "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" was amended to provide application guidance addressing the determination of (a) when a market for an asset or a liability is active or inactive and (b) when a particular transaction is distressed. This Topic became effective June 30, 2009, and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, ASC Topic 825, "Financial Instruments" was amended to require entities to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments, in both interim financial statements as well as annual financial statements. This Topic became effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, and did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging" was amended to require additional disclosures related to the use of derivative instruments, the accounting for derivatives, and the financial statement impact of derivatives. This Topic was effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. This Topic became effective January 1, 2009, and did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2008, ASC Topic 820 "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" was amended to exclude from its scope lease accounting and other accounting pronouncements that address fair value measurements for purposes of lease classification or measurement. This Topic became effective for the quarter ending December 31, 2008 and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, ASC Topic 825, "Financial Instruments", was amended to permit entities to choose to measure many financial instruments at fair value, and certain other opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. This Topic was effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of this Topic did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted as of September 30, 2009

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, "*Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*". The objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities. This statement addresses (1) the effects on certain provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities", as a result of the elimination of the qualifying special-purpose entity concept in SFAS No. 166, "*Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets*", and (2) concern about the application of certain key provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), including those in which the accounting and disclosures under the Interpretation do not always provide timely and useful information about an enterprise's involvement in a variable interest entity. This statement is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2008, ASC Topic 260 "Earnings Per Share", was amended to require that unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) be treated as participating securities and shall be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. This amendment is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years, and requires that all prior period earnings per share data presented (including interim financial statements, summaries of earnings and selected financial data) be adjusted retrospectively to conform to its provisions. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of this amendment will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2008, ASC Topic 350, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other", was amended to include a list of factors an entity should consider in developing renewal or extension assumptions used in determining the useful life of recognized intangible assets. The new guidance applies to (1) intangible assets that are acquired individually or with a group of other assets and (2) intangible assets acquired in both business combinations and asset acquisitions. Under this amendment, entities estimating the useful life of a recognized intangible asset must consider their historical experience in renewing or extending similar arrangements or, in the absence of historical experience, must consider assumptions that market participants would use about renewal or extension. This amendment will require certain additional disclosures beginning October 1, 2009, and prospective application to useful life estimates prospectively for intangible assets acquired after September 30, 2009. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact that the adoption of this amendment may have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2008, ASC Topic 820 "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" was amended to defer the effective date of fair value measurements for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), to the Company's first quarter of fiscal year 2010. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this amendment will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, ASC Topic 805 "Business Combinations" was amended to retain the fundamental requirements of the original topic requiring that the purchase method be used for all business combinations. Topic 805 defines the acquirer as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in the business combination, establishes the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control and requires the acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest at their fair values as of the acquisition date. In addition, this amendment requires expensing of acquisition-related and restructure-related costs, remeasurement of earn-out provisions at fair value, measurement of equity securities issued for purchase at the date of close of the transaction and non-expensing of in-process research and development related intangibles. This amendment is effective for the Company's business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after October 1, 2009.

In December 2007, ASC Topic 810 "Consolidation" was amended to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. It requires consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. This amendment establishes a single method of accounting for changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation. This amendment is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning October 1, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the implementation of this amendment on its consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2009-13, "Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements" ("ASU 2009-13") and ASU No. 2009-14, "Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements" ("ASU 2009-14"). ASU 2009-13 addresses the accounting for multiple-deliverable arrangements to enable vendors to account for products or services (deliverables) separately rather than as a combined unit. ASU 2009-14 changes the accounting model for revenue arrangements that include both tangible products and software elements. Tangible products containing software components and nonsoftware components that function together to deliver the tangible product's essential functionality are no longer within the scope of the software revenue guidance of ASC 985-605. These amendments will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact the adoption of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 may have on its consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The following discussion about the Company's market risk disclosures involves forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The Company is exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

As of September 30, 2009, the Company maintained cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$119.0 million, consisting mainly of non-taxable interest bearing securities and demand deposits all with maturities of less than three months. If short-term interest rates were to increase or decrease by 10%, the impact on interest income would be less than \$0.1 million.

As of September 30, 2009, the Company had \$2.4 million of variable rate debt on which the interest rate is reset every three months, \$8.9 million of variable rate debt on which the interest rate is reset every six months and \$20.1 million of fixed rate debt. Maturities of this debt are as follows: \$19.0 million is due in 2010, \$1.5 million is due in 2011, \$0.7 million is due in 2012, \$7.6 million is due in 2013, \$0.3 million is due in 2014 and \$2.3 million is due in 2015. A 10% change in the variable interest rates of the Company's debt would result in an increase or decrease in interest expense of less than \$0.1 million.

Additionally, the Company has entered into an interest rate swap agreement of total notional amount of Euro 4.0 million (equivalent to \$5.9 million based on the exchange rate at September 30, 2009) to minimize the interest expenses on short-term debt by shifting from variable to fixed interest rates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts and forward exchange options generally of less than one year duration to hedge a portion of its foreign currency risk on sales transactions. At September 30, 2009, the Company held Japanese yen forward exchange options with notional amounts of Euro 0.3 million and Japanese yen forward exchange options with notional amount of \$0.1 million. The gains or losses resulting from a 10% change in currency exchange rates would be approximately less than \$0.1 and \$0.1 million, respectively.

ITEM 8. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See Item 15(a) for an index to the consolidated financial statements. No supplementary financial information is required to be presented pursuant to Item 302(a) of Regulation S-K.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Attached as exhibits to this Form 10-K are certifications of the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, which are required in accordance with Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). This "Controls and Procedures" section includes information concerning the controls and controls evaluation referred to in the certifications. Part IV, Item 15 of this Form 10-K, sets forth the report of Deloitte & Touche LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, regarding its audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting set forth below in this section. This section should be read in conjunction with the certifications and the Deloitte & Touche LLP report for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of September 30, 2009. Based on the evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2009.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records, that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management assessed the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009, the end of its fiscal year. Management based its assessment on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management's assessment included evaluation of such elements as the design and operating effectiveness of key financial reporting controls, process documentation, accounting policies, and the Company's overall control environment. This assessment is supported by testing and monitoring performed by the Company's Internal Audit organization.

Based on its assessment, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of the end of the fiscal year to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Management reviewed the results of its assessment with the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, independently assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Deloitte & Touche LLP has issued an attestation report concurring with management's assessment, which is included at the beginning of Part IV, Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company's management does not expect that the internal controls over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Due to the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, errors and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been or will be detected.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The information required by this item is included in the “Election of Directors”, “Directors and Executive Officers”, “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance”, and “Committees of the Board of Directors; Meetings and Compensation of Directors”, sections of the Company’s Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with the Company’s 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in March 2010, and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is included in the “Executive Compensation and Related Information” section of the Company’s Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with the Company’s 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in March 2010, and is incorporated by reference herein.

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

The following table sets forth the number of securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans at September 30, 2009:

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
2002 Equity Incentive Plan	1,662,000	18 1/16	--
2007 Incentive Stock Plan	<u>905,300*</u>	<u>32 2/3</u>	<u>966,750</u>
Total equity compensation plans approved by security holders	2,567,300	23 2/9	966,750
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	<u><u>2,567,300</u></u>	<u><u>23 2/9</u></u>	<u><u>966,750</u></u>

The remaining information required by this is included in the “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners” and “Management” sections of the Company’s Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with the Company’s 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in March 2010, and is incorporated by reference herein.

* Does not include 12,000 shares that were issued as the annual grants of shares of common stock to outside Board of Directors

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item is included in the “Compensation Committee”, “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation”, and “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” sections of the Company’s Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with the Company’s 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in March 2010, and is incorporated by reference herein.

The main facility in Starnberg is rented under a 25-year operating lease from the former minority shareholder of CBL, Mr. Baasel, who is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Company, and includes a clause to terminate the lease contract upon two-year notice. The Company paid expenses, mainly for rental expenses, \$0.9 million, \$1 million and \$0.7 million, to Mr. Baasel during fiscal years 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

The Company believes that all transactions noted above, have been executed on an arms-length basis. Except for the foregoing, no director, officer, nominee director, 5% holder of the Company’s shares, or immediate family member, associate or affiliate thereof, had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction since the beginning of fiscal year 2009 or has any material interest, direct or indirect, in any proposed transaction, having a value of \$60,000 or more.

Indebtedness of Officers and Directors

Since the beginning of fiscal year 2004, there has been no indebtedness to the Company by any director or officer or associates of any such person, other than reimbursements for purchases, for ordinary travel and expense advances and for other transactions in the ordinary course of business.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information set forth under “Independent Public Accountants” in the definitive form of the Company’s Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with the Company’s 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in March 2010, is incorporated by reference herein.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

a. 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

The following financial statements are filed as part of this 10-K:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm F-1

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2009, and 2008 F-3

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended
September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 F-4

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and
Comprehensive Income for the years ended
September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 F-5

Consolidated Statements of Cash flows for the years ended
September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 F-7

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements F-8

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts F-33

Schedules not listed above have been omitted because the matter or conditions are not present or the information required to be set forth therein is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements hereto.

3. Exhibits

The exhibits listed in the accompanying index to exhibits are filed or incorporated by reference as part of this Annual Report.

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of the Company and Form of Certificate of Amendment thereto (*)
3.2	By-Laws of the Company (**)
4.1	Form of Rights Agreement (*)
10.1	Form of Sale and Transfer Agreement between Siemens Aktiengesellschaft and Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. (*)
10.2	Form of Sale and Transfer Agreement by and among Siemens Power Corporation and Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. (*)
10.3	Form of Tax Allocation and Indemnification Agreement among Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc., Rofin-Sinar, Inc., Siemens Corporation, and Siemens Power Corporation (*)
10.4	Joint Venture Agreement, dated as of May 27, 1992, by and among Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH, Marubeni Corporation and Nippei Toyama Corporation (*)
10.5	Cooperation Agreement, dated as of May 27, 1992, among Nippei Toyama Corporation, Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH, and Marubeni Corporation (*)
10.6	Cooperation Agreement, dated as of May 27, 1992, among Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH, Marubeni Corporation, and Nippei Toyama Corporation (*)
10.7	Inheritable Building Right (Erbbaurecht), dated as of March 1, 1990, between Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH and Lohss GmbH (in German, English summary provided) (*)
10.8	Lease Agreement, dated August 10, 1990, between Josef and Maria Kranz and Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH (in German, English summary provided) (*)
10.9	Lease Agreement, dated March 25, 1993, between DR Group and Rofin-Sinar, Incorporated (Concept Drive property) (*)
10.10	Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH Pension Plan (in German, English summary provided) (*) (a)
10.11	Form of 1996 Equity Incentive Plan (*) (a)
10.12	Form of 1996 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Plan (*) (a)
10.13	Deutsche Bank AG Commitment Letter dated August 22, 1996 (*)
10.14	Form of Employment Agreement, dated as of September 2, 1996 among Peter Wirth, Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH, and Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. (in German, English summary provided) (a)
10.15	Form of Employment Agreement, dated as of September 2, 1996, among Gunther Braun, Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH, and Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. (in German, English summary provided) (*) (a)
10.16	English Translation of Acquisition Agreement, dated as of April 29, 2000, by and between Mannesmann Demag Krauss-Maffei AG and Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH (****)
10.17	English Translation of Option Agreement between Carl Baasel and Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
	(***)
10.18	Lease Agreement between Carl Baasel and Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH (***)
10.19	2002 Equity Incentive Plan (*****) (a)
10.20	2007 Incentive Stock Plan (******) (a)
14.1	Code of Business Ethics (*****)
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche, LLP Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
(*)	Incorporated by reference to the exhibits filed with the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-09539) which was declared effective on September 25, 1996.
(**)	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Company's Quarterly Report for the period ended March 31, 1998.
(***)	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 24, 2000.
(****)	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 18, 2001.
(*****)	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 23, 2003.
(*****)	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Company's Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 30, 2004.
(***** *)	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Company's Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 25, 2007.
(a)	Management contracts and compensatory plans and arrangements required to be filed as exhibits pursuant to Item 15(c) of this report.

SIGNATURES

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

Date: November 25, 2009

ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC.

By: /s/ Günther Braun

Günther Braun

President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director

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

<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>/s/ Peter Wirth</u> Peter Wirth	Chairman of the Board	November 25, 2009
<u>/s/ Günther Braun</u> Günther Braun	President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director	November 25, 2009
<u>/s/ Ingrid Mittelstaedt</u> Ingrid Mittelstaedt	Chief Financial Officer	November 25, 2009
<u>/s/ Ralph Reins</u> Ralph Reins	Director	November 25, 2009
<u>/s/ Gary Willis</u> Gary Willis	Director	November 25, 2009
<u>/s/ Carl F. Baasel</u> Carl F. Baasel	Director	November 25, 2009
<u>/s/ Daniel Smoke</u> Daniel Smoke	Director	November 25, 2009
<u>/s/ Stephen Fantone</u> Stephen Fantone	Director	November 25, 2009

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. and Subsidiaries
Plymouth, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (the "financial statement schedule"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule, and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting 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 and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audits of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein. Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

As discussed in Note 11, the Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification 740, *Income Taxes* (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*) on October 1, 2007.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Detroit, Michigan
November 25, 2009

ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(dollars in thousands, except share data)

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 116,128	\$ 114,486
Short-term investments	2,856	1,985
Refundable income taxes	214	--
Accounts receivable, trade	82,890	121,557
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,533)	(3,647)
Trade accounts receivable, net	79,357	117,910
Accounts receivable from related party (note 14)	625	712
Other accounts receivable	2,640	3,393
Inventories (note 3)	136,448	153,267
Prepaid expenses	2,685	3,183
Deferred income tax assets (note 11)	13,962	11,419
Total current assets	354,915	406,355
Long-term investments (note 4)	9,350	11,550
Property and equipment, at cost (note 5)	122,298	113,551
Less accumulated depreciation	(66,563)	(57,325)
Property and equipment, net	55,735	56,226
Deferred income tax assets (note 11)	14,249	4,796
Goodwill (note 6)	93,790	91,755
Intangibles, net (note 6)	11,177	11,443
Other assets	291	1,535
Total assets	\$ 539,507	\$ 583,660
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Line of credit and short-term borrowings (note 8)	\$ 18,983	\$ 54,706
Accounts payable, trade	13,146	21,176
Accounts payable to related party (note 14)	551	1,433
Income taxes payable (note 11)	--	6,316
Deferred income tax liabilities (note 11)	1,567	1,343
Accrued liabilities (note 7)	46,389	63,427
Total current liabilities	80,636	148,401
Long-term debt (note 9)	12,426	11,968
Pension obligations (note 12)	17,097	12,049
Deferred income tax liabilities (note 11)	4,643	4,549
Minority interests	3,360	2,287
Other long-term liabilities	3,011	2,148
Total liabilities	121,173	181,402
Commitments (note 10)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding	--	--
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, 31,749,400 shares issued at September 30, 2009 (31,726,200 shares issued at September 30, 2008)	318	317
Additional paid-in capital	196,185	189,091
Retained earnings	303,651	294,488
Accumulated other comprehensive income	38,176	38,358
Treasury shares, at cost, 2,829,581 shares	(119,996)	(119,996)
Total stockholders' equity	418,334	402,258
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 539,507	\$ 583,660

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009, 2008, AND 2007
(dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
Net sales	\$ 349,579	\$ 575,278	\$ 479,675
Cost of goods sold	218,417	327,286	276,402
Gross profit	<u>131,162</u>	<u>247,992</u>	<u>203,273</u>
Selling, general and administrative expenses	87,387	103,781	86,468
Research and development expenses	31,500	41,113	27,830
Amortization expense	3,559	6,769	4,251
Income from operations	<u>8,716</u>	<u>96,329</u>	<u>84,724</u>
Other expense (income):			
Interest income	(1,442)	(5,291)	(6,892)
Interest expense	1,751	2,331	1,864
Minority interest	340	574	1,126
Foreign currency losses (gains)	(3,544)	1,882	2,115
Miscellaneous	(2,749)	(392)	(604)
Total other expense (income), net	<u>(5,644)</u>	<u>(896)</u>	<u>(2,391)</u>
Income before income taxes	14,360	97,225	87,115
Income tax expense (note 11)	5,197	33,466	31,838
Net income	<u>\$ 9,163</u>	<u>\$ 63,759</u>	<u>\$ 55,277</u>
Earnings per share (note 13):			
Basic	\$ 0.32	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.78
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.31</u>	<u>\$ 2.09</u>	<u>\$ 1.74</u>
Weighted average shares used in computing earnings per share (note 13):			
Basic	28,911,559	29,639,876	30,975,364
Diluted	<u>29,193,771</u>	<u>30,446,319</u>	<u>31,806,454</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009, 2008, AND 2007
(dollars in thousands)

	Number of Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock Par Value	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
BALANCES at September 30, 2006	30,744,400	\$ 310	--	\$167,446	\$174,538	\$ 16,146	\$ 358,440
Comprehensive income:							
Fair value of interest swap agreement		--	--	--	--	39	39
Minimum pension liability		--	--	--	--	479	479
Defined benefit pension plan:							
Net gain arising during period (net of taxes \$295)		--	--	--	--	722	722
Foreign currency translation adjustment		--	--	--	--	25,853	25,853
Net income		--	--	--	55,277	--	55,277
Total comprehensive income							82,370
Compensation – Retirement Benefits		--	--	--	--	(1,491)	(1,491)
Common stock issued in connection with:							
Stock incentive plans	397,200	2	--	9,602	--	--	9,604
BALANCES at September 30, 2007	<u>31,141,600</u>	<u>\$ 312</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>\$177,048</u>	<u>\$229,815</u>	<u>\$ 41,748</u>	<u>\$ 448,923</u>
Uncertain tax positions		--	--	--	914	--	914
Comprehensive income:							
Fair value of interest swap agreement		--	--	--	--	(147)	(147)
Defined benefit pension plan:							
Net gain arising during period (net of taxes of \$690)		--	--	--	--	1,588	1,588
Foreign currency translation adjustment		--	--	--	--	(4,831)	(4,831)
Net income		--	--	--	63,759	--	63,759
Total comprehensive income							60,369
Common stock issued in connection with:							
Stock incentive plans	584,600	5	--	12,043	--	--	12,048
Less common shares held in treasury , at cost	(2,829,581)	--	(119,996)	--	--	--	(119,996)
BALANCES at September 30, 2008	<u>28,896,619</u>	<u>\$ 317</u>	<u>\$(119,996)</u>	<u>\$189,091</u>	<u>\$294,488</u>	<u>\$ 38,358</u>	<u>\$ 402,258</u>

ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, CONTINUED
YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009, 2008, AND 2007
(dollars in thousands)

	Number of Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock Par Value	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
BALANCES at September 30, 2008	28,896,619	\$ 317	\$(119,996)	\$189,091	\$294,488	\$ 38,358	\$ 402,258
Comprehensive income:							
Fair value of interest swap agreement		--	--	--	--	(216)	(216)
Defined benefit pension plan:							
Net loss arising during period (net of tax benefit of \$(1,585))		--	--	--	--	(3,176)	(3,176)
Foreign currency translation adjustment		--	--	--	--	3,210	3,210
Net income		--	--	--	9,163	--	9,163
Total comprehensive income							8,981
Common stock issued in connection with:							
Stock incentive plans	23,200	1	--	7,094	--	--	7,095
BALANCES at September 30, 2009	28,919,819	\$ 318	\$(119,996)	\$196,185	\$303,651	\$ 38,176	\$ 418,334

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009, 2008, AND 2007
(dollars in thousands)

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 9,163	\$ 63,759	\$ 55,277
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	12,984	16,362	10,959
Issuance of restricted stock	366	439	335
Provision for doubtful accounts	1,004	730	1,582
Exchange rate (gains) losses	(171)	(1,804)	741
(Gain) loss on disposal of property and equipment	(35)	(32)	87
Stock-based compensation expenses	6,089	5,863	5,374
Deferred income taxes	(2,715)	(177)	(2,675)
Increase in minority interest	340	824	1,126
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, trade	38,041	(13,134)	(10,799)
Other accounts receivable	756	1,001	(2,423)
Inventories	21,026	(15,355)	(5,691)
Prepaid expenses and other	667	(1,346)	(2,686)
Accounts payable	(9,235)	2,040	786
Income taxes payable	(6,241)	(27,522)	15,291
Accrued liabilities and pension obligations	(16,634)	914	615
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>55,405</u>	<u>32,562</u>	<u>67,899</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Additions to property and equipment	(7,791)	(14,485)	(8,964)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	531	741	381
Purchases of short-term investments	(2,335)	(128,506)	(146,794)
Sales of short-term and long-term investments	3,675	224,650	131,252
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(12,293)	(30,153)	(5,341)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(18,213)</u>	<u>52,247</u>	<u>(29,466)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Borrowings from bank	11,833	53,704	3,546
Repayments to bank	(48,024)	(29,122)	(11,486)
Purchase of treasury stock	--	(119,996)	--
Issuance of common stock	176	5,180	3,713
Excess tax benefit from stock options	464	--	--
Payments to subsidiary's minority shareholders	--	(223)	--
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(35,551)</u>	<u>(90,457)</u>	<u>(4,227)</u>
Effect of foreign currency translation on cash	<u>1</u>	<u>1,676</u>	<u>8,857</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,642	(3,972)	43,063
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	114,486	118,458	75,395
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 116,128</u>	<u>\$ 114,486</u>	<u>\$ 118,458</u>
Cash paid during the year for interest	<u>\$ 1,949</u>	<u>\$ 2,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,601</u>
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	<u>\$ 13,651</u>	<u>\$ 63,118</u>	<u>\$ 21,219</u>

Non-cash investing and financing activities:

Investments of \$ 11,550 that were previously recorded as short-term were reclassified to long-term in fiscal 2008.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

1. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of the Company and Business

The primary business of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. (“Rofin” or “RSTI” or “the Company”) is to develop, manufacture, and market industrial lasers and supplies used for material processing applications. The majority of the Company’s customers are in the machine tool, automotive and semiconductor and electronics industries and are located in the United States, Europe, and Asia. For the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, Rofin generated approximately 58%, 65%, and 65%, respectively, of its revenues from the sale of lasers and laser systems. For the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, approximately 42%, 35%, and 35%, respectively, were generated from aftermarket support for the Company’s existing laser products and from its components business.

The accompanying financial statements present the historical financial information of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc., its wholly-owned subsidiaries Rofin-Sinar, Inc. (“RS Inc.”), PRC Laser Corp. (“PRC”), Lee Laser, Inc. (“Lee”), Rofin-Baasel Canada Ltd., Dilas Diodelaser Inc., Corelase Oy, Nufern, Rofin-Sinar Technologies Europe S.L. (“RSTE”) and its 80%-owned subsidiaries Nanjing Eastern Laser Company Ltd. (“NELC”) and Nanjing Eastern Technologies Company Ltd. (“NET”). RSTE, a European holding company formed in 1999, owns 100% of Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH (“RSL”), 95% of Dilas Diodenlaser GmbH (“Dilas”), 100% of Rofin-Baasel Italiana S.r.l., 100% of Rofin-Baasel France S.A., 100% of Rofin-Sinar UK Ltd., 100% of Rofin-Baasel UK Ltd., 100% of Rofin-Baasel Benelux B.V., 100% of Rofin-Baasel Singapore Pte. Ltd., 100% of Rofin-Baasel Espana S.L. (“RBE”), 100% of Rofin-Baasel Taiwan Ltd., 100% of Rofin-Baasel Korea Co., Ltd., and 100% of Rofin-Baasel Swiss AG.

Rofin Baasel UK Ltd. owns 100% of ES Technology Ltd. (“EST”). The financial statements of EST include the consolidated accounts of Laser Service Ltd.

The financial statements of PRC include the consolidated accounts of PRC Laser Europe N.V., Belgium.

RSL includes the consolidated accounts of its 88%-owned subsidiary, Rofin-Baasel Japan Corporation, its 100%-owned subsidiary, Rasant-Alcotec Beschichtungstechnik GmbH (“Rasant”), its 100%-owned subsidiary, Carl Baasel Lasertechnik GmbH & Co. KG (“CBL”), its 100%-owned subsidiary Optoskand AB (“Optoskand”), its 100%-owned subsidiary, CBL Verwaltungsgesellschaft GmbH, its 80%-owned subsidiary m2k-laser GmbH (“m2k”), and its 80%-owned subsidiary Rofin-Baasel China Co., Ltd.

CBL includes the consolidated accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Rofin-Baasel, Inc., WB-PRC Laser Service GmbH, and PMB Elektronik GmbH, and its 85%-owned subsidiary H2B Photonics GmbH.

Dilas includes the consolidated accounts of its 95%-owned subsidiary Dilas Diodelaser China Company Ltd.

All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Acquisitions and Formation of New Entities

The Company uses the purchase method of accounting for its acquisitions with the respective results of operations included in the consolidated results from the date of acquisition.

- On December 2, 2006, the Company purchased an additional 1% of the share capital of Rofin-Sinar UK Ltd. through RSTE under an option agreement between the Company and the former minority shareholders. This purchase resulted in goodwill of \$0.2 million. Effective December 3, 2007, the Company purchased the remaining 19% of the share capital of Rofin-Sinar UK Ltd. through RSTE under this option agreement. The Company now holds 100% of the share capital of Rofin-Sinar UK Ltd. This purchase resulted in goodwill of \$5.6 million.

- Effective February 28, 2007, the Company acquired 80% of the common stock of m2k-laser GmbH, Freiburg (Germany), through its wholly-owned subsidiary RSL. m2k develops and manufactures semiconductor lasers based on the III-V compounds GaAs and GaSb for use predominantly in the scientific industry. The same components can also be used for pumping solid-state lasers, which are used for material processing. Additionally the parties have agreed on a put/call option exercisable beginning in 2012 for the remaining 20% of the common stock. Accordingly, the Company's financial statements present m2k as if it was 100%-owned. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$0.6 million.
- Effective March 28, 2007, the Company acquired 100% of the common stock of Corelase Oy, Tampere (Finland). Corelase Oy has considerable experience in semiconductors, optics, and fiber technology. Its product lines include fiber-coupled diode laser systems, continuous-wave and ultra short pulse mode-locked fiber laser systems, and components such as diode lasers for a wide range of material processing applications. The terms of the purchase include payment of deferred purchase price based on Corelase Oy achieving certain financial targets. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$6.9 million.
- Effective April 05, 2007, the Company acquired 100% of the common stock of ES Technology Ltd., Oxford, (UK), through its wholly-owned subsidiary Rofin-Baasel UK Ltd. EST develops customized laser marking system solutions based on various laser technologies and distributes a number of optical devices and components into Northern European territories from several American suppliers via its subsidiary, Laser Service (Oxford) Ltd. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$0.7 million.
- Effective May 14, 2007, the Company purchased an additional 45% of the share capital of H2B Photonics GmbH, Garbsen (Germany) through its wholly-owned subsidiary Carl Baasel Lasertechnik GmbH. The Company currently holds 85% of the share capital of H2B Photonics GmbH. This purchase resulted in goodwill of approximately \$0.1 million.
- Effective January 24, 2008, the Company purchased Nufern, one of the world's largest independent manufacturers of specialty fibers and fiber laser modules serving a wide range of industries, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. During fiscal year 2009, the Company settled an earn-out agreement with the former Nufern owners for an aggregate of \$5.0 million and finalized its valuation of the identified intangible assets related to this acquisition. As a result, a total adjustment amounting to a net decrease of \$3.7 million was made to the amount of goodwill recorded. This purchase resulted in final goodwill of \$2.9 million.
- During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, the Company formed Dilas Diodelaser China Company Ltd. in Nanjing (China) through its 95%-owned subsidiary Dilas Diodenlaser GmbH.
- During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, the Company formed Nanjing Eastern Technologies Company Ltd. in Nanjing (China) as an 80%-owned subsidiary.
- Effective July 1, 2008, the Company formed Rofin-Baasel Swiss AG in Biel (Switzerland) as a wholly-owned subsidiary through its wholly-owned subsidiary Rofin-Sinar Technologies Europe S.L.
- Effective March 11, 2009, the Company made the final payment for the outstanding earn-out, and acquired the remaining 10% of share capital of Optoskand AB through its wholly-owned subsidiary Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH under an option agreement. This purchase resulted in additional goodwill of \$0.7 million.
- Effective April 9, 2009, the Company acquired 80% of the equity of China-based Nanjing Eastern Laser Company Ltd. (NELC) through two separate cash transactions. NELC's product lines are largely comprised of high power, fast-axial flow CO₂ lasers, with a power range up to 3 kW as well as NC-based laser processing equipment. This purchase resulted in a preliminary goodwill calculation of approximately \$4.3 million.

None of these acquisitions were material for the purpose of proforma presentation.

Fair Value

The Company's cash, investments, accounts receivable, other assets, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, notes payable, interest rate swaps and other liabilities are carried at amounts, which reasonably approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature. The Company's notes payable are at variable interest rates that approximate market. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Where available, fair value is based on observable market prices or parameters or derived from such prices or parameters. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, valuation models may be applied.

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in our balance sheet are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair values. Hierarchical levels directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs to fair valuation of these assets and liabilities are as follows:

- Level 1 - Unadjusted observable quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 - Observable inputs other than those included in Level 1. For example, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs reflecting management's own assumptions about the inputs used in pricing the asset or liability.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of financial instruments that are readily convertible into cash and have original maturities of three months or less at the time of acquisition.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, after provisions for excess and obsolete inventory salable at prices below cost. Costs are determined using the first-in, first-out and weighted average cost methods.

The Company writes down inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives, except for leasehold improvements, which are amortized over the lesser of their estimated useful lives or the term of the lease. The methods of depreciation are straight line for financial reporting purposes and accelerated for income tax purposes. Depreciable lives for financial reporting purposes are as follows:

	<u>Useful Lives</u>
Buildings	40 Years
Technical machinery and equipment	3-10 Years
Furniture and fixtures	3-10 Years
Computers and software	3-4 Years
Leasehold improvements	Term of lease

Total depreciation expense for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 amounted to \$9.4 million, \$9.6 million and \$6.7 million, respectively.

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the fair value of the assets acquired in connection with the Company's acquisitions.

Goodwill is required to be tested on an annual basis for potential impairment at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is defined as the lowest level of an entity that is a business and that can be distinguished, physically and operationally and for internal reporting purposes, from other activities, operations, and assets of the entity. A reporting unit can be no higher than an operating segment and would generally be lower than that level of reporting. The Company manages its business under one operating and reportable segment, and has one reporting unit.

In testing for impairment, the fair value of the reporting unit, that is determined based on market data, is compared to its carrying amount. If the carrying value is below the fair value assessment, there will be no impairment loss. If the fair value is below the carrying value, then the Company is required to perform an additional test to determine the implied fair value of the goodwill.

The Company performed its annual goodwill impairment testing as of September 30th and determined that the fair value of its reporting unit exceeds its carrying value and accordingly, the second step of the impairment test was not required to be performed.

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable Valuation

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been delivered, the price is fixed or determinable and collection is probable. Terms under these arrangements are generally free on board ("FOB") shipping point, or ex works factory ("EXW"), at which time legal title passes from the Company to the customer. Therefore, delivery is generally considered to have occurred upon shipment. In certain circumstances customers may negotiate different terms. In these situations, delivery is considered to have occurred once legal title has passed from the Company to the customer. This may be at delivery to the customer's destination or acceptance by the Company's customer.

Sales to end-user customers and resellers typically do not have customer acceptance provisions and only certain of the original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") customer sales have customer acceptance provisions. Customer acceptance is generally limited to performance under published product specifications. For the few product sales that have customer acceptance provisions because of higher than published specifications, (1) the products are tested and accepted by the customer at a Company site or by the customer's acceptance of the results of a testing program prior to shipment to the customer, or (2) the revenue is deferred until customer acceptance occurs. The Company records revenues net of volume discount rebates that certain OEM-customers earn, based on sales levels, pursuant to contractual agreements.

The vast majority of our sales are made to OEMs, resellers, and end-users in the industrial market. Sales made to OEMs and resellers in the industrial market do not require installation of the products by the Company, as installation is performed by the customer and are not subject to other post-delivery obligations. For end-users, where the Company has agreed to perform installation or provide training, the Company defers revenue related to installation services until installation is completed. The Company defers revenue on training services until these services are provided.

The Company records allowances for uncollectible customer accounts receivable based on historical experience. Additionally, an allowance is made based on an assessment of specific customers' financial condition and liquidity. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, additional allowances may be required.

Income and other Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss tax carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates that apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company recognizes certain tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit findings in the U.S. and other tax jurisdictions based on its estimate of whether, and to the extent to which additional taxes would be due. If the audit finding results in actual taxes owed more or less than what the Company anticipated, its income tax expense would increase or decrease in the period of determination.

Revenue and expenses are presented net of sales, use and value added taxes, as the case may be.

Accounting for Warranties

The Company issues a standard warranty of one to two years for parts and labor on lasers that are sold. Additionally, extended warranties are negotiated on a contract-by-contract basis. The Company provides for estimated warranty costs as products are shipped.

The Company's estimate of costs to fulfill its warranty obligations is based on historical experience and expectation of future conditions. To the extent the Company experiences increased warranty claim activity or increased costs associated with servicing those claims, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required.

Foreign Currency Translation

The assets and liabilities of the Company's operations outside the United States are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect on the balance sheet date, and revenues and expenses are translated using a weighted average exchange rate during the period. Gains or losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency financial statements are recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in net income.

Earnings per Share ("EPS")

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution from common stock equivalents (stock options).

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income, foreign currency translation adjustments, pension liability adjustments, and fair value of interest rate swap agreements, and is presented in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity and comprehensive income. Accumulated other comprehensive income is comprised of the following:

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ 40,597	\$ 37,388
Defined benefit pension plans (net of tax effect of \$1,263 in 2009 and \$323 in 2008)	(2,362)	814
Fair value of interest swap agreements (net of tax effect of \$22 in 2009 and \$59 in 2008)	(59)	156
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ 38,176	\$ 38,358

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development costs are expensed when incurred and are net of German government and European grants of \$1,991, \$1,276, and \$2,339 received for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. The Company has no future obligations under such grants.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage funding costs and exposures arising from fluctuations in interest rates. These derivative financial instruments consist primarily of interest rate swaps. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

On the date the derivative contract is entered into, the Company designates the derivative as a hedge of the variability of cash flows to be paid related to a recognized liability ("cash flow" hedge). Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is highly effective and that is designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge are recorded in other comprehensive income, until earnings are affected by the variability in cash flows of the designated hedged item.

Interest rate swap agreements designated as hedges of the Company's financial liabilities are recorded in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. Adjustments to the fair value of the derivative asset or liability are recorded as an adjustment to other comprehensive income.

From time to time, the Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts and forward exchange options generally of less than one year duration to hedge a portion of its sales transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At September 30, 2009, the Company held Japanese yen forward exchange options with notional amounts of Euro 0.3 million and Japanese yen forward exchange options with notional amount of \$0.1 million.

Operating Leases

The Company leases facilities under operating leases. Building lease agreements generally include rent escalation clauses. Most of the Company's lease agreements include renewal periods at the Company's option. The Company recognizes scheduled rent increases on a straight-line basis over the lease term beginning with the date the Company takes possession of the leased space.

Use of Estimates

Management of the Company makes a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reporting of revenues and expenses, to prepare these financial statements in conformity with generally accepted U.S. accounting principles. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the valuation allowance for receivables, inventory valuation, warranty liabilities, the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, and assets and obligations related to employee benefits. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Stock Incentive Plans

The Company measures share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, at fair value and expenses them in the consolidated statement of operations over the service period (generally the vesting period) of the grant. The Company only recognized compensation expense in the consolidated statements of operations beginning with the first period that the expensing requirement became effective, as allowed under the modified prospective application.

Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company accounts for shipping and handling fees and costs by recording revenue from shipping and handling fees in net sales and shipping and handling costs in cost of sales.

Stock Split

On November 7, 2007, the Board of Directors approved a 2-for-1 stock split. The stock split was in the form of a dividend of one share of common stock on each outstanding share and the distribution date was December 5, 2007, for shareholders of record as of November 22, 2007. All share and per share amounts disclosed in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and Statement of Operations and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements have been adjusted retroactively to reflect the 2-for-1 stock split.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

The Financial Accounting Standards Board modified the hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, which identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (the GAAP hierarchy). The new Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) became the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The ASC became effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, and did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements other than changing the references to authoritative accounting literature.

In May 2009, ASC Topic 855, "Subsequent Events", was amended to require entities to disclose the date through which they have evaluated subsequent events and whether the date corresponds with the release of their financial statements. The Company adopted the guidance for the third quarter of 2009. The adoption had no impact on our consolidated financial statements, besides the additional disclosure.

In April 2009, ASC Topic 320 "Investments – Debt and Equity Securities", was amended, to change the recognition and measurement of other-than-temporary impairments for debt securities by modifying the pre-existing "intent and ability" indicator. Under this amendment, an other-than-temporary impairment is triggered when there is intent to sell the security, it is more likely than not that the security will be required to be sold before recovery, or the security is not expected to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. Additionally, ASC Topics 220 "Comprehensive Income", and Topic 225 "Income Statement" were amended to change the presentation of an other-than-temporary impairment in the income statement for those impairments involving credit losses. The credit loss component will be recognized in earnings and the remainder of the impairment will be recorded in other comprehensive income. The Company adopted these Topic changes as of June 30, 2009, and did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, ASC Topic 820 "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", was amended to provide application guidance addressing the determination of (a) when a market for an asset or a liability is active or inactive and (b) when a particular transaction is distressed. This Topic became effective June 30, 2009, and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, ASC Topic 825, "Financial Instruments", was amended to require entities to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments, in both interim financial statements as well as annual financial statements. This Topic became effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, and did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging", was amended to require additional disclosures related to the use of derivative instruments, the accounting for derivatives and the financial statement impact of derivatives. This Topic was effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. This Topic became effective January 1, 2009 and did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2008, ASC Topic 820 "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", was amended to exclude from its scope lease accounting and other accounting pronouncements that address fair value measurements for purposes of lease classification or measurement. . This Topic became effective for the quarter ending December 31, 2008, and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, ASC Topic 825, "Financial Instruments", was amended to permit entities to choose to measure many financial instruments at fair value, and certain other opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. This Topic was effective for

fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption this Topic did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted as of September 30, 2009

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, "*Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*". The objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities. This statement addresses (1) the effects on certain provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities", as a result of the elimination of the qualifying special-purpose entity concept in SFAS No. 166, "*Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets*", and (2) concern about the application of certain key provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), including those in which the accounting and disclosures under the Interpretation do not always provide timely and useful information about an enterprise's involvement in a variable interest entity. This statement is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2008, ASC Topic 260, "Earnings Per Share", was amended to require that unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) be treated as participating securities and shall be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. This amendment is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years, and requires that all prior period earnings per share data presented (including interim financial statements, summaries of earnings and selected financial data) be adjusted retrospectively to conform to its provisions. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of this amendment will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2008, ASC Topic 350, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other", was amended to include a list of factors an entity should consider in developing renewal or extension assumptions used in determining the useful life of recognized intangible assets. The new guidance applies to (1) intangible assets that are acquired individually or with a group of other assets and (2) intangible assets acquired in both business combinations and asset acquisitions. Under this amendment, entities estimating the useful life of a recognized intangible asset must consider their historical experience in renewing or extending similar arrangements or, in the absence of historical experience, must consider assumptions that market participants would use about renewal or extension. This amendment will require certain additional disclosures beginning October 1, 2009, and prospective application to useful life estimates prospectively for intangible assets acquired after September 30, 2009. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact that the adoption of this amendment may have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2008, ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", was amended to defer the effective date of fair value measurements for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), to the Company's first quarter of fiscal year 2010. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this amendment will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, ASC Topic 805, "Business Combinations", was amended to retain the fundamental requirements of the original topic requiring that the purchase method be used for all business combinations. Topic 805 defines the acquirer as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in the business combination, establishes the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control and requires the acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest at their fair values as of the acquisition date. In addition, this amendment requires expensing of acquisition-related and restructure-related costs, remeasurement of earn out provisions at fair value, measurement of equity securities issued for purchase at the date of close of the transaction and non-expensing of in-process research and development related intangibles. This amendment is effective for the Company's business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after October 1, 2009.

In December 2007, ASC Topic 810, "Consolidation", was amended to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. It requires consolidated net income to be reported at

amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. This amendment establishes a single method of accounting for changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation. This amendment is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning October 1, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the implementation of this amendment on its consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2009-13, "Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements" ("ASU 2009-13") and ASU No. 2009-14, "Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements" ("ASU 2009-14"). ASU 2009-13 addresses the accounting for multiple-deliverable arrangements to enable vendors to account for products or services (deliverables) separately rather than as a combined unit. ASU 2009-14 changes the accounting model for revenue arrangements that include both tangible products and software elements. Tangible products containing software components and nonsoftware components that function together to deliver the tangible product's essential functionality are no longer within the scope of the software revenue guidance of ASC 985-605. These amendments will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact the adoption of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 may have on its consolidated financial statements.

2. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2009, are classified on the valuation hierarchy in the table below:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 116,128	\$ 116,128	\$ --	\$ --
Short-term investments	2,856	2,856	--	--
Derivatives	(83)	--	(83)	--
Non – current auction rate securities	9,350	--	--	9,350
Total assets at fair value	<u>\$ 128,251</u>	<u>\$ 118,984</u>	<u>\$ (83)</u>	<u>\$ 9,350</u>

The changes in the fair value measurement of investments using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) for the year ended September 30, 2009, are as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
September 30, 2008	<u>\$ 11,550</u>
Settlements	<u>(2,200)</u>
September 30, 2009	<u>\$ 9,350</u>

3. INVENTORIES

Inventories are summarized as follows:

	<u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Finished goods	\$ 18,078	\$ 23,844
Work in progress	29,266	31,224
Raw materials and supplies	46,699	53,857
Demo inventory	16,030	16,868
Service parts	26,375	27,474
Total inventories	<u>\$136,448</u>	<u>\$153,267</u>

4. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Long-term investments include auction rate securities which are variable rate securities tied to short-term interest rates with maturities on the face of the securities in excess of 90 days. Auction rate securities have rate resets through a modified Dutch auction, at predetermined short-term intervals, usually every 7, 28, 35, or 49 days. The securities trade at par, and are callable at par on any payment date at the option of the issuer. Investment earnings paid during a given period are based upon the reset rate determined during the prior auction.

Through sales, the Company reduced its holdings of auction rate securities to approximately \$9.4 million at September 30, 2009. All sales were settled, for cash, at par value. At September 30, 2009, the Company held five individual auction rate securities. The Company does not believe that the remaining balance of auction rate securities represent a significant portion of the Company's total liquidity. The Company used a discounted cash flow model to determine the fair market value of these investments at September 30, 2009. This model included estimates for interest rates, discount rates, the amount of cash flows, and expected holding periods. As a result, the Company concluded that the par value of these investments approximates fair market value. Additionally, the Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until a resumption of the auction process or until maturity. Although the Company believes these investments will become liquid within the next twelve months, it is uncertain what impact the current economic environment will have on this position and therefore, they have been classified as long-term assets on the consolidated balance sheet. See footnote 20 "Subsequent Events" regarding the sale of additional auction rate securities subsequent to September 30, 2009.

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment include the following:

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
Buildings	\$ 36,152	\$ 35,283
Technical machinery and equipment	37,410	33,088
Construction in progress	1,759	3,083
Furniture and fixtures	21,916	19,981
Computers and software	8,370	8,395
Leasehold improvements	16,691	13,721
Total property and equipment, at cost	<u>\$ 122,298</u>	<u>\$ 113,551</u>

6. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, are as follows:

	Germany	United States	Other	Total
Balance as of September 30, 2007	\$ 45,570	\$ 10,218	\$ 23,826	\$ 79,614
Additional goodwill from acquisitions	--	6,611	5,144	11,755
Currency exchange difference	449	33	(96)	386
Balance as of September 30, 2008	<u>\$ 46,019</u>	<u>\$ 16,862</u>	<u>\$ 28,874</u>	<u>\$ 91,755</u>
Additional goodwill from acquisitions	--	5,045	5,087	10,132
Adjustment to goodwill from final purchase price allocation	--	(8,740)	--	(8,740)
Currency exchange difference	976	73	(406)	643
Balance as of September 30, 2009	<u>\$ 46,995</u>	<u>\$ 13,240</u>	<u>\$ 33,555</u>	<u>\$ 93,790</u>

The carrying values of other intangible assets are as follows:

	September 30, 2009		September 30, 2008	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Amortized intangible assets:				
Patents	\$ 10,577	\$ 5,477	\$ 9,821	\$ 4,417
Customer base	17,289	15,174	14,846	13,688
Other	18,132	14,170	17,229	12,348
Total	<u>\$ 45,998</u>	<u>\$ 34,821</u>	<u>\$ 41,896</u>	<u>\$ 30,453</u>

Patents are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the patent which ranges from 1 to 20 years. Customer base is amortized on a straight-line basis over seven years. Amortization expense for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, was \$3,559, \$6,769, and \$4,251, respectively. At September 30, 2009, estimated amortization expense for the next five fiscal years based on the average exchange rates as of September 30, 2009, is as follows:

2010	\$ 1,700
2011	1,500
2012	1,400
2013	1,400
2014	1,400

7. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities are comprised of the following:

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
Employee compensation	\$ 14,375	\$ 23,211
Warranty reserves	8,962	12,337
Other taxes payable	108	198
Customer deposits	8,973	10,649
Other	13,971	17,032
Total accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 46,389</u>	<u>\$ 63,427</u>

The Company provides for the estimated costs of product warranties when revenue is recognized. The estimate of costs to fulfill warranty obligations is based on historical experience and expectation of future conditions. The change in warranty reserves for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, is as follows:

Balance at September 30, 2007	\$ 12,269
Additional accruals for warranties during the period	2,718
Usage during the period	(2,725)
Currency translation	75
Balance at September 30, 2008	<u>\$ 12,337</u>
Additional accruals for warranties during the period	439
Usage during the period	(3,774)
Currency translation	(40)
Balance at September 30, 2009	<u><u>\$ 8,962</u></u>

8. LINES OF CREDIT

The Company maintains \$25,000 in short-term lines of credit. As of September 30, 2009, \$10,000 was used under these lines of credit.

In addition, the Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries have short-term credit lines amounting to \$65,990, which allow them to borrow in the applicable local currency. At September 30, 2009 and 2008, direct borrowings under these agreements totaled \$8,983 and \$14,706, respectively. Additionally \$4,184 and \$6,750 were used for bank guarantees under those lines of credit as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The remaining unused portion of the lines of credit at September 30, 2009, was \$52,823, in aggregate. Fixed interest rates vary from 1.1% to 10.8%, depending upon the country and usage of the available credit.

Furthermore, the Company also maintains credit lines specific to bank guarantees amounting to \$2,933 and \$3,139 as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, of which \$331 and \$339 was used as at 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Company has entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a total notional amount of Euro 4,000 (equivalent to \$5,865 based on the exchange rate at September 30, 2009) to minimize exposure to fluctuation of interest rates on short-term variable rate debt.

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

Carl Baasel Lasertechnik GmbH & Co. KG and Rofin-Baasel Korea, Co, Ltd, maintain additional long-term credit facilities of \$7,604, which expire in 2013. Corelase Oy maintains long-term credit facilities of \$1,538 which expire in 2011, \$660 which expire in 2012, \$314 which expire in 2014, and \$2,310 which expire in 2015. As of September 30, 2009, \$12,426 was borrowed under such facilities at an average interest rate of 5.2%. As of September 30, 2008, \$11,968 was borrowed under such facilities at an average interest rate of 5.9%.

The Company is subject to financial covenants under some of these credit facilities and lines of credit, which could restrict the Company from drawing money under them. At September 30, 2009, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

10. COMMITMENTS

The Company leases operating facilities and equipment under operating leases, which expire at various dates through 2017 (see note 14). The lease agreements require payment of real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance expenses by the Company.

Minimum lease payments for future fiscal years under non-cancelable operating leases as of September 30, 2009, are:

Fiscal year ending September 30,	Total
2010	\$ 8,683
2011	6,564
2012	4,054
2013	2,372
2014	2,112
2015 and thereafter	8,628

Rent expense charged to operations for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, approximated \$8,732, \$8,452, and \$7,432, respectively.

Purchase obligations for payments due under various types of agreements to purchase raw materials and other goods as of September 30, 2009, are:

Less than 1 Year	68,207
1 – 3 Years	15,263
3 – 5 Years	-

11. INCOME TAXES

Significant components of the income tax provision are as follows:

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
Current:			
United States	\$ 306	\$ 2,784	\$ 3,063
Foreign	7,605	30,859	31,450
Total current	<u>7,911</u>	<u>33,643</u>	<u>34,513</u>
Deferred:			
United States	(2,596)	(350)	(807)
Foreign	(118)	173	(1,868)
Total deferred	<u>(2,714)</u>	<u>(177)</u>	<u>(2,675)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 5,197</u>	<u>\$ 33,466</u>	<u>\$ 31,838</u>

Income (loss) before income taxes is attributable to the following geographic regions:

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
United States	\$ (11,766)	\$ (3,077)	\$ 5,132
Germany	21,068	87,377	68,587
France	175	1,112	852
Italy	107	2,846	2,119
Singapore	298	2,315	2,649
United Kingdom	4,069	5,776	3,809
Japan	71	203	223
Other	338	673	3,744
Total income before income taxes	<u>\$ 14,360</u>	<u>\$ 97,225</u>	<u>\$ 87,115</u>

The difference between actual income tax expense and the amount computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate is as follows:

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
U.S. federal statutory tax rate	35%	35%	35%
Computed “expected” tax expense	\$ 5,026	\$ 34,029	\$ 30,490
Difference between U.S. and foreign statutory rates	(1,594)	(5,048)	2,117
Minority interest and other permanent differences	321	1,543	652
Adjustment of valuation allowance	456	(10)	(7)
Change in statutory tax rates	(80)	276	(415)
Other	1,068	2,676	(999)
Actual tax expense	<u>\$ 5,197</u>	<u>\$ 33,466</u>	<u>\$ 31,838</u>

Total income taxes for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, were allocated as follows:

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
Income taxes from operations	\$ 5,197	\$ 33,466	\$ 31,838
Stockholders' equity:			
Tax benefit applicable to the exercise of stock options	(464)	(567)	(174)
Tax expense applicable to the additional minimum pension obligation	--	--	316
Tax (benefit) expense applicable to defined benefit pension plan	(1,585)	690	(353)
Tax (benefit) expense applicable to the fair value of interest swap agreements	(81)	(118)	23
Total income tax	\$ 3,067	\$ 33,471	\$ 31,650

Deferred income taxes result from temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting and tax purposes. The components of net deferred income taxes are as follows:

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
Deferred income tax assets:		
Foreign		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 3,966	\$ 3,346
Pension obligations	1,039	419
Inventories	3,418	4,311
Accounts payable	213	147
Other	644	318
Total Foreign	<u>9,280</u>	<u>8,541</u>
United States:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	10,423	18,760
Tax credits	1,663	1,922
Warranty reserve	375	653
Inventories	4,567	3,988
Allowance for doubtful accounts	452	380
Accrued liabilities	392	559
Pension obligations	981	287
Property & equipment	101	--
Stock-based compensation expense	1,143	804
Other	315	133
Total United States	<u>20,412</u>	<u>27,486</u>
Gross deferred income tax assets	<u>29,692</u>	<u>36,027</u>
Less: Valuation allowance	<u>(3,318)</u>	<u>(20,682)</u>
Net deferred income tax assets	<u>\$ 26,374</u>	<u>\$ 15,345</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Foreign:		
Property & equipment	(1,761)	(1,691)
Intangibles	(2,495)	(1,489)
Other	(25)	(292)
Total Foreign	<u>(4,281)</u>	<u>(3,472)</u>
United States:		
Accounts receivable	(92)	--
Property & equipment	--	(488)
Intangibles	--	(352)
Non-US earnings	--	(710)
Total United States	<u>(92)</u>	<u>(1,550)</u>
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	<u>(4,373)</u>	<u>(5,022)</u>
Net deferred income tax assets	<u>\$ 22,001</u>	<u>\$ 10,323</u>

The total deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as follows:

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
Deferred income tax assets – current	\$ 13,962	\$ 11,419
Deferred income tax assets – non current	14,249	4,796
Deferred income tax liabilities – current	(1,567)	(1,343)
Deferred income tax liabilities – non current	<u>(4,643)</u>	<u>(4,549)</u>
Net deferred income tax assets	<u>\$ 22,001</u>	<u>\$ 10,323</u>

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible, as well as limitations imposed by the relevant taxing jurisdictions on the future benefits of those deductions. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, the relevant statutory and regulatory limitations, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences.

In its initial purchase price allocation in fiscal 2008, the Company had established a valuation allowance related to net operating loss carryforwards and tax credits at Nufern due to uncertainty regarding their ability to utilize these carryforwards and tax credits. As a result of further analysis of the statutory and regulatory limitations in fiscal 2009 at the federal level, the Company concluded that a portion of these carryforward amounts will be unavailable to the Company. These amounts have been removed from the amount of deferred income tax asset, and have likewise been removed from the related valuation allowance. Furthermore, as a result of analysis of projected future taxable income eligible to be offset by the remaining carryforwards, the Company concluded that a valuation allowance against the remaining federal carryforwards was not required. The adjustment to deferred taxes resulting from this analysis reduced the goodwill recorded as part of the Nufern purchase price allocation, and this analysis was performed as part of the finalization of the Nufern purchase price allocation in fiscal 2009.

At September 30, 2009, the Company had federal net operating tax loss carryforwards and tax credits available of \$22.3 million and state net operating tax loss carryforwards and tax credits available of \$45.1 million in the United States (which start to expire in 2028), \$0.8 million in Germany, and \$14.4 million in other European countries (which start to expire in 2013). As of September 30, 2009, deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances related to these operating tax losses and tax credits, amounted to \$13.1 million.

We have accumulated undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries aggregating approximately \$375 million at September 30, 2009. These earnings are expected to be indefinitely reinvested outside of the United States. If those earnings were distributed in the form of dividends or otherwise, they would be subject to US federal income taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits), state income taxes and withholding taxes payable to the various foreign countries. It is not currently practicable to estimate the tax liability that might be payable on the repatriation of these foreign earnings.

The Company adopted the amended provisions of ASC Topic, 740 "Income taxes", in fiscal year 2008. As a result of the implementation of this amendment, the Company recorded a decrease of \$0.9 million to reserves for income taxes, with a corresponding increase to retained earnings as of October 1, 2007. As of the date of adoption and after recognizing these amendments, the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefits totaled \$0.2 million.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties accrued on any unrecognized tax benefits as interest expense and SG&A, respectively. The Company classified the unrecognized tax benefit as non-current because payment is not anticipated within one year of the balance sheet date. During fiscal year 2009, the Company decreased the unrecognized tax benefit by \$0.1 million. The decrease was due to tax developments primarily related to U.S. operations, which impacted the Company's valuation of uncertain tax positions.

As of September 30, 2009, the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefits totaled \$ 0.6 million, which includes approximately \$0.1 million of interest and penalties. Approximately \$0.5 million of unrecognized tax benefits would impact the effective tax rate, if recognized. The Company estimates that the unrecognized tax benefits will not change significantly within the next year.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding the related accrual for interest, is as follows:

	September 30, 2009
Unrecognized tax benefit – opening Balance	\$ 676
Increases in tax positions for prior years	--
Increases in tax positions for current years	--
Settlements with taxing authorities	(39)
Unrecognized Tax Benefit – ending Balance	<u>\$ 637</u>

The Company files federal and state income tax returns in several domestic and foreign jurisdictions. In most tax jurisdictions, returns are subject to examination by the relevant tax authorities for a number of years after the returns have been filed. With limited exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to examination by the United States Internal Revenue Service for years through 2005. With respect to state and local tax jurisdictions and countries outside the United States, with limited exceptions the Company is no longer subject to income tax audits for years before 2002.

12. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has defined benefit pension plans for the RSL, RBE and RS Inc. employees. The Company's U.S. plan began in fiscal year 1995 and is funded. Any new employees hired after January 1, 2005, are not eligible for the RSI pension plan. As is the normal practice with German companies, the German pension plan is unfunded. Any new employees, hired after the acquisition of CBL, are not eligible for the RSL pension plan. The Company's Spanish plan began in fiscal year 2009 and is funded. The measurement date of the Company's pension plans is September 30.

The determination of the Company's obligation and expense for pension is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating those amounts. Assumptions are made about interest rates, expected investment return on plan assets, total turnover rates, and rates of future compensation increases. In addition, the Company's actuarial consultants use subjective factors such as withdrawal rates and mortality rates to develop their calculations of these amounts. The Company generally reviews these assumptions at the beginning of each fiscal year. The Company is required to consider current market conditions, including changes in interest rates, in making these assumptions. The actuarial assumptions that the Company uses may differ materially from actual results due to changing market and economic conditions, higher or lower withdrawal rates or longer or shorter life spans of participants. These differences may result in a significant impact on the amount of pension benefits expense the Company has recorded or may record.

The discount rate enables the Company to state expected future cash flows at a present value on the measurement date. The Company has little latitude in selecting this rate and it must represent the market rate of high-quality fixed income investments. A lower discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and increases pension expense.

To determine the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the Company considers the current and expected asset allocations, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets.

The following table sets forth the funded status of the plans at the balance sheet dates:

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
Change in benefit obligation:		
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 16,642	\$ 18,463
Service cost	730	814
Interest cost	1,130	1,036
Actuarial (gains) losses	4,636	(3,515)
Foreign exchange rate changes	263	133
Benefits paid	(346)	(289)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	<u>23,055</u>	<u>16,642</u>
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	4,367	4,945
Actual return on plan assets	264	(813)
Employer contributions	1,150	350
Benefits paid	(122)	(115)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>5,659</u>	<u>4,367</u>
Funded status at end of year	<u>\$ (17,396)*</u>	<u>\$ (12,275)*</u>
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet		
Accrued benefit liability	\$ (17,396)	\$ (12,275)
Accumulated other comprehensive gain, loss (pre-tax)	3,625	(1,136)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (13,771)</u>	<u>\$ (13,411)</u>

*\$299 and \$226 relate to expected payments in the following twelve months for the Company's unfunded non-US plans and are therefore classified in current "accrued liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The accumulated benefit obligation for defined benefit pension plans was \$20,587 and \$15,148 at September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
Information for pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets		
Projected benefit obligation	23,055	16,642
Accumulated benefit obligation	20,587	15,148
Fair value of plan assets	5,659	4,367
Components of net periodic benefit cost and other amounts recognized in other comprehensive income		
Net periodic benefit cost		
Service Cost	\$ 730	\$ 814
Interest Cost	1,130	1,036
Expected return on plan assets	(389)	(424)
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 1,471</u>	<u>\$ 1,426</u>
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income (pre-tax)		
Net loss (gain)	4,761	(2,278)
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 4,761</u>	<u>\$ (2,278)</u>
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 6,232</u>	<u>\$ (852)</u>

The assumptions used in the valuation of the plan are as follows:

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
Discount rate:		
United States	5.75%	7.5%
Foreign	5.4%	6.4%
Expected return on plan assets	7.75%	8.0%
Rate of compensation increase		
United States	3.0%	3.0%
Foreign	3.0%	3.0%

The Company recognizes the over (under)funded status of the defined benefit plans in the statement of financial position. The Company also recognizes, in other comprehensive income, certain gains and losses that arise during the period but are deferred under current pension accounting rules.

Expected benefit payments for each of the next five fiscal years and for the five years aggregated thereafter is as follows: \$527 in 2010, \$674 in 2011, \$730 in 2012, \$731 in 2013, \$808 in 2014, and \$5,403 thereafter.

The Company's pension plan asset allocations at September 30, 2009 and 2008, by asset category are as follows:

	2009		2008	
	Dollar Value	Percentage	Dollar Value	Percentage
Money Market Funds	\$ 327	6 %	\$ 779	18 %
Equity Securities	2,858	51 %	2,747	63 %
Debt Securities	2,452	43 %	--	--
Government Securities	22	0 %	841	19 %
Total plan assets	<u>\$ 5,659</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 4,367</u>	<u>100 %</u>

The Company employs a total return investment approach whereby a mix of equity, debt securities, and government securities are used to maximize the long-term return of plan assets for a prudent level of risk. The intent of this strategy is to minimize plan expenses by maximizing investment returns within that prudent level of risk. Furthermore, equity investments are diversified across U.S. and non-U.S. stocks as well as growth, value, and small and large capitalizations. Additionally, cash balances are maintained at levels adequate to meet near-term plan expenses and benefit payments. Investment risk is measured and monitored on an ongoing basis through semi-annual investment portfolio reviews.

RS Inc., RB Inc., PRC, Lee Laser, Rofin-Baasel Canada Ltd., Dilas Diodelaser Inc., and Nufem have 401(k) plans for the benefit of all eligible U.S. employees, as defined by the plan. Participating employees may contribute up to 16% of their qualified annual compensation. Those subsidiaries match 50% of the first 5 to 6% of the employees' compensation contributed as a salary deferral. Company contributions for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, were \$334, \$559, and \$527, respectively.

13. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

The calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for each period is as follows:

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
Weighted number of shares for basic earnings per common share	28,911,559	29,639,876	30,975,364
Potential additional shares due to outstanding dilutive stock options	282,212	806,444	831,090
Weighted number of shares for diluted earnings per common share	<u>29,193,771</u>	<u>30,446,319</u>	<u>31,806,454</u>

The weighted-average diluted shares outstanding for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 excludes the dilutive effect of approximately 1.8 million, 0.9 million, and 1.2 million stock options, respectively, since the impact of including these options in diluted earnings per share for these years was antidilutive.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company had sales to its minority shareholder in Japan amounting to \$1,352, \$1,292, and \$1,303 in fiscal years 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. As of September 30, 2009 and 2008, the accounts receivable with the minority shareholder in Japan amounted to \$625 and \$684, respectively.

The Company maintains other accounts payable to related party in China amounting \$107 and in Japan amounting \$30.

The Company has accrued \$342 at September 30, 2009, for the option to purchase the remaining minority interests in m2k and \$72 was accrued for accumulated interest on these obligations as of September 30, 2009. In fiscal 2009, the Company had expenses of \$580, mainly for purchases of materials and services, to the minority shareholder of m2k.

The main facility in Starnberg is rented under a 25-year operating lease from the former minority shareholder of CBL, Mr. Baasel, who is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Company, and includes a clause to terminate the lease upon two-year notice. The Company paid expenses, mainly for rental expense of \$902, \$957, and \$707, to Mr. Baasel during fiscal years 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

The Company has accrued \$143 at September 30, 2008, for the option to purchase the remaining minority interests in Optoskand AB and \$151 was accrued to accumulated interest on this obligation as of September 30, 2008. In addition, the Company accrued \$704 at September 30, 2008, based on an earn-out agreement with the minority shareholder of Optoskand. These amounts are included in accounts payable to related party in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet for 2008. Effective March 11, 2009, the option to purchase Optoskand has been exercised and the final payment for the earn-out has been made, and as such there are no remaining accounts payable to related party with the former minority shareholder of Optoskand.

15. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Company organizes its business under geographic regions that are aggregated together and managed as one segment in the global industrial laser industry.

Assets, revenues, and income before taxes, by geographic region are summarized below:

ASSETS

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
North America	\$ 181,612	\$ 199,423
Germany	377,667	402,813
Other	210,186	207,885
Intercompany eliminations	(229,958)	(226,461)
Total assets	<u>\$ 539,507</u>	<u>\$ 583,660</u>

LONG-LIVED ASSETS

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
North America	\$ 12,926	\$ 14,603
Germany	35,312	34,263
Other	7,548	7,399
Intercompany eliminations	(51)	(39)
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 55,735</u>	<u>\$ 56,226</u>

REVENUES - TOTAL BUSINESS

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
North America	\$ 89,203	\$ 146,828	\$ 117,405
Germany	244,025	463,725	382,415
Other	131,322	181,556	161,881
Intercompany eliminations	(114,971)	(216,831)	(182,026)
	<u>\$ 349,579</u>	<u>\$ 575,278</u>	<u>\$ 479,675</u>

INTERCOMPANY REVENUES

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
North America	\$ 4,106	\$ 4,795	\$ 4,800
Germany	86,639	171,084	143,199
Other	24,226	40,952	34,027
Intercompany eliminations	(114,971)	(216,831)	(182,026)
	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>

EXTERNAL REVENUES

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
North America	\$ 85,097	\$ 142,033	\$ 112,605
Germany	157,386	292,640	239,216
Other	107,096	140,605	127,854
	<u>\$ 349,579</u>	<u>\$ 575,278</u>	<u>\$ 479,675</u>

INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
North America	\$ (11,809)	\$ (3,077)	\$ 5,132
Germany	21,068	87,376	68,586
Other	5,101	12,926	13,397
	<u>\$ 14,360</u>	<u>\$ 97,225</u>	<u>\$ 87,115</u>

16. ENTERPRISE WIDE INFORMATION

The Company derives revenues from the sale and servicing of laser products used for macro applications, from the sale and servicing of laser products for marking and micro applications, and from the sale of components products. Product sales are summarized below:

Product Category	September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Laser macro products	\$ 140,362	\$ 238,518	\$ 205,772
Laser marking and micro products	168,131	279,123	231,920
Components	41,086	57,637	41,983
	<u>\$ 349,579</u>	<u>\$ 575,278</u>	<u>\$ 479,675</u>

17. SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (Unaudited)

The following represents the Company's quarterly results (millions of dollars, except per share amounts):

	Quarters ended			
	Dec. 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	June 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2009
Net sales	\$107.0	\$ 75.6	\$ 76.6	\$ 90.4
Gross profit	42.0	27.9	26.7	34.6
Net income (loss)	7.6	1.2	(4.9)	5.3
Earnings (loss) per share – Basic	0.26	0.04	(0.17)	0.18
Earnings (loss) per share – Diluted	0.26	0.04	(0.17)	0.18

	Quarters ended			
	Dec. 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	Sept. 30, 2008
Net sales	\$134.7	\$136.6	\$ 149.7	\$ 154.3
Gross profit	58.7	60.7	62.9	65.8
Net income	16.9	10.8	16.1	20.0
Earnings per share – Basic	0.55	0.36	0.55	0.69
Earnings per share – Diluted	0.53	0.35	0.54	0.68

18. TREASURY STOCK

On November 7, 2007, the Board of Directors approved a 2-for-1 stock split and a stock buyback plan. The stock split was in the form of a dividend of one share of common stock on each outstanding share and the distribution date was December 5, 2007, for shareholders of record as of November 22, 2007. The buyback program authorized the repurchase of up to \$120 million of the Company's common stock, or approximately 10% of the shares of common stock then outstanding based on then current market prices. The share buyback program was authorized to begin November 15, 2007. The shares were repurchased from time to time in open market transactions or privately negotiated transactions at the Company's discretion, including the quantity, timing and price thereof. As of May 19, 2008, the Company had bought approximately 2.8 million shares of common stock, at an average price of \$42.41, under the stock buyback program for a total amount of \$120.0 million.

All share and per share amounts disclosed in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Statements of Operations and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements have retroactively been adjusted to reflect the 2-for-1 stock split.

19. STOCK INCENTIVE PLANS

Effective March 15, 2008, the stockholders approved the Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. 2007 Incentive Stock Plan ("the 2007 Incentive Plan"). The 2007 Incentive Plan supersedes the Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. 1996 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Plan and the Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc 2002 Equity Incentive Plan. Under the 2007 Incentive Plan, the Company has reserved 1,600,000 shares of common stock to provide for the grant of options to purchase common stock ("options"), grants of shares of common stock ("stock grants"), stock units, and stock appreciation rights ("SARs") to certain eligible employees and to outside directors. There were no incentive stock options, restricted stock or performance shares granted in fiscal years 2009 or 2008, under this Plan. Non-qualified stock options were granted to officers and other key employees in fiscal years 2009 and 2008. During fiscal year 2009, outside directors each received 3,000 shares of common stock and 306,250 non-qualified stock options were granted to officers and other key employees. The terms of these issuances are the same as those described below.

Directors' Plan

The Company had reserved 100,000 shares of common stock for the Directors' Plan, which covered non-employee members of the Board of Directors. Under this plan each member of the Board of Directors who was not an employee of the Company and who was elected or continued as a member of the Board of Directors was entitled to receive an initial grant of 1,500 shares of common stock and thereafter an annual grant of 1,500 shares of common stock. The Directors' Plan also provided that non-employee directors aged 65 or older, upon their appointment or election to the Board of Directors, will receive, in lieu of such initial and annual grants of shares of common stock, 7,500 shares of restricted stock which shall vest in five equal installments from the date of grant and each of the following four anniversaries thereof. Prior to vesting, no shares of restricted stock may be sold, transferred, assigned, pledged, encumbered or otherwise disposed of, subject to certain exceptions. The Company records compensation expense based on the fair market value of the common stock, as determined by the closing price at the date of issuance. A total of 40,500 shares are issued and outstanding under the plan at September 30, 2009. On March 15, 2008, this Plan was superseded by the 2007 Incentive Plan, as discussed above.

Equity Incentive Plan

The Company also maintained an Equity Incentive Plan, whereby incentive and non-qualified stock options, restricted stock and performance shares were granted to officers and other key employees to purchase a specified number of shares of common stock at a price not less than the fair market value on the date of grant. The term of the Equity Incentive Plan continues through 2011. There were no incentive stock options, restricted stock or performance shares granted in fiscal year 2007. Non-qualified stock options were granted to officers and other key employees in fiscal year 2007. Options generally vest over five years and expire not later than ten years after the date on which they are granted. On March 15, 2008, this Plan was superseded by the 2007 Incentive Plan, as discussed above.

The fair value of our stock options was estimated based on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following assumptions were used in these calculations:

	September 30,		
	2009 Grants	2008 Grants	2007 Grants
Weighted average grant date fair value	\$ 6.87	\$ 18.51	\$ 28.50
Expected life	5 Years	5 Years	5 Years
Volatility	50.3%	48.1%	50.0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.65%	2.36%	4.47%
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Annual forfeiture rate	2%	2%	4%

For purposes of the Black Scholes model, the Company uses historical data to estimate the expected life, volatility, and estimated forfeitures of an option. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

The balance of outstanding stock options and all options activity for the three-year period ended September 30, 2009, are as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (Millions)
Balance at September 30, 2006	2,635,400	\$ 29 ^{3/4}	7.41	\$ 40.9
Granted	600,000	\$ 57		
Exercised	(370,200)	\$ 20		
Forfeited	(41,200)	\$ 28		
Balance at September 30, 2007	2,824,000	\$ 36 ^{6/7}	7.22	\$ 47.1
Granted	321,250	\$ 40 ^{1/5}		
Exercised	(572,600)	\$ 9		
Forfeited	(5,350)	\$ 26 ^{2/5}		
Balance at September 30, 2008	2,567,300	\$ 23 ^{2/9}	7.13	\$ 19.0
Granted	306,250	\$ 15		
Exercised	(11,200)	\$ 15 ^{3/4}		
Forfeited	(5,800)	\$ 17 ^{2/3}		
Balance at September 30, 2009	2,856,550	\$ 22 ^{2/5}	6.50	\$ 1.6
Exercisable at September 30, 2009	1,564,100	\$ 19 ^{1/2}	5.48	\$ 5.5

As of September 30, 2009, there was \$12.7 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to stock options. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.83 years. The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, was \$5.1 million, \$5.3 million, and \$3.9 million respectively.

	Years ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	2007
Total intrinsic value of stock options exercised	\$ 0.1	\$ 19.0	\$ 8.4

Cash received from stock option exercises for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, was \$0.2 million, \$5.2 million, and \$3.7 million, respectively.

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company evaluated subsequent events through the date the financial statements were issued and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which was November 25, 2009. Subsequent to September 30, 2009, the Company sold an additional \$2.5 million of auction rate securities that have been classified as long-term assets in the consolidated balance sheets at par. There were no other subsequent events that required recognition or disclosure.

SCHEDULE II

ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Valuation and Qualifying Accounts - Allowance for Doubtful Accounts
Years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(dollars in thousands)

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Acquired Reserve	Additions- Charged to Costs and Expenses	(Deductions)	Balance at End of Period
September 30, 2007	\$ 2,656	\$ 6	\$ 1,582	\$ (1,038)	\$ 3,206
September 30, 2008	\$ 3,206	\$ 43	\$ 730	\$ (332)	\$ 3,647
September 30, 2009	\$ 3,647	\$ 7	\$ 1,004	\$ (1,125)	\$ 3,533

Allowance for Inventory Reserve
Years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007
(dollars in thousands)

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Acquired Reserve	Additions	Usage for Disposals and Scrap	Balance at End of Period
September 30, 2007	\$ 14,387	\$ 84	\$ 3,975	\$ (3,729)	\$ 14,717
September 30, 2008	\$ 14,717	\$ 450	\$ 6,012	\$ (3,495)	\$ 17,720
September 30, 2009	\$ 17,720	---	\$ 4,844	\$ (3,688)	\$ 18,876

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche, LLP Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm,
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.2	Section 1356 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 21.1

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES AND INVESTMENTS OF ROFIN-SINAR TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Name	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation
Rofin-Sinar, Inc.	Delaware, USA
PRC Laser Corporation	Delaware, USA
PRC Laser Europe N.V.	Belgium
Lee Laser, Inc.	Delaware, USA
Nufern	East Granby, USA
Rofin-Sinar Technologies Europe S.L.	Spain
Rofin-Sinar Laser GmbH	Germany
Rofin-Baasel Japan Corp.	Japan
Rasant-Alcotec Beschichtungstechnik GmbH	Germany
Baasel Lasermed GmbH	Germany
CBL Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Germany
Carl Baasel Lasertechnik GmbH & Co. KG	Germany
Rofin-Baasel, Inc.	Massachusetts, USA
WB-PRC Laser Service GmbH	Germany
Optoskand AB	Sweden
PMB Elektronik GmbH	Germany
Rofin-Baasel Italiana S.r.l.	Italy
Rofin-Baasel France S.A.	France
Rofin-Sinar UK Ltd.	United Kingdom
Rofin-Baasel UK Ltd.	United Kingdom
Rofin-Baasel Benelux B.V.	The Netherlands
Rofin-Baasel Singapore PTE Ltd.	Singapore
Rofin-Baasel Espana S.L.	Spain
DILAS Diodenlaser GmbH	Germany
Rofin-Baasel Taiwan Ltd.	Taiwan
Rofin-Baasel Korea Co., Ltd.	Korea
Rofin-Baasel China Co., Ltd.	China
Rofin-Baasel Canada Ltd.	Canada
DILAS Diodelaser Inc.	Delaware, USA
H2B Photonics GmbH	Germany
m2k-laser GmbH	Germany
Corelase Oy	Finland
ES Technology Ltd.	United Kingdom
Dilas Diodelaser China Company Ltd.	China
Nanjing Eastern Technologies Company Ltd.	China
Rofin-Baasel Swiss AG	Switzerland
Nanjing Eastern Laser Co., Ltd.	China

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-13075, 333-103145 and 333-157973 on Form S-8 of our report dated November 25, 2009 (which report expresses an unqualified opinion and includes an explanatory paragraph relating to the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification 740, *Income Taxes* (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*)), relating to the financial statements and financial statement schedule of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc., and the effectiveness of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. for the year ended September 30, 2009.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Detroit, Michigan
November 25, 2009

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer

I, Günther Braun, Chief Executive Officer of Rofin-Sinar Technologies, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc.
2. Based on my knowledge, this Annual Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this Annual Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this Annual Report.
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report, based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an Annual Report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 25, 2009

/s/ Günther Braun
Günther Braun
Chief Executive Officer

Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer

I, Ingrid Mittelstaedt, Chief Financial Officer of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc.
2. Based on my knowledge, this Annual Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this Annual Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this Annual Report.
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report, based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an Annual Report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 25, 2009

/s/ Ingrid Mittelstaedt

Ingrid Mittelstaedt
Chief Financial Officer

Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer

In connection with the Annual Report of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2009, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Günther Braun, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 25, 2009

/s/ Günther Braun
Günther Braun
Chief Executive Officer

Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer

In connection with the Annual Report of Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2009, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Ingrid Mittelstaedt, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 25, 2009

/s/ Ingrid Mittelstaedt
Ingrid Mittelstaedt
Chief Financial Officer