

IROBOT CORP
Form 10-K
March 02, 2007

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission file no. 000-51598
iROBOT CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

77-0259 335
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

63 South Avenue, Burlington, MA
(Address of principal executive offices)

01803
(Zip Code)

(781) 345-0200
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:
None

Indicate by check-mark if the registrant is 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 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, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (check one):
Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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 Common Stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant was approximately \$292,346,419 based on the last reported sale of the Common Stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on July 1, 2006.

As of February 23, 2007, there were shares 23,860,330 of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The registrant intends to file a definitive Proxy Statement pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006. Portions such Proxy Statement are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

iROBOT CORPORATION
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
Year Ended December 30, 2006

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, business strategy and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. We discuss certain of these risks in greater detail in the Risk Factors section and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Also, these forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and we have no plans to update our forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this Annual Report. We caution readers not to place undue reliance upon any such forward-looking statements.

iRobot, Roomba, Scooba, PackBot and AWARE are trademarks of iRobot Corporation. Gator, M-Gator and R-Gator are trademarks of Deere & Company.

Overview

iRobot Corporation (iRobot or the Company) provides robots that enable people to complete complex tasks in a better way. For over 15 years, we have developed proprietary technology incorporating advanced concepts in navigation, mobility, manipulation and artificial intelligence to build industry-leading robots. Our Roomba floor vacuuming robot and Scooba floor washing robot perform time-consuming domestic chores, and our PackBot tactical military robots perform battlefield reconnaissance and bomb disposal. In addition, we are developing the Small Unmanned Ground Vehicle reconnaissance robot for the U.S. Army s transformational Future Combat Systems, or FCS, program and, in conjunction with Deere & Company, the R-Gator unmanned ground vehicle. We sell our robots to consumers through a variety of distribution channels, including chain stores and other national retailers, and our on-line store, and to the U.S. military and other government agencies worldwide.

Since our founding by roboticists who performed research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, we have accumulated expertise in all the disciplines necessary to build durable, high-performance and cost-effective robots through the close integration of software, electronics and hardware. Our core technologies serve as reusable building blocks that we adapt and expand to develop next generation and new products, reducing the time, cost and risk of product development. For example, our proprietary AWARE Robot Intelligence Systems enable the behavioral control of robots. Our AWARE systems allow our Roomba floor vacuuming robot to clean an entire floor while avoiding obstacles and not falling down stairs, and also allow our PackBot robots and the R-Gator unmanned ground vehicle to accomplish complex missions such as waypoint navigation and real-time obstacle avoidance.

Our significant expertise in robot design and engineering, combined with our management team s experience in military and consumer markets, positions us to capitalize on the growth we expect in the market for robot-based products. We believe that the sophisticated technologies in our existing consumer and military applications are adaptable to a broad array of markets such as law enforcement, homeland security, commercial cleaning, elderly care, oil services, home automation, landscaping, agriculture and construction. Our strategy is to maintain a leadership position in pursuing new applications for robot solutions by leveraging our ability to innovate, to bring new products to market quickly, to reduce costs through design and outsourcing capabilities, and to commercialize the results of our research, much of which is government funded.

Over the past five years, we sold more than 2.0 million of our home floor care robots. We also sold during that time more than 800 of our PackBot tactical military robots, most of which have been sold to the U.S. military and deployed on missions in Afghanistan and Iraq.

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Strategy

Our objective is to rapidly invent, design, market and support innovative robots that will expand our leadership globally in our existing and newly addressable markets. Key elements of our strategy to achieve this objective include:

Deliver Great Products and Continue to Expand Our Existing Markets. Our success is built upon our ability to deliver innovative products rapidly at economical price points and to offer a broad product line to our customers. Within the consumer market today we offer floor cleaning products for various surfaces at multiple price points, as well as a number of product accessories. We are extending our military robot offerings from small, unmanned ground vehicles (such as our PackBot line of robots) to full-scale autonomous vehicles such as R-Gator. In addition, we intend to leverage our increasing installed base to expand our revenues from recurring sales of consumables, services and support.

Innovate to Penetrate New Markets. Our goal is to develop innovative robots to perform dull, dirty or dangerous tasks. We develop robots with functionalities that are adaptable for use in a broad range of applications. We intend to target new markets, such as law enforcement, homeland security, commercial cleaning, elderly care, oil services, home automation, landscaping, agriculture and construction, where robots can create high value and can provide a better way to complete complex tasks.

Leverage Research and Development Across Different Products and Markets. We leverage our research and development across all our products and markets. For example, we use technological expertise developed through government-funded research and development projects across our other product development efforts. Similarly, expertise developed while designing consumer products is used in designing products for government and industrial applications. This strategy helps us in avoiding the need to start each robot project from scratch, developing robots in a cost-effective manner and minimizing time to market.

Continue to Strengthen Our Brand. We intend to continue to enhance our brand image and corporate identity. The iRobot brand is designed to communicate innovation, reliability, safety and value. Our robots performance and uniqueness have enabled us to obtain strong word-of-mouth and extensive press coverage leading to increasing brand awareness, brand personality and momentum. We intend to continue to invest in our marketing programs to strengthen our brand recognition and reinforce our message of innovation, reliability, safety and value.

Continue to Invest Aggressively in Our Business and Our People. We believe the best path to maximizing long-term profit is to continue to invest significant resources in our business and our people over the next several years. We plan to invest in research and development and sales distribution channels to extend and expand our market. We intend to also continue to hire top talent and invest in our people through training and on-the-job experience. We believe this aggressive reinvestment in our business and our people will help us maintain our market leadership.

Complement Core Competencies with Strategic Alliances. Our core competencies are the design, development and marketing of robots. We rely on strategic alliances to provide complementary competencies that we integrate into our products and to enhance market access. For example, our alliance with The Clorox Company, through which Clorox manufactures cleaning fluid, allows us to integrate world-class cleaning technology and know-how into our Scooba floor washing robot. Our alliance with Deere & Company allows us to integrate our robot controls, navigation and obstacle avoidance systems with rugged vehicles manufactured by Deere & Company. We outsource other non-core activities, such as manufacturing and back-office functions, which helps us focus our resources on our core competencies.

Develop a Community of Third-Party Developers Around Our Platforms. We have developed products around which communities of third-party developers can create related accessories, software and complementary products. We intend to foster this community by making our products into extensible platforms with open interfaces designed to carry payloads. For example, our robots are designed to allow third-party designers to add sensors and other functionalities, such as acoustic sniper detection and web-based control.

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Technology

We are focused on behavior-based, artificially-intelligent systems developed to meet customer requirements in multiple market segments. In contrast to robotic manufacturing equipment or entertainment systems that are designed to repeat actions in specific, known environments, our systems are designed to complete missions in complex and dynamic real-world environments.

Our robots rely on the interplay among behavior-based artificially intelligent systems, real-world dynamic sensors, user-friendly interfaces and tightly-integrated, electromechanical designs to accomplish their missions efficiently.

AWARE Robot Intelligence Systems. Our proprietary AWARE Robot Intelligence Systems are code bases that enable the behavioral control of robots. Moreover, the AWARE Systems include modules that control behaviors, sensor fusion, power management and communication. Our AWARE systems allow our Roomba floor vacuuming robot and our Scooba floor washing robot to clean an entire floor while avoiding obstacles and not falling down stairs, and also allow our PackBot robots and the R-Gator unmanned ground vehicle to accomplish complex missions such as waypoint navigation and real-time obstacle avoidance.

Real-World, Dynamic Sensing. The degree of intelligence that our robots display is directly attributable to their ability to perceive or sense the world around them. Using specialized hardware and signal processing, iRobot has developed sensors that fit particular cost-performance criteria. In other cases, we use off-the-shelf sensing hardware, such as laser scanners, cameras and optical sensors.

User-Friendly Interfaces. Our robots require that users interact and instruct our robots in intuitive ways without extensive end-user set-up, installation, training or instruction. For example, our Roomba Discovery robot requires only one button to have the robot begin its mission, determine the size of the room to be cleaned, thoroughly clean the room and return to its re-charger, right out of the box without any pre-programmed knowledge of the user's home. Similarly, our PackBot robots use intuitive controllers, interoperable between systems, which integrate high-level supervisory commands from the user into the behaviors of the robot.

Tightly-Integrated, Electromechanical Design. Our products rely on our ability to build inherently robust integrated electrical and mechanical components into required form factors. For instance, the computer that powers the PackBot tactical military robot must withstand being dropped from more than ten feet onto concrete. Such high performance specifications require tight design integration.

Combining these four components, we have created proprietary, reusable building blocks of robotics capabilities, including mobility platforms, manipulators, navigation and control algorithms and user interfaces. Our technology building blocks typically allow us to take a known platform and modify it for a new mission instead of starting from scratch for each application. We believe this allows us to design and develop innovative robots rapidly and cost-effectively.

Products and Development Contracts

We design and sell robots for the consumer and government and industrial markets.

Consumer Products

We sell various products that are designed for use in the home. Our current consumer products are focused on floor cleaning tasks. We believe our consumer products provide value to our customers by producing better cleaning results

at an affordable price and by freeing people from repetitive home cleaning tasks.

Home Floor Cleaning Robots. Over the past five years, we sold more than 2.0 million home floor care robots. We currently offer eight Roomba models that comprise our second generation floor vacuuming robots and two models of the Scooba floor washing robot with varying price points and performance characteristics.

Our Roomba robot's compact disc shape allows it to clean under beds and other furniture, resulting in cleaner floors since the Roomba can access more of the floor than standard upright vacuum cleaners. Roomba is

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programmed to keep operating until the floor is clean. In addition, Roomba eliminates the need to push a vacuum — it cleans automatically upon the push of a button.

All of our current Roomba floor vacuuming robots include the following features:

- the ability to sense a cliff or drop-off point and to react by reversing course automatically;

- a non-marring bumper to clean up to obstacles without damaging furniture or walls;

- a wide cleaning path to clean an entire room on a single battery charge;

- an edging brush to clean along surface edges;

- dirt-sensing, which allows the Roomba robot to detect dirtier areas in the home and respond by increasing and extending the intensity of its cleaning efforts in that concentrated space; and

- improved cleaning and maintenance operations, enhancing the user friendliness of the Roomba robot.

Our flagship Roomba Discovery robot also features automatic self-docking, which enables the robot to return to its Home Base for battery recharging when its battery runs low or it has cleaned the room, and an advanced power system that charges faster and runs longer than many other vacuums. Roomba Discovery can clean, on average, three rooms on a single charge.

The suggested retail price for Roomba Discovery is \$279 per unit. The suggested retail price for our Roomba Red base product is \$149 per unit.

The iRobot Roomba Scheduler is our floor vacuuming robot that cleans a room automatically on a user-determined schedule. The Scheduler robot is available in retail outlets at a suggested retail price of \$300 per unit.

We also offer a Scheduler accessory kit which allows owners of the Roomba Discovery and Roomba Red to upgrade their robot to achieve scheduling capability. In addition to the Scheduler upgrade kit, we offer other accessories that allow users to upgrade and maintain their Roomba, including virtual wall sensing devices that direct Roomba to clean specific areas, batteries and chargers, filters and brushes, and wall mounts. We plan to continue to develop upgrades to our Roomba product line.

In the third quarter of 2006, we introduced our Dirt Dog Workshop Robot — a floor vacuuming robot designed to pick up small nails, dirt, sawdust and other debris that accumulates in garages, basements and workbench zones. The Dirt Dog is available primarily through the iRobot website at \$129 per unit.

Also in 2006, we introduced the Roomba for Pets and the Roomba Discovery for Pets, both of which incorporate a specially designed brush for enhanced performance on pet hair, at retail prices of \$220 and \$300, respectively. We also introduced the Intellibin for Roomba, which alerts the user when the dust bin is full and needs to be emptied. Intellibin was initially offered on the Roomba Scheduler platform and has since been expanded to other Roomba platforms.

iRobot Scooba. Scooba, our second major consumer product line, is the first floor washing robot available for home use. Our Scooba robot utilizes the expertise gained from years of Roomba development to create a robot that scrubs your floor.

Our Scooba robot's innovative cleaning process allows the robot to simultaneously sweep, wash, scrub and dry hard floors, all at the touch of a button. Unlike a conventional mop that spreads dirty water on the floor, Scooba will apply only fresh water and cleaning solution to the floor from a clean tank. Scooba will clean wet spills in addition to dirt and grime, and it is safe for use on all sealed, hard floor surfaces, including wood and tile.

Scooba has the ability to navigate around the room using a light-touch bumper and is smart enough to avoid carpets. Scooba features the most advanced diagnostic system of any of our consumer robots to provide the user with important maintenance feedback and improve user experience and product life. The suggested retail price for Scooba 5800 and Scooba 5900, our floor washing robots, are \$299 and \$399, respectively.

With The Clorox Company, we have developed a specially-engineered cleaning solution for use with the Scooba floor washing robot. We began collaborating with The Clorox Company in 2004 to create a cleaning

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solution that, when combined with the Scooba, would clean hard floor surfaces and assist in the mobility of the robot. We are currently jointly marketing this specially-engineered cleaning solution with The Clorox Company.

Government and Industrial Products

Our current government and industrial product offerings extend from our PackBot line of small, unmanned ground robots to the prototype R-Gator autonomous vehicle. Our government and industrial robots are designed for high-performance, durability and ease of use. Our PackBot family of robots is based on a common platform and is currently priced from approximately \$50,000 to \$120,000 per unit.

iRobot PackBot Scout. PackBot Scout is a portable, tactical, mobile robot designed for military operations in urban terrain and other 21st century battle missions. This lightweight, rugged robot can be hand-carried and deployed by a single soldier. Deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq for the past several years, PackBot Scout is designed to search dangerous or inaccessible areas, providing soldiers with a safe first look so they know what to expect and how to respond. Less than 20 centimeters high and only 18 kilograms fully loaded, PackBot Scout offers five open payload bays for significant upgrade potential. The PackBot Scout is our most rugged PackBot configuration, able to sustain a 10-foot drop onto concrete and still function properly.

iRobot PackBot Explorer. PackBot Explorer is designed for performing real-time targeting and battle damage assessment in dangerous or inaccessible areas or other urban warfare scenarios. PackBot Explorer can enter the danger zone before responders are exposed to risk and function as the incident commander's remote information gatherer. PackBot Explorer can help assess the situation, ensure the appropriate response, and reduce risk.

iRobot PackBot EOD. PackBot EOD is a rugged, lightweight robot designed to conduct explosive ordnance disposal, hazardous materials, search-and-surveillance and other vital law enforcement tasks for bomb squads, SWAT teams, military units and other authorities. PackBot EOD can handle a full range of improvised explosive devices and conventional ordnance disposal challenges. Our PackBot EOD robot's lightweight and rugged OmniReach Manipulator System can extend up to six feet to safely disrupt improvised explosive devices, military ordnance, land mines and other incendiary devices.

In 2006, we focused on developing various payloads for the PackBot platform. In particular, we have teamed with ICx Technologies to integrate its explosive-detection technology onto the combat-proven PackBot platform. The payload can detect explosives' vapors emanating from improvised explosive devices.

R-Gator: Autonomous Unmanned Ground Vehicle. The R-Gator prototype is built on the well-established, rugged Deere & Company M-Gator military utility vehicle platform and is enhanced with iRobot robotic controls, navigation and obstacle avoidance systems. The R-Gator is designed to serve numerous important roles, acting as unmanned scout, point man, perimeter guard, as well as pack/ammunition/supply carrier for soldiers. In conjunction with Deere & Company, we expect to produce a number of R-Gator prototypes in 2007, some of which will be used for evaluation by a number of potential government customers. The net proceeds of R-Gator sales will be shared between us and Deere & Company, subject to recoupment of each party's respective contribution to the project. While early editions of these units will be targeted exclusively for military use, there are many potential industrial applications for the technology derived from the R-Gator program, including potential applications in agriculture, perimeter patrol, above-ground pipeline security and logistics.

Contract Research and Development Projects

We are involved in several contract development projects with various U.S. governmental agencies and departments. The durations of these projects range from a few months to several years. These projects are usually funded as either

cost-plus arrangements or time and materials contracts. In a cost-plus contract, we are allowed to recover our actual costs plus a fixed fee. The total price on a cost-plus contract is based primarily on allowable costs incurred, but generally is subject to a maximum contract funding limit. On our time and materials contracts, we recover a specific amount per hour worked based on a bill rate schedule, plus the cost of direct materials, subcontracts, and other non-labor costs, including an agreed-upon mark-up. A time and materials contract may provide for a not-to-exceed price ceiling, as well as the potential that we will absorb any cost overrun.

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Government funding is provided to further the development of robot technologies to solve various in-field challenges and with the expectation that if the projects result in the development of technically viable prototypes, then the government will purchase multiple production units for future use in the field. The government funding that we receive allows iRobot to accelerate the development of multiple technologies. While the U.S. government retains certain rights to military projects that it has funded, such as the right to use inventions and disclose technical data relating to those projects without constraining the recipient's use of that data, we retain ownership of patents and know-how and are generally free to develop other commercial products, including consumer and industrial products, utilizing the technologies developed during these projects. The rights which the government retains, however, may allow it to provide use of patent rights and know-how to others, and some of the know-how might be used by these third parties for their own development of consumer and industrial products. The contract development projects that we are currently undertaking include, but are not limited to:

Small Unmanned Ground Vehicle (SUGV). FCS is a major program intended to transform the U.S. Army to be strategically responsive and dominant at every point on the spectrum of operations, through real-time network centric communications and systems of a family of manned vehicles and unmanned platforms by the next decade. The FCS program combines advanced technologies, organizations, people and processes with concepts to create new sources of military power that are more responsive, deployable, agile, versatile, lethal, survivable and sustainable. The FCS system of systems is designed to provide increased strategic responsiveness, adaptive modular organizations, and units of action with three to seven days of self-sustainment.

Our specific role in the FCS program is to design and develop the SUGV, which is intended to be the soldier's robot. The SUGV is expected to be a light-weight, man-portable robot that will support reconnaissance, remote sensing and urban warfare. Our involvement in the FCS program has enabled us to improve various management and control systems and enhance our engineering capabilities to achieve the Software Executive Institute's Configuration Maturity Model, or CMM, certification Level III. The program has also funded the development of earned value measurement and advanced modeling and simulation.

Warrior (formerly named NEOMover). Warrior is a 250-pound tracked vehicle, capable of transporting up to 150 pounds of payload, with a small footprint and extreme mobility. This effort is sponsored by the Technical Support Working Group, or TSWG. The Warrior design incorporates a number of concepts present in other iRobot remote controlled vehicles and demonstrates many of the advantages that modular payloads and common interfaces can bring to the explosive ordnance disposal community. There are two goals of this effort. The first is to advance the maturity levels of the Warrior hardware, firmware and software, and to enhance environmental ruggedness to a level suitable for small quantity manufacturing and evaluation of Warrior platforms in field trials. The second is to maintain a level of architectural openness for future component integration with other TSWG common architecture components to enable continued future development.

Sentinel. Sentinel is an applied research project funded by the U.S. Army Tank Automation and Armaments Command, or TACOM. Unmanned Ground Vehicles, or UGVs, have taken an increasingly prominent role in the modern battlespace, whether providing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, or performing vital force protection functions such as searching for vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices. In order for these unmanned systems to realize their full potential as a force multiplier, they must grow beyond their one-operator-per-vehicle command and control metaphors. Sentinel is aimed at developing intuitive user interface technologies and UGV autonomy allowing a single human operator to effectively control and coordinate multiple semi-autonomous UGVs.

Tactical Teams. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, or DARPA, has funded initial research into how mixed teams of human and robot agents can best work together towards achieving a common mission goal. Key features of this project include the development of more natural methods of communication between robots and

humans (gesture or speech recognition) and team member identification. Natural communications will eliminate the need for constant joystick control of the robotic agents, enabling them to be used in scenarios without the limitation of dedicated robotic control personnel, head-down to a console. The ultimate goal of Tactical Teams is to field a mixed team of humans and robots and to employ them effectively in a building clearance maneuver.

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The Company is engaged in a number of other research programs funded by the U.S. Army Research, Development & Engineering Center, or ARDEC, TACOM, and several other U.S. governmental agencies.

Strategic Alliances

Our strategic alliances are an important part of our product development and distribution strategies. We rely on strategic alliances to provide technology, complementary product offerings and increased and quicker access to markets. We seek to form relationships with those entities that can provide best-in-class technology or complementary market advantages for establishing iRobot technology in new market segments.

Among the strategic alliances we have established with commercial entities are the following:

Deere & Company. We have entered into a strategic business agreement with the commercial and consumer equipment division of Deere & Company to explore and potentially collaborate on multiple projects involving technology and product development and commercialization efforts. We have collaborated with Deere & Company on the development of the R-Gator unmanned ground vehicle. Deere & Company has provided funded research and development, access to its M-Gator military utility vehicle platform and certain other technology, and we have provided robot technologies, including our AWARE Robot Intelligence Systems. Technology jointly developed under the agreement will be owned by both Deere & Company and us, and technology independently developed by either Deere & Company or us will be owned by the developing party. We and Deere & Company expect to produce a limited number of R-Gator prototypes for evaluation by potential customers. Net proceeds from sales of the R-Gator generally will be shared equally between us and Deere & Company, subject to recoupment of each party's respective contribution to the project.

To facilitate management of the R-Gator project and additional collaborative activities, we and Deere & Company have established a joint management committee to develop proposals for projects, oversee and report on the progress and fulfillment of projects, and seek opportunities to further the goals of the strategic business relationship through joint demonstration of technology and products at trade shows, industry days and internal management reviews. We believe that our strategic alliance with Deere & Company will lead to technologies, and later products, that are directly applicable to serving markets such as agricultural and construction equipment, in which we believe autonomous vehicles can play a significant role. Under the agreement, we have agreed not to work with any third party on projects competitive with certain Deere & Company products if Deere & Company makes minimum annual payments to us under the agreement of at least \$2.0 million, or as otherwise mutually agreed.

The Clorox Company. We have entered into a joint development and license agreement with The Clorox Company, whereby Clorox is the exclusive provider of the cleaning solution for the Scooba floor washing robot. Our alliance with The Clorox Company allows us to integrate their cleaning technology and know-how into our floor washing robot and improves consumer perception and awareness of our brand by association and through joint marketing.

Our strategy of working closely with third parties extends to the design of our products. By offering extensible platforms designed to carry payloads, we have designed and manufactured our products to leverage the work of those individuals and organizations that offer specialized technological expertise. The PackBot, the Roomba and the Scooba robots are designed with open interfaces that allow third-party designers to add sensors or other functionality to our robots.

Sales and Distribution Channels

We sell our products through distinct sales channels to the consumer and government and industrial markets.

Home Robots

We sell our consumer products through a network of national retailers. In 2006, this network consisted of more than 20 retailers, representing over 7,000 stores in the United States, each of which sold some combination of these products. We also offer our products through the iRobot on-line store on our website. Internationally, our products

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are sold in over 40 countries, primarily through in-country distributors who resell to retail stores in their respective countries.

We have a philosophy to choose supportive channel partners, and we have grown, and intend to continue to selectively grow our retail network globally and by product line. We began with four retailers in 2002, grew to twelve retailers in 2003, 15 retailers in 2004, 19 retailers in 2005 and have continued to expand our retail network to more than 20 retailers in 2006. Certain smaller domestic retail operations are supported by distributors to whom we sell product directly. The table below represents the breakdown of our home robots product revenue for the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005.

Channel	Fiscal Year Ended	
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Domestic	72.7%	79.6%
International	11.3	11.1
Direct	16.0	9.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Although, our retail network is our primary distribution channel for our consumer products, the continued investment in our direct-to-consumer offerings through the iRobot on-line store has resulted in this direct channel increasing to 16.0% of home robots division revenue in fiscal 2006 compared to 9.3% in fiscal 2005. We have established valuable databases and customer lists that allow us to target directly those consumers most likely to purchase a new robot or upgrade. We believe we maintain a close connection with our customers in each of our markets to provide an enhanced position from which to improve our distribution and product offerings.

In the United States, we maintain an in-house sales and product management team of eleven employees. Outside the United States and Canada, we sell our consumer products through distributors. Our consumer distribution strategy is intended to increase our global penetration and presence while maintaining high quality standards to ensure end-user satisfaction.

Government and Industrial

We sell our government and industrial products directly to end users and indirectly through prime contractors. While the majority of government and industrial products have been sold to date to various operations within the U.S. Federal government, we also sell to state and local government organizations. Our military products are sold overseas in compliance with the International Trafficking in Arms Regulations, or ITAR. We have sold our products to the governments of various countries in the past several years, including The United Kingdom, France, Germany, Israel, Singapore and Sweden.

Customers and sponsors for our government products and contracts for the year ended December 30, 2006 include:

Research Support Agencies

U.S. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
(DARPA)

Government Customers

U.S. Army

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U.S. Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR)	U.S. Marine Corps/U.S. Navy
U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM)	U.S. Army
Technical Support Working Group (TSWG)	U.S. Air Force
U.S. Army Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center (ARDEC)	U.S. Army
National Center for Defense Robotics (NCDR)	Independent non-government technical collaborative based in Pennsylvania

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Our government products are sold by a team of 15 government sales specialists with significant experience in selling to government and defense agencies. All of these individuals have years of experience selling military products to government procurement offices, both in the United States and internationally. We maintain a single person direct sales and support presence in Europe.

Customer Service and Support

We also invest in our ongoing customer service and support. Consumer customer service representatives, some of whom are in-house and some of whom are employees of outsourced service organizations, are extensively trained on the technical intricacies of our consumer products. Government and industrial customer representatives are usually former military personnel who are experienced in logistical and technical support requirements for military operations.

Marketing and Brand

iRobot markets its home robots in the United States to end-user customers directly through our sales and product management team of 11 employees. We also market our consumer products in the United States through our retail network of 22 national retailers and internationally through in-country distributors. We market our government and industrial products directly through our team of 15 government sales specialists to end users and indirectly through prime contractors. We also market our product offerings through the iRobot website. Our marketing strategy is to increase our brand awareness and associate the iRobot brand with innovation, reliability, safety and value. Our sales and marketing expenses represented 18.0% and 15.3% of our total revenue in 2006 and 2005, respectively.

We believe that we have built a trusted, recognized brand by providing high-quality robots. We believe that customer word-of-mouth has been a significant driver of our brand's success to date, which can work very well for products that inspire a high level of user loyalty because users are likely to share their positive experiences. Our grass-roots marketing efforts focus on feeding this word-of-mouth momentum and we use public relations and advertising to promote our products.

Our innovative robots and public relations campaigns have generated extensive press coverage. In addition, iRobot and our consumer robots have won several awards and our inclusion as the only small business among the first tier partners on the FCS program has greatly enhanced our brand and awareness among government and industrial customers. Through these efforts, we have been able to build our brand, and we expect that our reputation for innovative products and customer support will continue to play a significant role in our growth and success.

We expect to accelerate our investment in national advertising, consumer and industry trade shows, direct marketing and public relations to further build brand awareness. We believe that our significant in-house experience designing direct marketing campaigns and promotional materials, combined with our media-targeting expertise, gives us a significant competitive advantage.

Our website is also playing an increasing role in supporting brand awareness, addressing customer questions and serving as a showcase for our products. Our home robots and accessories are also sold through our online store. In 2006, the online store was the single largest channel of our home robots division products.

Manufacturing

Our core competencies are the design, development and marketing of robots. Our manufacturing strategy is to outsource non-core activities, such as the production of our robots, to third-party entities skilled in manufacturing. By relying on the outsourced manufacture of both our consumer and military robots, we can focus our engineering expertise on the design of robots.

Using our engineering team, we believe that we can rapidly prototype design concepts and products to achieve optimal value, produce products at lower cost points and optimize our designs for manufacturing requirements, size and functionality.

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Manufacturing a new product requires a close relationship between our product designers and the manufacturing organizations. Using multiple engineering techniques, our products are introduced to the selected production facility at an early-development stage and the feedback provided by manufacturing is incorporated into the design before tooling is finalized and mass production begins. As a result, we believe that we can significantly reduce the time required to move a product from its design phase to mass production deliveries, with improved quality and yields.

Since 2002, we have outsourced the manufacturing of our consumer products to one contract manufacturer, Jetta Company Limited, at a single plant in China. Jetta Company Limited has been manufacturing products since 1977 and brings substantial experience to our production requirements. Jetta Company Limited has several manufacturing locations and last year expanded one of its facilities to increase capacity for the production of our Roomba and Scooba robots. Combined with our own engineering operations in India and Hong Kong, this allows us to design our products in the United States, use our own engineers in India and Hong Kong as the technical interface with the facilities in China, and benefit from the experience of Jetta Company Limited and its engineers.

Our government and industrial products are manufactured by Gem City Engineering Corporation at one plant in Dayton, Ohio. Gem City Engineering Corporation's location is particularly important as military products supplied to the U.S. government must have the majority of their content manufactured in the United States. Gem City Engineering Corporation has multiple facilities and relies on other subcontractors for certain component manufacturing capabilities. Gem City Engineering Corporation has been in the business of manufacturing primarily metal-tooled products since 1936, and has produced numerous products for military contractors. We believe that their engineers are skilled in the production of products meeting military specifications, preparing final products for military inspection and conducting quality reviews.

Research and Development

We believe that our future success depends upon our ability to continue to develop new products and product accessories, and enhancements to and applications for our existing products. For the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004, our research and development expenses were \$17.0 million, \$11.6 million and \$5.5 million, respectively. In addition to our internal research and development activities, for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004, we have incurred research and development expenses under funded development arrangements with governments and industrial third parties of \$15.6 million, \$12.5 million and \$8.4 million, respectively. Of our total research and development spending in 2006 and 2005, approximately 36.4% and 37.2%, respectively was funded by government-sponsored research and development contracts. We intend to continue our investment in research and development to respond to and anticipate customer needs, and to enable us to introduce new products over the next few years that will continue to address our existing market sectors.

Team Organization

Our research and development is conducted by small teams of individuals dedicated to particular projects, examples of which include the Roomba team, Scooba team, Warrior team and PackBot team. In connection with our FCS SUGV program involving more than 50 employees, we have instituted a formal integrated product team structure consisting of integrated System of Systems, Integrated Logistical Support, Program Operations and Business Operations teams to work together to deliver a platform that integrates with the FCS system of systems.

Global Engineering

Our domestic research and development efforts are primarily located at our headquarters in Burlington, Massachusetts, and our special projects engineering office in San Luis Obispo, California. In addition, we have an

engineering design center in India and a product development team working out of Hong Kong. Our global engineering development process for consumer products allows us to leverage the time differences between our United States operations and our teams in Asia resulting in a fast, low cost global design and manufacturing cycle. The first stage of the cycle takes place in our Burlington, Massachusetts office where we focus on product definition, prototyping, market research and financial analysis. We then create a design that is manufacturable, including complete modeling and simulation and initial validation of the product/market concept. After the initial

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development of the prototypes, we leverage the teams in India and Hong Kong for the production stage of the cycle. During this stage, engineers on two continents work on refining the designs, preparing the product for manufacturing and working through the issues for pilot production, including detailed regression testing. The product is then turned over to the contract manufacturer for volume production.

Spiral Development

One of the methods we use to develop military products is a spiral development process to get field tested equipment to the troops more quickly. After we develop a new product or product upgrade that will fulfill the desired requirements of the user, the product is tested with soldiers in the field. The user provides performance feedback on the product to the in-field engineer. Revisions are made quickly to retest in the field. This method has allowed our research and development team to not only make revisions on existing products quickly and efficiently, but also capture feedback for future upgrades and innovations to meet user needs. An example of our spiral development process was the introduction of our first PackBot tactical military robot. When the PackBot was first deployed by the U.S. Army in Afghanistan, we sent one of our technical program managers into the field with the robot. The soldiers gave feedback upon returning from a mission, and our development team made the desired changes to the software. These changes were then downloaded to the PackBot in Afghanistan, sometimes even before the next mission. In addition, based on design ideas from the soldiers using the PackBot, our engineers developed the PackBot Explorer, a recent addition to our PackBot product line. We intend to solicit similar user feedback in the field for the new prototype R-Gator intelligent vehicle to capture the users' operational requirements as the product advances in development.

Leveraged Model

Our research and development efforts for our next-generation products are supported by a variety of sources. Our next-generation military products are predominately supported by U.S. governmental research organizations such as the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, or DARPA, U.S. Space and Warfare Command, or SPAWAR, Technical Support Working Group, or TSWG, U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command, or TACOM, U.S. Army Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center, or ARDEC, and the U.S. Army's FCS program. While the U.S. government retains certain rights in the research projects that it has funded, we retain ownership of patents and know-how and are generally free to develop other commercial products, including consumer and industrial products, utilizing the technologies developed during these projects. Similarly, expertise developed while designing consumer products is used in designing products for government and industrial applications. We also work with strategic collaborators to develop industry-specific technologies. Moreover, we continue to reinvest in advanced research and development projects to maintain our technical capability and to enhance our product offerings.

Competition

The market for robots is highly competitive, rapidly evolving and subject to changing technologies, shifting customer needs and expectations and the likely increased introduction of new products. We believe that a number of established companies have developed or are developing robots that will compete directly with our product offerings, and many of our competitors have significantly more financial and other resources than we possess. Our current principal competitors include:

developers of robot floor care products such as AB Electrolux, Alfred Kärcher GmbH & Co., Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., LG Electronics Inc., Infinuvo/Metapo, Inc, Matsutek Enterprises Co Ltd. and Yujin Robotic Co. Ltd.;

developers of small unmanned ground vehicles such as Foster-Miller, Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary of QinetiQ North America, Inc., Allen-Vanguard Corporation, and Remotec a division of Northrop Grumman Corporation; and

established government contractors working on unmanned systems such as Lockheed Martin Corporation, BAE Systems, Inc. and General Dynamics Corporation.

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While we believe many of our customers purchase our Roomba floor cleaning robots as a supplement to, rather than a replacement for, their traditional vacuum cleaners, we do compete in some cases with providers of traditional vacuum cleaners.

We believe that the principal competitive factors in the market for robots include product features, performance for the intended mission, cost of purchase, total cost of system operation, including maintenance and support, ease of use, integration with existing equipment, quality, reliability, customer support, brand and reputation.

Our ability to remain competitive will depend to a great extent upon our ongoing performance in the areas of product development and customer support. We cannot assure you that our products will continue to compete favorably or that we will be successful in the face of increasing competition from new products and enhancements introduced by existing competitors or new companies entering the markets in which we provide products.

Intellectual Property

We believe that our continued success depends in large part on our proprietary technology, the intellectual skills of our employees and the ability of our employees to continue to innovate. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, as well as confidentiality agreements, to establish and protect our proprietary rights.

As of December 30, 2006, we held 28 U.S. patents and more than 50 pending U.S. patent applications. Also, we held 9 foreign patents, additional design registrations, and more than 30 pending foreign applications. Our first U.S. patent is set to expire in 2008. We do not expect the expiration of this patent to adversely affect our intellectual property position. Our other U.S. patents will begin to expire in 2019. We will continue to file and prosecute patent (or design registration, as applicable) applications when and where appropriate to attempt to protect our rights in our proprietary technologies. We also encourage our employees to continue to invent and develop new technologies so as to maintain our competitiveness in the marketplace. It is possible that our current patents, or patents which we may later acquire, may be successfully challenged or invalidated in whole or in part. It is also possible that we may not obtain issued patents for our pending patent applications or other inventions we seek to protect. In that regard, we sometimes permit certain intellectual property to lapse or go abandoned under appropriate circumstances and due to uncertainties inherent in prosecuting patent applications, sometimes patent applications are rejected and we subsequently abandon them. It is also possible that we may not develop proprietary products or technologies in the future that are patentable, or that any patent issued to us may not provide us with any competitive advantages, or that the patents of others will harm or altogether preclude our ability to do business.

Our registered U.S. trademarks include iRobot, Roomba, PackBot and Virtual Wall. Our marks, iRobot and Roomba, and certain other trademarks, have also been registered in selected foreign countries.

Our means of protecting our proprietary rights may not be adequate and our competitors may independently develop technology that is similar to ours. Legal protections afford only limited protection for our technology. The laws of many countries do not protect our proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of the United States. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties have in the past attempted, and may in the future attempt, to copy aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Third parties may also design around our proprietary rights, which may render our protected products less valuable, if the design around is favorably received in the marketplace. In addition, if any of our products or the technology underlying our products is covered by third-party patents or other intellectual property rights, we could be subject to various legal actions. We cannot assure you that our products do not infringe patents held by others or that they will not in the future. We have received in the past communications from third parties relating to technologies used in our Roomba

floor vacuuming robots that have alleged infringement of patents or violation of other intellectual property rights. In response to these communications, we have contacted these third parties to convey our good faith belief that we do not infringe the patents in question or otherwise violate those parties' rights. Although there have been no additional actions or communications with respect to these allegations, we cannot assure you that we will not receive further correspondence from these parties, or not be subject to additional allegations of infringement from others. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, or to defend against claims of infringement or

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invalidity, misappropriation, or other claims. Any such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources. Moreover, any settlement of or adverse judgment resulting from such litigation could require us to obtain a license to continue to use the technology that is the subject of the claim, or otherwise restrict or prohibit our use of the technology. Any required licenses may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. If we attempt to design around the technology at issue or to find another provider of suitable alternative technology to permit us to continue offering applicable software or product solutions, our continued supply of software or product solutions could be disrupted or our introduction of new or enhanced software or products could be significantly delayed.

Regulations

We are subject to various government regulations, including various U.S. federal government regulations as a contractor and subcontractor to the U.S. federal government. Among the most significant U.S. federal government regulations affecting our business are:

the Federal Acquisition Regulations and supplemental agency regulations, which comprehensively regulate the formation and administration of, and performance under government contracts;

the Truth in Negotiations Act, which requires certification and disclosure of all cost and pricing data in connection with contract negotiations;

the Cost Accounting Standards, which impose accounting requirements that govern our right to reimbursement under cost-based government contracts;

the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits U.S. companies from providing anything of value to a foreign official to help obtain, retain or direct business, or obtain any unfair advantages;

the False Claims Act and the False Statements Act, which, respectively, impose penalties for payments made on the basis of false facts provided to the government, and impose penalties on the basis of false statements, even if they do not result in a payment; and

laws, regulations and executive orders restricting the use and dissemination of information classified for national security purposes and the exportation of certain products and technical data.

We also need special security clearances to continue working on and advancing certain of our projects with the U.S. federal government. Classified programs generally will require that we comply with various Executive Orders, federal laws and regulations and customer security requirements that may include restrictions on how we develop, store, protect and share information, and may require our employees to obtain government clearances.

The nature of the work we do for the federal government may also limit the parties who may invest in or acquire us. Export laws may keep us from providing potential foreign acquirers with a review of the technical data they would be acquiring. In addition, there are special requirements for foreign parties who wish to buy or acquire control or influence over companies that control technology or produce goods in the security interests of the United States. There may need to be a review under the Exon-Florio provisions of the Defense Production Act. Finally, the government may require a prospective foreign owner to establish intermediaries to actually run that part of the company that does classified work, and establishing a subsidiary and its separate operation may make such an acquisition less appealing to such potential acquirers.

In addition, the export from the United States of many of our products may require the issuance of a license by the U.S. Department of Commerce under the Export Administration Act, as amended, and its implementing Regulations

as kept in force by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977, as amended. Some of our products may require the issuance of a license by the U.S. Department of State under the Arms Export Control Act and its implementing Regulations, which licenses are generally harder to obtain and take longer to obtain than do Export Administration Act licenses.

Government Product Backlog

Our government product backlog consists of written orders or contracts to purchase our products received from our government customers. Total backlog of product sales to government customers as of December 30, 2006 and

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December 31, 2005 amounted to approximately \$7.5 million and \$10.9 million, respectively. We do not have long-term contracts with non-government customers, and purchases from our non-government customers generally occur on an order-by-order basis, which can be terminated or modified at any time by these customers. In addition, our funded research and development contracts may be cancelled or delayed at any time without significant, if any, penalty. As a result, we believe that backlog with respect to product sales to our non-government customers and funded research and development is not meaningful. There can be no assurance that any of our backlog will result in revenue.

Employees

As of December 30, 2006, we had 371 full-time employees located in the United States and abroad, of whom 190 are in research and development, 75 are in operations, 31 are in sales and marketing and 75 are in general and administration. We believe that we have a good relationship with our employees.

Available Information

We were incorporated in California in August 1990 under the name IS Robotics, Inc. and reincorporated as IS Robotics Corporation in Massachusetts in June 1994. We reincorporated in Delaware as iRobot Corporation in December 2000. We conduct operations and maintain a number of subsidiaries in the United States and abroad, including operations in Hong Kong and India. We also maintain iRobot Securities Corporation, a Massachusetts securities corporation, to invest our cash balances on a short-term basis. Our website address is www.irobot.com. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, Current Report on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are available through the investor relations page of our internet website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We operate in a rapidly changing environment that involves a number of risks, some of which are beyond our control. This discussion highlights some of the risks which may affect future operating results. These are the risks and uncertainties we believe are most important for you to consider. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, which we currently deem immaterial or which are similar to those faced by other companies in our industry or business in general, may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks or uncertainties actually occurs, our business, financial condition and operating results would likely suffer.

Risks Related to Our Business

We operate in an emerging market, which makes it difficult to evaluate our business and future prospects.

Robots represent a new and emerging market. Accordingly, our business and future prospects are difficult to evaluate. We cannot accurately predict the extent to which demand for consumer robots will increase, if at all. Moreover, there are only a limited number of major programs under which the U.S. federal government is currently funding the development or purchase of military robots. You should consider the challenges, risks and uncertainties frequently encountered by companies using new and unproven business models in rapidly evolving markets. These challenges include our ability to:

- generate sufficient revenue and gross profit to maintain profitability;
- acquire and maintain market share in our consumer and military markets;
- manage growth in our operations;
- attract and retain customers of our consumer robots;
- develop and renew government contracts for our military robots;
- attract and retain additional engineers and other highly-qualified personnel;
- adapt to new or changing policies and spending priorities of governments and government agencies; and
- access additional capital when required and on reasonable terms.

If we fail to successfully address these and other challenges, risks and uncertainties, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially harmed.

Our financial results often vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter due to a number of factors, which may lead to volatility in our stock price.

Our quarterly revenue and other operating results have varied in the past and are likely to continue to vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter. For instance, our consumer product revenue is significantly seasonal. For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, 64.5% and 79.8%, respectively, of our revenue from sales of consumer products has been generated in the second half of the year. This variability may lead to volatility in our stock price as equity research analysts and investors respond to these quarterly fluctuations. These fluctuations

will be due to numerous factors including:

seasonality in the sales of our consumer products;

the size and timing of orders from retail stores for our home floor care robots;

the size and timing of orders from military and other government agencies;

the mix of products that we sell in the period;

disruption of supply of our products from our manufacturers;

the inability to attract and retain qualified, revenue-generating personnel;

unanticipated costs incurred in the introduction of new products;

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costs of labor and raw materials;

changes in our rate of returns for our consumer products;

our ability to introduce new products and enhancements to our existing products on a timely basis;

price reductions;

the amount of government funding and the political, budgetary and purchasing constraints of our government agency customers; and

cancellations, delays or contract amendments by government agency customers.

Revenue for any particular quarter and revenue from sales of our consumer products are difficult to predict. Chain stores and other national retailers typically place orders for the holiday season in the third quarter and early in the fourth quarter. The timing of these holiday season shipments could materially affect our third or fourth quarter results in any fiscal year. Because of quarterly fluctuations, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results are not necessarily meaningful. Moreover, our operating results may not meet expectations of equity research analysts or investors. If this occurs, the trading price of our common stock could fall substantially either suddenly or over time.

Our future profitability is uncertain, and we have a limited operating history on which you can base your evaluation of our business.

As a result of historical operating losses, we had an accumulated deficit of \$20.7 million at December 30, 2006. Because we operate in a rapidly evolving industry, we have difficulty predicting our future operating results, and we cannot be certain that our revenue will grow at rates that will allow us to maintain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. In addition, we only have a limited operating history on which you can base your evaluation of our business. If we fail to maintain profitability, the market price of our common stock will likely fall.

We introduced our Scooba home robot product line at multiple price points. If this product line does not generate significant sales in the future, our revenue and operating results would be negatively impacted.

In December 2005, we made our Scooba floor washing robot available for volume distribution. We have limited experience with the enhancement, development and introduction of new product lines. We introduced the Scooba line of robots at a suggested retail price of \$399 per unit, and in 2006 we introduced a second unit at \$299 per unit. For this second unit, we devoted significant time and incurred significant expenses in connection with developing the product. The second unit was introduced toward the end of the second quarter of 2006. We are unable to determine at this time whether any of our Scooba floor washing robots will attain market acceptance, at any price, or generate significant sales to consumers. Our revenues and operating results in 2007 and in the future will depend in part on the success of this product line, and our revenues and operating results will be negatively impacted if this product line does not generate significant sales to consumers or support pricing that allows us to achieve an acceptable gross margin.

A majority of our business currently depends on our consumer robots, and our sales growth and operating results would be negatively impacted if we are unable to enhance our current consumer robots or develop new consumer robots at competitive prices or in a timely manner.

For the years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, we derived 59.5% and 65.4% of our total revenue from our home floor care robots, respectively. For the foreseeable future, we expect that a majority of our revenue will continue to be derived from sales of home floor care products. Accordingly, our future success depends upon our ability to further penetrate the consumer home floor care market, to enhance our current consumer products and develop and introduce new consumer products offering enhanced performance and functionality at competitive prices. The development and application of new technologies involve time, substantial costs and risks. For example, we have devoted significant time and incurred significant expenses in connection with the development of our Scooba robot, which is designed to sweep, wash, scrub and dry hard floors, and during 2006 we made our Scooba robot available for volume distribution. Our results in 2007 will depend in part on the success of this

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product line, and there can be no assurance that it will maintain any level of retail or consumer acceptance. Our inability to achieve significant sales of our Scooba robot, or to enhance, develop and introduce other products in a timely manner, or at all, would materially harm our sales growth and operating results.

We depend on the U.S. federal government for a significant portion of our revenue, and any reduction in the amount of business that we do with the U.S. federal government would negatively impact our operating results and financial condition.

For the years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, we derived 34.4% and 28.3% of our total revenue, respectively, directly or indirectly, from the U.S. federal government and its agencies. Any reduction in the amount of revenue that we derive from the U.S. federal government without an offsetting increase in new sales to other customers would have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Our participation in specific major U.S. federal government programs is critical to both the development and sale of our military robots. For example, in the years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, 59.8% and 59.7% of our contract revenue was derived from our participation in the U.S. Army's Future Combat Systems program, respectively. Future sales of our PackBot robots will depend largely on our ability to secure contracts with the U.S. military under its robot programs. We expect that there will continue to be only a limited number of major programs under which U.S. federal government agencies will seek to fund the development of, or purchase, robots. Our business will, therefore, suffer if we are not awarded, either directly or indirectly through third-party contractors, government contracts for robots that we are qualified to develop or build. In addition, if the U.S. federal government or government agencies terminate or reduce the related prime contract under which we serve as a subcontractor, revenues that we derive under that contract could be lost, which would negatively impact our business and financial results. Moreover, it is difficult to predict the timing of the award of government contracts and our revenue could fluctuate significantly based on the timing of any such awards.

Even if we continue to receive funding for research and development under these contracts, there can be no assurance that we will successfully complete the development of robots pursuant to these contracts or that, if successfully developed, the U.S. federal government or any other customer will purchase these robots from us. The U.S. federal government has the right when it contracts to use the technology developed by us to have robots supplied by third parties. Any failure by us to complete the development of these robots, or to achieve successful sales of these robots, would harm our business and results of operations.

Our contracts with the U.S. federal government contain certain provisions that may be unfavorable to us and subject us to government audits, which could materially harm our business and results of operations.

Our contracts and subcontracts with the U.S. federal government subject us to certain risks and give the U.S. federal government rights and remedies not typically found in commercial contracts, including rights that allow the U.S. federal government to:

terminate contracts for convenience, in whole or in part, at any time and for any reason;

reduce or modify contracts or subcontracts if its requirements or budgetary constraints change;

cancel multi-year contracts and related orders if funds for contract performance for any subsequent year become unavailable;

exercise production priorities, which allow it to require that we accept government purchase orders or produce products under its contracts before we produce products under other contracts, which may displace or delay

production of more profitable orders;

claim certain rights in products provided by us; and

control or prohibit the export of certain of our products.

Several of our prime contracts with the U.S. federal government do not contain a limitation of liability provision, creating a risk of responsibility for direct and consequential damages. Several subcontracts with prime contractors hold the prime contractor harmless against liability that stems from our work and do not contain a

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limitation of liability. These provisions could cause substantial liability for us, especially given the use to which our products may be put.

In addition, we are subject to audits by the U.S. federal government as part of routine audits of government contracts. As part of an audit, these agencies may review our performance on contracts, cost structures and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. If any of our costs are found to be allocated improperly to a specific contract, the costs may not be reimbursed and any costs already reimbursed for such contract may have to be refunded. Accordingly, an audit could result in a material adjustment to our revenue and results of operations. Moreover, if an audit uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspension or debarment from doing business with the government.

If any of the foregoing were to occur, or if the U.S. federal government otherwise ceased doing business with us or decreased the amount of business with us, our business and operating results could be materially harmed and the value of your investment in our common stock could be impaired.

Some of our contracts with the U.S. federal government allow it to use inventions developed under the contracts and to disclose technical data to third parties, which could harm our ability to compete.

Some of our contracts allow the U.S. federal government rights to use, or have others use, patented inventions developed under those contracts on behalf of the government. Some of the contracts allow the federal government to disclose technical data without constraining the recipient in how that data is used. The ability of third parties to use patents and technical data for government purposes creates the possibility that the government could attempt to establish additional sources for the products we provide that stem from these contracts. It may also allow the government the ability to negotiate with us to reduce our prices for products we provide to it. The potential that the government may release some of the technical data without constraint creates the possibility that third parties may be able to use this data to compete with us in the commercial sector.

Government contracts are subject to a competitive bidding process that can consume significant resources without generating any revenue.

Government contracts are frequently awarded only after formal competitive bidding processes, which are protracted. In many cases, unsuccessful bidders for government agency contracts are provided the opportunity to protest certain contract awards through various agency, administrative and judicial channels. If any of the government contracts awarded to us are protested, we may be required to expend substantial time, effort and financial resources without realizing any revenue with respect to the potential contract. The protest process may substantially delay our contract performance, distract management and result in cancellation of the contract award entirely.

We depend on single source manufacturers, and our reputation and results of operations would be harmed if these manufacturers fail to meet our requirements.

We currently depend on one contract manufacturer, Jetta Company Limited, to manufacture our home robot products at a single plant in China and rely on one contract manufacturer, Gem City Engineering Corporation, to manufacture our military products at a single plant in the United States. Moreover, we do not have a long-term contract with Jetta Company Limited and the manufacture of our consumer products is provided on a purchase-order basis. These manufacturers supply substantially all of the raw materials and provide all facilities and labor required to manufacture our products. If these companies were to terminate their arrangements with us or fail to provide the required capacity and quality on a timely basis, we would be unable to manufacture our products until replacement contract manufacturing services could be obtained. To qualify a new contract manufacturer, familiarize it with our products,

quality standards and other requirements, and commence volume production is a costly and time-consuming process. We cannot assure you that we would be able to establish alternative manufacturing relationships on acceptable terms.

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Our reliance on these contract manufacturers involves certain risks, including the following:

lack of direct control over production capacity and delivery schedules;

lack of direct control over quality assurance, manufacturing yields and production costs;

lack of enforceable contractual provisions over the production and costs of consumer products;

risk of loss of inventory while in transit from China; and

risks associated with international commerce with China, including unexpected changes in legal and regulatory requirements, changes in tariffs and trade policies, risks associated with the protection of intellectual property and political and economic instability.

Any interruption in the manufacture of our products would be likely to result in delays in shipment, lost sales and revenue and damage to our reputation in the market, all of which would harm our business and results of operations. In addition, while our contract obligations with our contract manufacturer in China are typically denominated in U.S. dollars, changes in currency exchange rates could impact our suppliers and increase our prices. In particular, the Chinese government announced in 2005 that the Chinese yuan has moved to a managed floating exchange rate regime, which could lead to our suppliers in China negotiating increased pricing terms with us.

Any efforts to expand our product offerings beyond our current markets may not succeed, which could negatively impact our operating results.

We have focused on selling our robots in the home floor care and military markets. We plan to expand into other markets. Efforts to expand our product offerings beyond the two markets that we currently serve, however, may divert management resources from existing operations and require us to commit significant financial resources to an unproven business, either of which could significantly impair our operating results. Moreover, efforts to expand beyond our existing markets may never result in new products that achieve market acceptance, create additional revenue or become profitable.

If we are unable to implement appropriate controls and procedures to manage our growth, we may not be able to successfully implement our business plan.

Our headcount and operations are growing rapidly. This rapid growth has placed, and will continue to place, a significant strain on our management, administrative, operational and financial infrastructure. From December 31, 2005 to December 30, 2006, the number of our employees increased from 276 to 371. We anticipate further growth will be required to address increases in our product offerings and the geographic scope of our customer base. Our success will depend in part upon the ability of our senior management to manage this growth effectively. To do so, we must continue to hire, train, manage and integrate a significant number of qualified managers and engineers. If our new employees perform poorly, or if we are unsuccessful in hiring, training, managing and integrating these new employees, or retaining these or our existing employees, our business may suffer.

In addition, we face risks associated with managing operations outside the United States, including operations in Hong Kong, India and the United Kingdom. To manage the expected continued growth of our headcount and operations, we will need to continue to improve our information technology infrastructure, operational, financial and management controls and reporting systems and procedures, and manage expanded operations in geographically distributed locations. Our expected additional headcount and capital investments will increase our costs, which will make it more

difficult for us to offset any future revenue shortfalls by offsetting expense reductions in the short term. If we fail to successfully manage our growth, we will be unable to successfully execute our business plan, which could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

If the consumer robot market does not experience significant growth or if our products do not achieve broad acceptance, we will not be able to achieve our anticipated level of growth.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenue from sales of our home floor care robots. For the years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, home floor care robots accounted for 59.5% and 65.4% of total revenue, respectively. We cannot accurately predict the future growth rate or the size of the home floor care robot

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market. Demand for home floor care robots may not increase, or may decrease, either generally or in specific geographic markets, for particular types of robots or during particular time periods. The expansion of the home robot market and the market for our products depends on a number of factors, such as:

the cost, performance and reliability of our products and products offered by our competitors;

public perceptions regarding the effectiveness and value of robots;

customer satisfaction with robots; and

marketing efforts and publicity regarding robots.

Even if consumer robots gain wide market acceptance, our robots may not adequately address market requirements and may not continue to gain market acceptance. If robots generally, or our robots specifically, do not gain wide market acceptance, we may not be able to achieve our anticipated level of growth, and our revenue and results of operations would suffer.

Our business and results of operations could be adversely affected by significant changes in the policies and spending priorities of governments and government agencies.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenue from sales to and contracts with U.S. federal, state and local governments and government agencies, and subcontracts under federal government prime contracts. For the years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, U.S. federal government orders, contracts and subcontracts accounted for 34.4% and 28.3%, of total revenue, respectively. We believe that the success and growth of our business will continue to depend on our successful procurement of government contracts either directly or through prime contractors. Many of our government customers are subject to stringent budgetary constraints and our continued performance under these contracts, or award of additional contracts from these agencies, could be jeopardized by spending reductions or budget cutbacks at these agencies. We cannot assure you that future levels of expenditures and authorizations will continue for governmental programs in which we provide products and services. A significant decline in government expenditures generally, or with respect to programs for which we provide products, could adversely affect our government product and funded research and development revenues and prospects, which would harm our business, financial condition and operating results. Our operating results may also be negatively impacted by other developments that affect these governments and government agencies generally, including:

changes in government programs that are related to our products and services;

adoption of new laws or regulations relating to government contracting or changes to existing laws or regulations;

changes in political or public support for security and defense programs;

delays or changes in the government appropriations process;

uncertainties associated with the war on terror and other geo-political matters; and

delays in the payment of our invoices by government payment offices.

These developments and other factors could cause governments and governmental agencies, or prime contractors that use us as a subcontractor, to reduce their purchases under existing contracts, to exercise their rights to terminate

contracts at-will or to abstain from renewing contracts, any of which would cause our revenue to decline and could otherwise harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face intense competition from other providers of robots, including diversified technology providers, as well as competition from providers offering alternative products, which could negatively impact our results of operations and cause our market share to decline.

We believe that a number of companies have developed or are developing robots that will compete directly with our product offerings. Additionally, large and small companies, government-sponsored laboratories and universities are aggressively pursuing contracts for robot-focused research and development. Many current and

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potential competitors have substantially greater financial, marketing, research and manufacturing resources than we possess, and there can be no assurance that our current and future competitors will not be more successful than us. Moreover, while we believe many of our customers purchase our floor vacuuming robots as a supplement to, rather than a replacement for, their traditional vacuum cleaners; we also compete in some cases with providers of traditional vacuum cleaners. Our current principal competitors include:

developers of robot floor care products such as AB Electrolux, Alfred Kärcher GmbH & Co., Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., LG Electronics Inc., Infinuvo/Metapo, Inc., Matsutec Enterprises Co Ltd. and Yujin Robotic Co. Ltd.;

developers of small unmanned ground vehicles such as Foster-Miller, Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary of QinetiQ North America, Inc., Allen-Vanguard Corporation, and Remotec a division of Northrop Grumman Corporation; and

established government contractors working on unmanned systems such as Lockheed Martin Corporation, BAE Systems, Inc. and General Dynamics Corporation.

In the event that the robot market expands, we expect that competition will intensify as additional competitors enter the market and current competitors expand their product lines. Companies competing with us may introduce products that are competitively priced, have increased performance or functionality, or incorporate technological advances that we have not yet developed or implemented. Increased competitive pressure could result in a loss of sales or market share or cause us to lower prices for our products, any of which would harm our business and operating results.

The market for robots is highly competitive, rapidly evolving and subject to changing technologies, shifting customer needs and expectations and the likely increased introduction of new products. Our ability to remain competitive will depend to a great extent upon our ongoing performance in the areas of product development and customer support. We cannot assure you that our products will continue to compete favorably or that we will be successful in the face of increasing competition from new products and enhancements introduced by existing competitors or new companies entering the markets in which we provide products. Our failure to compete successfully could cause our revenue and market share to decline, which would negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Our business is significantly seasonal and, because many of our expenses are based on anticipated levels of annual revenue, our business and operating results will suffer if we do not achieve revenue consistent with our expectations.

Our home robots revenue is significantly seasonal. For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, 64.5% and 79.8%, respectively, of our revenue from sales of consumer products has been generated in the second half of the year. We expect a majority of such revenue will continue to be generated in the second half of the year for the foreseeable future. As a result of this seasonality, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results are not necessarily meaningful and that these comparisons cannot be relied upon as indicators of future performance.

We base our current and future expense levels on our internal operating plans and sales forecasts, including forecasts of holiday sales for our consumer products. A significant portion of our operating expenses, such as research and development expenses, certain marketing and promotional expenses and employee wages and salaries, do not vary directly with sales and are difficult to adjust in the short term. As a result, if sales for a quarter, particularly the final quarter of a fiscal year, are below our expectations, we might not be able to reduce operating expenses for that quarter and, therefore, we would not be able to reduce our operating expenses for the fiscal year. Accordingly, a sales shortfall during a fiscal quarter, and in particular the fourth quarter of a fiscal year, could have a disproportionate effect on our

operating results for that quarter or that year. As a result of these factors, we may report operating results that do not meet the expectations of equity research analysts and investors. This could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline.

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If critical components of our products that we currently purchase from a small number of suppliers become unavailable, we may incur delays in shipment, which could damage our business.

We and our outsourced manufacturers obtain hardware components, various subsystems and raw materials from a limited group of suppliers. We do not have any long-term agreements with these suppliers obligating them to continue to sell components or products to us. Our reliance on these suppliers involves significant risks and uncertainties, including whether our suppliers will provide an adequate supply of required components of sufficient quality, will increase prices for the components and will perform their obligations on a timely basis. If we or our outsourced manufacturers are unable to obtain components from third-party suppliers in the quantities and of the quality that we require, on a timely basis and at acceptable prices, we may not be able to deliver our products on a timely or cost-effective basis to our customers, which could cause customers to terminate their contracts with us, reduce our gross profit and seriously harm our business, results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, if any of our suppliers become financially unstable, we may have to find new suppliers. It may take several months to locate alternative suppliers, if required, or to re-tool our products to accommodate components from different suppliers. We may experience significant delays in manufacturing and shipping our products to customers and incur additional development, manufacturing and other costs to establish alternative sources of supply if we lose any of these sources. We cannot predict if we will be able to obtain replacement components within the time frames that we require at an affordable cost, or at all. In particular, the prices of ABS plastic and nickel (for batteries) have recently increased and we cannot provide assurance that will not materially impact our results of operations.

Our products are complex and could have unknown defects or errors, which may give rise to claims against us, diminish our brand or divert our resources from other purposes.

Our robots rely on the interplay among behavior-based artificially intelligent systems, real-world dynamic sensors, friendly user interfaces and tightly-integrated, electromechanical designs to accomplish their missions. Despite testing, our new or existing products have contained defects and errors and may in the future contain defects, errors or performance problems when first introduced, when new versions or enhancements are released, or even after these products have been used by our customers for a period of time. These problems could result in expensive and time-consuming design modifications or warranty charges, delays in the introduction of new products or enhancements, significant increases in our service and maintenance costs, exposure to liability for damages, damaged customer relationships and harm to our reputation, any of which could materially harm our results of operations and ability to achieve market acceptance. In addition, increased development and warranty costs could be substantial and could reduce our operating margins. Moreover, because military robots are used in dangerous situations, the failure or malfunction of any of these robots, including our own, could significantly damage our reputation and support for robot solutions in general. The existence of any defects, errors, or failures in our products could also lead to product liability claims or lawsuits against us. A successful product liability claim could result in substantial cost, diminish our brand and divert management's attention and resources, which could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The robot industry is and will likely continue to be characterized by rapid technological change, which will require us to develop new products and product enhancements, and could render our existing products obsolete.

Continuing technological changes in the robot industry and in the markets in which we sell our robots could undermine our competitive position or make our robots obsolete, either generally or for particular types of services. Our future success will depend upon our ability to develop and introduce a variety of new capabilities and enhancements to our existing product offerings, as well as introduce a variety of new product offerings, to address the changing needs of the markets in which we offer our robots. Delays in introducing new products and enhancements, the failure to choose correctly among technical alternatives or the failure to offer innovative products or enhancements

at competitive prices may cause existing and potential customers to forego purchases of our products and purchase our competitors' products. Moreover, the development of new products has required, and will require, that we expend significant financial and management resources. We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, significant research and development expenses in connection with our efforts to expand our product offerings. If we are unable to devote adequate resources to develop new products or cannot otherwise

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successfully develop new products or enhancements that meet customer requirements on a timely basis, our products could lose market share, our revenue and profits could decline, or we could experience operating losses. Moreover, if we are unable to offset our product development costs through sales of existing or new products or product enhancements, our operating results and gross margins would be negatively impacted.

If we are unable to attract and retain additional skilled personnel, we may be unable to grow our business.

To execute our growth plan, we must attract and retain additional, highly-qualified personnel. Competition for hiring these employees is intense, especially with regard to engineers with high levels of experience in designing, developing and integrating robots. Many of the companies with which we compete for hiring experienced employees have greater resources than we have. In addition, in making employment decisions, particularly in the high-technology industries, job candidates often consider the value of the equity they are to receive in connection with their employment. Therefore, significant volatility in the price of our stock may adversely affect our ability to attract or retain technical personnel. Furthermore, changes to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States relating to the expensing of stock options may discourage us from granting the sizes or types of stock options that job candidates may require to accept our offer of employment. If we fail to attract new technical personnel or fail to retain and motivate our current employees, our business and future growth prospects could be severely harmed.

We may be sued by third parties for alleged infringement of their proprietary rights, which could be costly, time-consuming and limit our ability to use certain technologies in the future.

If the size of our markets increases, we would be more likely to be subject to claims that our technologies infringe upon the intellectual property or other proprietary rights of third parties. In addition, the vendors from which we license technology used in our products could become subject to similar infringement claims. Our vendors, or we, may not be able to withstand third-party infringement claims. Any claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming and expensive, and could divert our management's attention away from the execution of our business plan. Moreover, any settlement or adverse judgment resulting from the claim could require us to pay substantial amounts or obtain a license to continue to use the technology that is the subject of the claim, or otherwise restrict or prohibit our use of the technology. There can be no assurance that we would be able to obtain a license from the third party asserting the claim on commercially reasonable terms, if at all, that we would be able to develop alternative technology on a timely basis, if at all, or that we would be able to obtain a license to use a suitable alternative technology to permit us to continue offering, and our customers to continue using, our affected product. In addition, we may be required to indemnify our retail and distribution partners for third-party intellectual property infringement claims, which would increase the cost to us of an adverse ruling in such a claim. An adverse determination could also prevent us from offering our products to others. Infringement claims asserted against us or our vendors may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

If we fail to maintain or increase our consumer robot sales through our primary distribution channels, which include third-party retailers, our product sales and results of operations would be negatively impacted.

Chain stores and other national retailers are the primary distribution channels for our consumer robots and accounted for approximately 41.6% and 47.8% of our total revenue for the years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. We do not have long-term contracts regarding purchase volumes with any of our distributors. As a result, purchases generally occur on an order-by-order basis, and the relationships, as well as particular orders, can generally be terminated or otherwise materially changed at any time by our distributors. A decision by a major retail distributor, whether motivated by competitive considerations, financial difficulties, economic conditions or otherwise, to decrease its purchases from us, to reduce the shelf space for our products or to change its manner of doing business with us could significantly damage our consumer product sales and negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, during recent years, various retailers, including some of our

distributors, have experienced significant changes and difficulties, including consolidation of ownership, increased centralization of purchasing decisions, restructurings, bankruptcies and liquidations. These

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and other financial problems of some of our retailers increase the risk of extending credit to these retailers. A significant adverse change in a retail distributor relationship with us or in a retail distributor's financial position could cause us to limit or discontinue business with that distributor, require us to assume more credit risk relating to that distributor's receivables or limit our ability to collect amounts related to previous purchases by that distributor, all of which could harm our business and financial condition. Disruption of the iRobot on-line store could also decrease our home floor care robot sales.

If we fail to enhance our brand, our ability to expand our customer base will be impaired and our operating results may suffer.

We believe that developing and maintaining awareness of the iRobot brand is critical to achieving widespread acceptance of our existing and future products and is an important element in attracting new customers. Furthermore, we expect the importance of global brand recognition to increase as competition develops. Successful promotion of our brand will depend largely on the effectiveness of our marketing efforts, including our mass media outreach, in-store training and presentations and public relations, and our ability to provide customers with reliable and technically sophisticated robots at competitive prices. If customers do not perceive our products to be of high quality, our brand and reputation could be harmed, which could adversely impact our financial results. In addition, brand promotion efforts may not yield significant revenue or increased revenue sufficient to offset the additional expenses incurred in building our brand. If we incur substantial expenses to promote and maintain our brand, we may fail to attract sufficient customers to realize a return on our brand-building efforts, and our business would suffer.

If our existing collaborations are unsuccessful or we fail to establish new collaborations, our ability to develop and commercialize additional products could be significantly harmed.

If we cannot maintain our existing collaborations or establish new collaborations, we may not be able to develop additional products. We anticipate that some of our future products will be developed and commercialized in collaboration with companies that have expertise outside the robot field. For example, we are currently collaborating with Deere & Company on the development of the R-Gator unmanned ground vehicle, and The Clorox Company on the cleaning solution used in our Scooba floor washing robot. Under these collaborations, we may be dependent on our collaborators to fund some portion of development of the product or to manufacture and market either the primary product that is developed pursuant to the collaboration or complementary products required in order to operate our products. In addition, we cannot assure you that we will be able to establish additional collaborative relationships on acceptable terms.

Our existing collaborations and any future collaborations with third parties may not be scientifically or commercially successful. Factors that may affect the success of our collaborations include the following:

our collaborators may not devote the resources necessary or may otherwise be unable to complete development and commercialization of these potential products;

our existing collaborations are and future collaborations may be subject to termination on short notice;

our collaborators may be pursuing alternative technologies or developing alternative products, either on their own or in collaboration with others, that may be competitive with our products, which could affect our collaborators' commitment to the collaboration with us;

reductions in marketing or sales efforts or a discontinuation of marketing or sales of our products by our collaborators could reduce our revenue;

our collaborators may terminate their collaborations with us, which could make it difficult for us to attract new collaborators or harm our reputation in the business and financial communities; and

our collaborators may pursue higher priority programs or change the focus of their development programs, which would weaken our collaborators' commitment to us.

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We depend on the experience and expertise of our senior management team and key technical employees, and the loss of any key employee may impair our ability to operate effectively.

Our success depends upon the continued services of our senior management team and key technical employees, such as our project management personnel and senior engineers. Moreover, we often must comply with provisions in government contracts that require employment of persons with specified levels of education and work experience. Each of our executive officers, key technical personnel and other employees could terminate his or her relationship with us at any time. The loss of any member of our senior management team might significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our business objectives and could materially harm our business and customer relationships. In January 2007, Gregory F. White resigned his position as the president of the Home Robots division of the Company, although he is expected to continue as an employee of the Company through the end of March 2007. Mr. White has been critical to our home robots division and we may experience difficulties in competing effectively, developing our home robots division and implementing our business strategies. We have not identified a successor to Mr. White to serve as the President of the Home Robots division in the future. In addition, because of the highly technical nature of our robots, the loss of any significant number of our existing engineering and project management personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

We are subject to extensive U.S. federal government regulation, and our failure to comply with applicable regulations could subject us to penalties that may restrict our ability to conduct our business.

As a contractor and subcontractor to the U.S. federal government, we are subject to and must comply with various government regulations that impact our operating costs, profit margins and the internal organization and operation of our business. Among the most significant regulations affecting our business are:

the Federal Acquisition Regulations and supplemental agency regulations, which comprehensively regulate the formation and administration of, and performance under government contracts;

the Truth in Negotiations Act, which requires certification and disclosure of all cost and pricing data in connection with contract negotiations;

the Cost Accounting Standards, which impose accounting requirements that govern our right to reimbursement under cost-based government contracts;

the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits U.S. companies from providing anything of value to a foreign official to help obtain, retain or direct business, or obtain any unfair advantage;

the False Claims Act and the False Statements Act, which, respectively, impose penalties for payments made on the basis of false facts provided to the government, and impose penalties on the basis of false statements, even if they do not result in a payment; and

laws, regulations and executive orders restricting the use and dissemination of information classified for national security purposes and the exportation of certain products and technical data.

Also, we need special clearances to continue working on and advancing certain of our projects with the U.S. federal government. Obtaining and maintaining security clearances for employees involves a lengthy process, and it is difficult to identify, recruit and retain employees who already hold security clearances. If our employees are unable to obtain security clearances in a timely manner, or at all, or if our employees who hold security clearances are unable to maintain the clearances or terminate employment with us, then a customer requiring classified work could terminate

the contract or decide not to renew it upon its expiration. In addition, we expect that many of the contracts on which we will bid will require us to demonstrate our ability to obtain facility security clearances and employ personnel with specified types of security clearances. To the extent we are not able to obtain facility security clearances or engage employees with the required security clearances for a particular contract, we may not be able to bid on or win new contracts, or effectively rebid on expiring contracts. For example, if we were to lose our security clearance, we would be unable to continue to participate in the U.S. Army's Future Combat Systems program. Classified programs generally will require that we comply with various Executive Orders, federal laws and regulations and customer security requirements that may include restrictions on how we develop, store, protect and share information, and may require our employees to obtain government clearances.

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Our failure to comply with applicable regulations, rules and approvals could result in the imposition of penalties, the loss of our government contracts or our suspension or debarment from contracting with the federal government generally, any of which would harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to protect, or incur significant costs in defending, our intellectual property and other proprietary rights, our business and results of operations could be materially harmed.

Our success depends on our ability to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights. We rely primarily on patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets and unfair competition laws, as well as license agreements and other contractual provisions, to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights. Significant technology used in our products, however, is not the subject of any patent protection, and we may be unable to obtain patent protection on such technology in the future. Moreover, existing U.S. legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights offer only limited protection, may not provide us with any competitive advantages, and may be challenged by third parties. In addition, the laws of countries other than the United States in which we market our products may afford little or no effective protection of our intellectual property. Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may be unable to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property or otherwise gaining access to our technology. Unauthorized third parties may try to copy or reverse engineer our products or portions of our products or otherwise obtain and use our intellectual property. Some of our contracts with the U.S. federal government allow the federal government to disclose technical data regarding the products developed on behalf of the government under the contract without constraining the recipient on how it is used. This ability of the government creates the potential that third parties may be able to use this data to compete with us in the commercial sector. If we fail to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be materially harmed.

In addition, defending our intellectual property rights may entail significant expense. We believe that certain products in the marketplace may infringe our existing intellectual property rights. We have, from time to time, resorted to legal proceedings to protect our intellectual property and may continue to do so in the future. We may be required to expend significant resources to monitor and protect our intellectual property rights. Any of our intellectual property rights may be challenged by others or invalidated through administrative processes or litigation. If we resort to legal proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights or to determine the validity and scope of the intellectual property or other proprietary rights of others, the proceedings could result in significant expense to us and divert the attention and efforts of our management and technical employees, even if we were to prevail.

Potential future acquisitions could be difficult to integrate, divert the attention of key personnel, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value and impair our financial results.

As part of our business strategy, we intend to consider acquisitions of companies, technologies and products that we believe could accelerate our ability to compete in our core markets or allow us to enter new markets. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, any of which could harm our business, including:

- difficulties in integrating the operations, technologies, products, existing contracts, accounting and personnel of the target company and realizing the anticipated synergies of the combined businesses;
- difficulties in supporting and transitioning customers, if any, of the target company;
- diversion of financial and management resources from existing operations;

the price we pay or other resources that we devote may exceed the value we realize, or the value we could have realized if we had allocated the purchase price or other resources to another opportunity;

risks of entering new markets in which we have limited or no experience;

potential loss of key employees, customers and strategic alliances from either our current business or the target company's business;

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assumption of unanticipated problems or latent liabilities, such as problems with the quality of the target company's products; and

inability to generate sufficient revenue to offset acquisition costs.

Acquisitions also frequently result in the recording of goodwill and other intangible assets which are subject to potential impairments in the future that could harm our financial results. In addition, if we finance acquisitions by issuing convertible debt or equity securities, our existing stockholders may be diluted, which could lower the market price of our common stock. As a result, if we fail to properly evaluate acquisitions or investments, we may not achieve the anticipated benefits of any such acquisitions, and we may incur costs in excess of what we anticipate. The failure to successfully evaluate and execute acquisitions or investments or otherwise adequately address these risks could materially harm our business and financial results.

We will incur significant increased costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management will be required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives.

Prior to November 9, 2005, we were a private company. As a public company, we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as new rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the NASDAQ Global Market, have imposed various new requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these new compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations have and will continue to increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, these new rules and regulations have made it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain, and will likely make it more difficult to renew, our director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to incur substantial costs to maintain the same or similar coverage.

In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. In particular, we have and must continue to perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal control over financial reporting to allow management and our independent registered public accounting firm to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Our testing, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm, may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses. Our compliance with Section 404 have and will continue to require that we incur substantial accounting expense and expend significant management time on compliance-related issues. We currently do not have an internal audit group, and we will evaluate the need to hire additional accounting and financial staff with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge. Moreover, if we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, or if we or our independent registered public accounting firm identifies deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market price of our stock could decline and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the NASDAQ Global Market, the Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources.

We may not be able to obtain capital when desired on favorable terms, if at all, or without dilution to our stockholders.

We anticipate that our current cash, cash equivalents, cash provided by operating activities and funds available through our working capital line of credit, will be sufficient to meet our current and anticipated needs for general

corporate purposes. We operate in an emerging market, however, which makes our prospects difficult to evaluate. It is possible that we may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations or otherwise have the capital resources to meet our future capital needs. If this occurs, we may need additional financing to execute on our current or future business strategies, including to:

hire additional engineers and other personnel;

develop new, or enhance existing, robots and robot accessories;

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enhance our operating infrastructure;

acquire complementary businesses or technologies; or

otherwise respond to competitive pressures.

If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our stockholders could be significantly diluted, and these newly-issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing stockholders. We cannot assure you that additional financing will be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, if and when needed, our ability to fund our operations, take advantage of unanticipated opportunities, develop or enhance our products, or otherwise respond to competitive pressures would be significantly limited.

Environmental laws and regulations and unforeseen costs could negatively impact our future earnings.

The manufacture and sale of our products in certain states and countries may subject us to environmental and other regulations. We also face increasing complexity in our product design as we adjust to new and upcoming requirements relating to our products, including the restrictions on lead and certain other substances in electronics that will apply to specified electronics products put on the market in the European Union as of July 1, 2006 (Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive). Similar laws and regulations have been or may be enacted in other regions, including in the United States, Canada, Mexico, China, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan. There is no assurance that such existing laws or future laws will not impair future earnings or results of operations.

Business disruptions resulting from international uncertainties could negatively impact our profitability.

We derive, and expect to continue to derive, a portion of our revenue from international sales in various European markets, Canada, Japan, Korea and Singapore. For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, sales to non-U.S. customers accounted for 11.0% and 9.9% of total revenue, respectively. Our international revenue and operations are subject to a number of material risks, including, but not limited to:

difficulties in staffing, managing and supporting operations in multiple countries;

difficulties in enforcing agreements and collecting receivables through foreign legal systems and other relevant legal issues;

fewer legal protections for intellectual property;

foreign and U.S. taxation issues and international trade barriers;

difficulties in obtaining any necessary governmental authorizations for the export of our products to certain foreign jurisdictions;

potential fluctuations in foreign economies;

government currency control and restrictions on repatriation of earnings;

fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies and interest rates;

general economic and political conditions in the markets in which we operate;

domestic and international economic or political changes, hostilities and other disruptions in regions where we currently operate or may operate in the future; and

different and changing legal and regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions in which we currently operate or may operate in the future.

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

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financial condition or results of operations. Moreover, our sales, including sales to customers outside the United States, are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, and downward fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar may make our products more expensive than other products, which could harm our business.

If we are unable to continue to obtain U.S. federal government authorization regarding the export of our products, or if current or future export laws limit or otherwise restrict our business, we could be prohibited from shipping our products to certain countries, which would harm our ability to generate revenue.

We must comply with U.S. laws regulating the export of our products. In addition, we are required to obtain a license from the U.S. federal government to export our PackBot line of tactical military robots. We cannot be sure of our ability to obtain any licenses required to export our products or to receive authorization from the U.S. federal government for international sales or domestic sales to foreign persons. Moreover, the export regimes and the governing policies applicable to our business are subject to change. We cannot assure you of the extent that such export authorizations will be available to us, if at all, in the future. In some cases where we act as a subcontractor, we rely upon the compliance activities of our prime contractors, and we cannot assure you that they have taken or will take all measures necessary to comply with applicable export laws. If we or our prime contractor partners cannot obtain required government approvals under applicable regulations in a timely manner or at all, we would be delayed or prevented from selling our products in international jurisdictions, which could materially harm our business, operating results and ability to generate revenue.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

An active trading market for our common stock may not be available on a consistent basis, which could depress the market price of our common stock.

Prior to November 9, 2005, there was no public market for our common stock. An active trading market for shares of our common stock may not be available or be sustained on a consistent basis. If no trading market is sustained, securities analysts may not initiate or maintain research coverage of our company, which could further depress the market for our common stock.

Our directors and management will exercise significant control over our company, which will limit your ability to influence corporate matters.

As of December 30, 2006, our directors and executive officers and their affiliates collectively beneficially owned approximately 37.7% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, these stockholders, if they act together, will be able to influence our management and affairs and all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company and might negatively affect the market price of our common stock.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and by-laws, our shareholder rights agreement or Delaware law might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or changes in our management and, therefore, depress the trading price of our common stock.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and by-laws and Delaware law may discourage, delay or prevent a merger, acquisition or other change in control that stockholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which you might otherwise receive a premium for your shares of our common stock. These provisions may also prevent or frustrate attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our management. These provisions include:

limitations on the removal of directors;

a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;

advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and nominations;

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the inability of stockholders to act by written consent or to call special meetings;

the ability of our board of directors to make, alter or repeal our by-laws; and

the ability of our board of directors to designate the terms of and issue new series of preferred stock without stockholder approval.

The affirmative vote of the holders of at least 75% of our shares of capital stock entitled to vote is necessary to amend or repeal the above provisions of our certificate of incorporation. In addition, absent approval of our board of directors, our by-laws may only be amended or repealed by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 75% of our shares of capital stock entitled to vote.

We have also adopted a shareholder rights agreement that entitles our stockholders to acquire shares of our common stock at a price equal to 50% of the then-current market value in limited circumstances when a third party acquires or announces its intention to acquire 15% or more of our outstanding common stock.

In addition, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law prohibits a publicly-held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder, generally a person which together with its affiliates owns, or within the last three years has owned, 15% of our voting stock, for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner.

The existence of the foregoing provisions and anti-takeover measures could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. They could also deter potential acquirers of our company, thereby reducing the likelihood that you could receive a premium for your common stock in an acquisition.

ITEM 1B. *UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS*

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. *PROPERTIES*

Our corporate headquarters are located in Burlington, Massachusetts, where we lease approximately 82,000 square feet. Approximately 24,000 square feet of this lease expires on September 30, 2007 and the remainder expires on December 31, 2008. We lease 6,150 square feet of space at an adjacent facility in Burlington for our prototype work on unmanned ground vehicles. We also lease 7,550 square feet in Mysore, India and we lease smaller facilities in Hong Kong; San Luis Obispo, California; and Crystal City, Virginia. We do not own any real property. We believe that our leased facilities and additional or alternative space available to us will be adequate to meet our needs for the foreseeable future.

On February 22, 2007, we entered into a lease agreement for our new corporate headquarters in Bedford, Massachusetts to which we expect to relocate on or about May 1, 2008.

ITEM 3. *LEGAL PROCEEDINGS*

From time to time in the ordinary course of our business, we may be involved in disputes or litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations. The outcome of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty and some lawsuits, claims or proceedings may be disposed of unfavorably to us, which could materially and adversely affect our financial

condition or results of operations.

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

None.

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

Our common stock commenced trading on the NASDAQ Global Market on November 9, 2005 under the symbol IRBT . The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for our common stock for fiscal 2005 since our initial public offering and for fiscal year 2006 as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market.

	High	Low
Fiscal 2005:		
Fourth quarter*	\$ 37.33	\$ 26.29
Fiscal 2006:		
First quarter	\$ 37.90	\$ 25.49
Second quarter	\$ 29.30	\$ 20.50
Third quarter	\$ 25.50	\$ 16.09
Fourth quarter	\$ 24.98	\$ 17.55

* Our common stock began trading on November 9, 2005.

As of February 23, 2007, there were approximately 23,860,330 shares of our common stock outstanding held by approximately 164 stockholders of record and the last reported sale price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on February 23, 2007 was \$15.03 per share.

Dividend Policy

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

Equity Compensation Plan Information

We maintain the following four equity compensation plans under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance to our employees and/or directors: Amended and Restated 1994 Stock Plan; Amended and Restated 2001 Special Stock Option Plan; Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Option and Incentive Plan; and 2005 Stock Option and Incentive Plan. Each of the foregoing compensation plans was approved by our stockholders. The following table represents information about these plans as of December 30, 2006:

(A)	(B)	(C) Number of Securities Remaining Available for
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Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (A))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	3,499,710	\$ 8.340	690,629
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	3,499,710	\$ 8.340	690,629

No further grants are being made under the Amended and Restated 1994 Stock Plan, the Amended and Restated 2001 Special Stock Option Plan and the Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Option and Incentive Plan.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

During the fiscal quarter ended December 30, 2006, there were no repurchases made by us or on our behalf, or by any affiliated purchasers, of shares of our common stock.

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The selected historical financial data set forth below as of December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 and for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004 are derived from our financial statements, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, and which are included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected historical financial data as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 and for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 are derived from our financial statements which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and which are not included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, the related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future period.

	Year Ended				
	December 30,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands, except earnings per share amounts)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations:					
Revenue					
Product revenue(1)	\$ 167,687	\$ 124,616	\$ 82,678	\$ 46,655	\$ 7,594
Contract revenue	21,268	17,352	12,365	7,661	7,223
Total revenue	188,955	141,968	95,043	54,316	14,817
Cost of Revenue					
Cost of product revenue	103,651	81,855	59,321	31,194	4,896
Cost of contract revenue	15,569	12,534	8,371	6,143	11,861
Total cost of revenue	119,220	94,389	67,692	37,337	16,757
Gross Profit (Loss)(1)	69,735	47,579	27,351	16,979	(1,940)
Operating Expenses					
Research and development	17,025	11,601	5,504	3,848	1,736
Selling and marketing	33,969	21,796	14,106	12,757	1,911
General and administrative	18,703	12,072	7,298	7,764	5,217
Total operating expenses	69,697	45,469	26,908	24,369	8,864
Operating Income (Loss)	38	2,110	443	(7,390)	(10,804)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 3,565	\$ 2,610	\$ 219	\$ (7,411)	\$ (10,774)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Common Stockholders	\$ 3,565	\$ 1,553	\$ 118	\$ (7,411)	\$ (10,774)

Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share										
Basic	\$	0.15	\$	0.13	\$	0.01	\$	(0.79)	\$	(2.00)
Diluted	\$	0.14	\$	0.11	\$	0.01	\$	(0.79)	\$	(2.00)
Shares Used in Per Common Share Calculations										
Basic		23,516		12,007		9,660		9,352		5,391
Diluted		25,601		14,331		19,183		9,352		5,391

(1) Beginning in the first quarter of 2004, we converted from recognizing revenue from U.S. consumer product sales on a sell-through basis (when retail stores sold our robots) to a sell-in basis (when our robots are

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shipped to retail stores). As a result of this conversion, our revenue and gross profit in the first quarter of 2004 included \$5.7 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, from robots shipped prior to 2004.

	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004 (In thousands)	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2002
Consolidated Balance Sheet					
Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,583	\$ 76,064	\$ 19,441	\$ 4,620	\$ 3,014
Short term investments	64,800				
Total assets	135,308	124,935	45,137	27,827	8,705
Total liabilities	40,389	37,379	31,921	25,624	12,049
Total redeemable convertible preferred stock			37,506	27,562	14,639
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	94,919	87,556	(24,290)	(25,359)	(17,983)

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

The information contained in this section has been derived from our consolidated financial statements and should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are subject to the "safe harbor" created by those sections. Some of the forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terms such as "believes," "expects," "may," "will," "should," "seek," "intends," "estimates," "anticipates," or other comparable terms. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. We urge you to consider the risks and uncertainties discussed in greater detail under the heading "Risk Factors" in evaluating our forward-looking statements. We have no plans to update our forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report. We caution readers not to place undue reliance upon any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made.

Overview

iRobot provides robots that enable people to complete complex tasks in a better way. Founded in 1990 by roboticists who performed research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, we have developed proprietary technology incorporating advanced concepts in navigation, mobility, manipulation and artificial intelligence to build industry-leading robots. Our Roomba floor vacuuming robot and Scooba floor washing robot perform time-consuming domestic chores, and our PackBot tactical military robots perform battlefield reconnaissance and bomb disposal. In addition, we are developing the Small Unmanned Ground Vehicle reconnaissance robot for the U.S. Army's FCS program and, in conjunction with Deere & Company, the R-Gator unmanned ground vehicle. We sell our robots to consumers through a variety of distribution channels, including chain stores and other national retailers, and our on-line store, and to the U.S. military and other government agencies worldwide.

As of December 30, 2006, we had 371 full-time employees. We have developed expertise in all the disciplines necessary to build durable, high-performance and cost-effective robots through the close integration of software,

electronics and hardware. Our core technologies serve as reusable building blocks that we adapt and expand to develop next generation and new products, reducing the time, cost and risk of product development. Our significant expertise in robot design and engineering, combined with our management team's experience in military and consumer markets, positions us to capitalize on the expected growth in the market for robots.

Over the past five years, we have sold more than 2.0 million of our home floor care robots. We have also sold more than 800 of our PackBot tactical military robots, most of which have been sold to the U.S. military and deployed on missions in Afghanistan and Iraq.

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Although we have successfully launched consumer and military products, our continued success depends upon our ability to respond to a number of future challenges. We believe the most significant of these challenges include increasing competition in the markets for both our consumer and military products, our ability to obtain U.S. federal government funding for research and development programs, and our ability to successfully develop and introduce products and product enhancements.

Initial Public Offering

On November 15, 2005, we completed our initial public offering of 4,945,000 shares of common stock at \$24.00 per share, comprised of 3,260,870 primary shares and 1,684,130 shares offered by selling stockholders, which includes the exercise of the over-allotment option by the underwriters of the offering. In connection with the offering, all of the outstanding shares of our preferred stock were converted into an equal number of shares of common stock. The sale of the 3,260,870 shares of common stock in connection with our initial public offering resulted in net proceeds to us of approximately \$70.4 million after deducting underwriters' discounts and offering-related expenses. A summary of the terms of the offering can be found in our Registration Statement No. 333-126907 on Form S-1, as amended, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Revenue

We currently derive revenue from product sales and research and development services. Product revenue is derived from the sale of our various home floor care and PackBot robots and related accessories. Research and development revenue is derived from the execution of contracts awarded by the U.S. federal government, other governments and a small number of other partners. In the future, we expect to derive increasing revenue from product maintenance and support services due to a focused effort to market these services and the expanding installed base of our robots.

We currently derive a majority of our product revenue from the sale of our home floor care robots and our PackBot tactical military robots. For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, product revenues accounted for 88.7% and 87.8% of total revenue, respectively. For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, our funded research and development contracts accounted for approximately 11.3% and 12.2% of our total revenue, respectively. We expect to continue to perform funded research and development work with the intent of leveraging the technology developed to advance our new product development efforts. In the future, however, we expect that revenue from funded research and development contracts could grow modestly on an absolute dollar basis and represent a decreasing percentage of our total revenue due to the anticipated growth in consumer and military product revenue.

For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 approximately 65.4% and 78.6%, respectively, of our home robot product revenue resulted from sales to 15 customers, primarily U.S. retailers. Direct-to-consumer revenue generated through our iRobot on-line store accounted for 16.0% of our home robot product revenue for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006 compared to 9.3% in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005. In addition, 88.4% and 87.5% of military product revenue, and 76.2% and 71.6% of funded research and development contract revenue, resulted from orders and contracts with the U.S. federal government in the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, sales to non-U.S. customers accounted for 11.0% and 9.9% of total revenue, respectively.

Our revenue from product sales is generated through sales to our retail distribution channels, our distributor network and to certain U.S. and foreign governments. In 2002, when our Roomba robot was first commercially introduced and

throughout 2003, we recognized revenue from our U.S. consumer product sales on a sell-through basis (when retail stores sold our Roomba robots to end users). In the first quarter of 2004, we began recognizing revenue from U.S. consumer product sales on a sell-in basis (when our robots are shipped by us to the retail stores). As a result of this change in accounting treatment, in the first quarter of 2004 we recognized \$5.7 million of product revenue from products shipped prior to 2004. This one-time increase impacts period-to-period comparisons relating to 2004. Revenue from sales of our military robots is recognized upon the later to occur of shipment or customer acceptance.

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Revenue from consumer product sales is significantly seasonal, with a majority of our consumer product revenue generated in the second half of the year (in advance of the holiday season). The timing of holiday season shipments could materially affect our third or fourth quarter consumer product revenue in any fiscal year. Revenue from our military robot sales and revenue from funded research and development contracts are occasionally influenced by the September 30 fiscal year-end of the U.S. federal government, but are not otherwise significantly seasonal. In addition, our revenue can be affected by the timing of the release of new products and the award of new contracts.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of product revenue includes the cost of raw materials and labor that go into the development and manufacture of our products as well as manufacturing overhead costs such as manufacturing engineering, quality assurance, logistics and warranty costs. For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, cost of product revenue was 61.8% and 65.7% of total product revenue, respectively. While raw material costs, which are our most significant cost items, generally have not fluctuated materially as a percentage of revenue since the introduction of our robots in 2002, the cost for some materials have recently risen, including ABS plastic and nickel (for batteries). There can be no assurance that our costs of raw materials will not increase. Labor costs also comprise a significant portion of our cost of revenue. Compared to our PackBot tactical military robots, labor costs for our home floor cleaning robots comprise a greater percentage of the associated cost of revenue. We outsource the manufacture of our home floor cleaning robots to a contract manufacturer in China. While labor costs in China traditionally have been favorable compared to labor costs elsewhere in the world, including the United States, we believe that labor in China is becoming more scarce. Consequently, the labor costs for our home floor cleaning robots could increase in the future.

Cost of contract revenue includes the direct labor costs of engineering resources committed to funded research and development contracts, as well as third-party consulting, travel and associated direct material costs. Additionally, we include overhead expenses such as indirect engineering labor, occupancy costs associated with the project resources, engineering tools and supplies and program management expenses. For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, cost of contract revenue was 73.2% and 72.2% of total contract revenue, respectively.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit as a percentage of revenue varies according to the mix of product and contract revenue, the mix of products sold and the total sales volume. Currently, our consumer robots typically have a higher gross profit as a percentage of revenue than our military robots. For the years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, gross profit was 36.9% and 33.5% of total revenue, respectively.

As a result of our change in accounting from a sell-through to sell-in basis in the first quarter of 2004, we recognized \$2.5 million of gross profit in the first quarter of 2004, which disproportionately increased our gross profit as a percentage of revenues in that quarter and in 2004.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist primarily of:

- salaries and related costs for our engineers;

- costs for high technology components used in product and prototype development; and

- costs of test equipment used during product development.

We have significantly expanded our research and development capabilities and expect to continue to expand these capabilities in the future. An example of this is the engineering design center we opened in India late in 2005. A substantial portion of our research and development is performed in the United States, although we maintain an increasing number of engineering personnel in India and Hong Kong to serve as a liaison between our U.S.-based engineering staff and our outsourced manufacturer in China. We are committed to increasing the level of innovative

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design and development of new products as we strive to enhance our ability to serve our existing consumer and military markets as well as new markets for robots. Accordingly, we anticipate that research and development expenses will continue to increase in absolute dollars for the foreseeable future.

For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, research and development expense was \$17.0 million and \$11.6 million, or 9.0% and 8.2% of total revenue, respectively.

In addition to our internal research and development activities discussed above, we incur research and development expenses under funded development arrangements with both governments and other third parties. For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, these expenses amounted to \$15.6 million and \$12.5 million, respectively. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, these expenses have been classified as cost of revenue rather than research and development expense.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Our selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of:

salaries and related costs for sales and marketing personnel;

salaries and related costs for executives and administrative personnel;

advertising, marketing and other brand-building costs;

fulfillment costs associated with direct-to-consumer sales through the iRobot on-line store;

professional services costs;

information systems and infrastructure costs;

travel and related costs; and

occupancy and other overhead costs.

As we focus on increasing our market penetration and continuing to build brand awareness, we anticipate that selling, general and administrative expenses will continue to increase both in absolute dollars and as a percentage of sales for the foreseeable future, as we intend to continue aggressively building on the iRobot brand. We also expect our general and administrative expenses will increase due to the costs associated with being a public company, including costs associated with compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, directors' and officers' liability insurance and increased professional services.

For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, selling, general and administrative expense was \$52.7 million and \$33.9 million, or 27.9% and 23.8% of total revenue, respectively.

Fiscal Periods

Historically, our fiscal year ended on December 31 and our fiscal quarters ended on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31. Reference to fiscal 2004, for example, refers to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.

Beginning in fiscal 2005, we began to operate and report using a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31. Accordingly, each of our fiscal quarters ends on the Saturday that falls closest to the last day

of the third calendar month of the quarter.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs and expenses, and related disclosures. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our actual results may differ from these estimates.

We believe that of our significant accounting policies, which are described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, the following accounting policies involve a greater degree of judgment and complexity.

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Accordingly, we believe that the following accounting policies are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from sales of consumer products under the terms of the customer agreement upon transfer of title to the customer, provided the price is fixed or determinable, collection is determined to be probable and no significant obligations remain. Sales to resellers are subject to agreements allowing for limited rights of return for defective products only, rebates and price protection. We have typically not taken product returns except for defective products. Accordingly, we reduce revenue for our estimates of liabilities for these rights at the time the related sale is recorded. We establish a provision for sales returns for products sold by resellers directly or through our distributors based on historical return experience. We have aggregated and analyzed historical returns from resellers and end users which form the basis of our estimate of future sales returns by resellers or end users. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 48 *Revenue Recognition When Right of Return Exists*, the provision for these estimated returns is recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time that the related revenue is recorded. If actual returns from retailers differ significantly from our estimates, such differences could have a material impact on our results of operations for the period in which the actual returns become known. Our returns reserve is calculated as a percentage of gross consumer product revenue. A one percentage point increase or decrease in our actual experience of returns would have a material impact on our quarterly and annual results of operations. The estimates for returns are adjusted periodically based upon historical rates of returns. The estimates and reserve for rebates and price protection are based on specific programs, expected usage and historical experience. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Through 2003, we recognized revenue on sales to certain distributors and retail customers upon their sale to the end user. Starting in the first quarter of 2004, as a result of our accumulation of sufficient experience to reasonably estimate allowances for product returns, we adopted the standard industry practice of recognizing revenue on all sales upon delivery of product to distributors and retail stores and established a related allowance for future returns based upon historical experience. If future trends or our ability to estimate were to change significantly from those experienced in the past, incremental reductions or increases to revenue may result based on this new experience.

Under cost-plus research and development contracts, we recognize revenue based on costs incurred plus a pro-rata portion of the total fixed fee. We recognize revenue on fixed-price contracts using the percentage-of-completion method. Costs and estimated gross profits on contracts are recorded as work is performed based on the percentage that incurred costs bear to estimated total costs utilizing the most recent estimates of costs and funding. Changes in job performance, job conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising from final contract settlements, may result in revisions to costs and income, and are recorded or recognized, as the case may be, in the period in which the revisions are determined. Since many contracts extend over a long period of time, revisions in cost and funding estimates during the progress of work have the effect of adjusting earnings applicable to past performance in the current period. When the current contract estimate indicates a loss, provision is made for the total anticipated loss in the current period. Revenue earned in excess of billings, if any, is recorded as unbilled revenue. Billings in excess of revenue earned, if any, are recorded as deferred revenue.

Accounting for Stock-Based Awards

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, which establishes accounting for equity instruments exchanged for employee services. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the calculated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity grants). Prior to January 1, 2006, we accounted for share-based compensation to employees in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. We also followed the disclosure requirements of

SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, as amended by SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure*. We elected to adopt the modified prospective transition method as provided by SFAS No. 123(R) and, accordingly financial statement amounts

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for the prior periods presented in this Annual Report on Form 10-K have not been restated to reflect the fair value method of expensing share-based compensation.

Under SFAS No. 123(R), entities that become public companies after June 15, 2005 and used the minimum value method of measuring equity share options and similar instruments as a non-public company for either recognition or pro forma disclosure purposes under SFAS No. 123 shall apply the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) prospectively to new and/or modified awards after the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R). Companies should continue to account for any portion of awards outstanding at the date of initial application of SFAS No. 123(R) using the accounting principles originally applied to those awards either the minimum value method under SFAS No. 123 or the provisions of APB No. 25 and its related interpretive guidance. Accordingly, we did not record any cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle associated with the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R). Additionally, since we valued options under the minimum value method up to our initial public offering on November 9, 2005, options granted prior to this date had a zero expected volatility. Prior to our initial public offering, we had accounted for certain option grants under APB 25. As of December 30, 2006, the deferred stock-based compensation balance associated with these grants was \$2.3 million. We will continue to recognize the associated stock-based compensation expense, in accordance with the provisions of APB No. 25, related to these shares of \$0.7 million, \$0.7 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), we recognized \$1.8 million of stock-based compensation expense during the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006 for stock options granted subsequent to the initial public offering. The unamortized fair value as of December 30, 2006 associated with these grants was \$9.8 million with a weighted average remaining recognition period of 1.83 years.

The fair value of each option grant for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006 was computed on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Fiscal Year Ended December 30, 2006	
Risk-free interest rate	4.32%	5.11%
Expected dividend yield		
Expected life	3.5	6.5 years
Expected volatility		65%

The risk-free interest rate is derived from the average U.S. Treasury constant maturity rate, which approximates the rate in effect at the time of grant, commensurate with the expected life of the instrument. The dividend yield is zero based upon the fact that we have never paid and have no present intention to pay cash dividends. The expected term calculation is based upon the simplified method provided under SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107. Under SAB No. 107, the expected term is developed by averaging the contractual term of the stock option grants (7 or 10 years) with the associated vesting term (typically 4 to 5 years). Given our initial public offering in November 2005 and the resulting short history as a public company, we could not rely solely on company specific historical data for purposes of establishing expected volatility. Consequently, we performed an analysis of several peer companies with similar expected option lives to develop an expected volatility assumption.

Based upon the above assumptions, the weighted average fair value of each stock option granted for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006 was \$12.771.

We have assumed a forfeiture rate of 5% for all stock options granted subsequent to the initial public offering with the exception of those issued to executives and directors for which a zero forfeiture rate has been assumed. In the future, we will record incremental stock-based compensation expense if the actual forfeiture rates are lower than estimated and will record a recovery of prior stock-based compensation expense if the actual forfeitures are higher than estimated.

SFAS No. 123(R) requires significant judgment and the use of estimates, particularly surrounding assumptions such as stock price volatility and expected option lives, as well as expected option forfeiture rates to value equity-based compensation. There is little experience or guidance with respect to developing these assumptions and models. There is also uncertainty as to how the standard will be interpreted and applied as more companies adopt the standard and companies and their advisors gain experience with the standard. SFAS No. 123(R) requires the

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recognition of the fair value of stock-based compensation in net income. Refer to Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in our notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more discussion.

Accounting for Income Taxes

Deferred taxes are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are provided if based upon the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

We have \$8.0 million of gross federal net operating loss carry-forwards as of December 30, 2006. Of this amount, \$7.5 million relates to stock option deductions for which the tax effected amount is approximately \$3.0 million which would be credited to additional paid-in capital upon realization. The use of these net operating loss carry-forwards may be limited by changes in our ownership. We expect that these net operating loss carry-forwards will impact our tax liability over the next several years. There, however, can be no assurance as to the rate at which these net operating loss carry-forwards can be utilized, or as to whether there will be any other tax incentives available after 2006.

We monitor the realization of our deferred tax assets based on changes in circumstances, for example, recurring periods of income for tax purposes following historical periods of cumulative losses or changes in tax laws or regulations. Our income tax provision and our assessment of the realizability of our deferred tax assets involve significant judgments and estimates. If we continue to generate taxable income through profitable operations in future years we may be required to recognize these deferred tax assets through the reduction of the valuation allowance which would result in a material benefit to our results of operations in the period in which the benefit is determined, excluding the recognition of the portion of the valuation allowance which relates to stock compensation.

Warranty

We typically provide a one-year warranty against defects in materials and workmanship and will either repair the goods, provide replacement products at no charge to the customer or refund amounts to the customer for defective products. We record estimated warranty costs, based on historical experience by product, at the time we recognize product revenue. As the complexity of our products increases, we could experience higher warranty claims relative to sales than we have previously experienced, and we may need to increase these estimated warranty reserves.

Inventory Valuation

We value our inventory at the lower of the actual cost of our inventory or its current estimated market value. We write down inventory for obsolescence or unmarketable inventories based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Because of the seasonality of our consumer product sales and inventory levels, obsolescence of technology and product life cycles, we generally write down inventory to net realizable value based on forecasted product demand. Actual demand and market conditions may be lower than those that we project and this difference could have a material adverse effect on our gross profit if inventory write-downs beyond those initially recorded become necessary. Alternatively, if actual demand and market conditions are more favorable than those we estimated at the time of such a write-down, our gross profit could be favorably impacted in future periods.

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The following table sets forth our results of operations for the periods shown:

	December 30, 2006	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005 (In thousands)	December 31, 2004
Revenue			
Product revenue(1)	\$ 167,687	\$ 124,616	\$ 82,678
Contract revenue	21,268	17,352	12,365
Total revenue	188,955	141,968	95,043
Cost of Revenue			
Cost of product revenue(2)	103,651	81,855	59,321
Cost of contract revenue(2)	15,569	12,534	8,371
Total cost of revenue	119,220	94,389	67,692
Gross profit(1)	69,735	47,579	27,351
Operating Expenses			
Research and development(2)	17,025	11,601	5,504
Selling and marketing(2)	33,969	21,796	14,106
General and administrative(2)	18,703	12,072	7,298
Total operating expenses	69,697	45,469	26,908
Operating Income	38	2,110	443
Other Income (Expense), Net	3,831	676	(80)
Income Before Income Taxes	3,869	2,786	363
Income Tax Expense	304	176	144
Net Income	\$ 3,565	\$ 2,610	\$ 219

(1) Beginning in the first quarter of 2004, we converted from recognizing revenue from U.S. consumer product sales on a sell-through basis (when retail stores sold our robots) to a sell-in basis (when our robots are shipped to retail stores). As a result of this conversion, our revenue and gross profit in the first quarter of 2004 included \$5.7 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, from robots shipped prior to 2004.

(2) Stock-based compensation recorded in 2006, 2005 and 2004 breaks down by expense classification as follows.

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 30,	December 31,	December 31,
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		

Cost of product revenue	\$ 326	\$ 33	\$
Cost of contract revenue	267	58	
Research and development	376	95	
Selling and marketing	389	32	
General and administrative	1,211	380	283

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The following table sets forth our results of operations as a percentage of revenue for the periods shown:

	December 30, 2006	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Revenue			
Product revenue	88.7%	87.8%	87.0%
Contract revenue	11.3	12.2	13.0
Total revenue	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of Revenue			
Cost of product revenue	54.9	57.7	62.4
Cost of contract revenue	8.2	8.8	8.8
Total cost of revenue	63.1	66.5	71.2
Gross profit	36.9	33.5	28.8
Operating Expenses			
Research and development	9.0	8.2	5.8
Selling and marketing	18.0	15.3	14.8
General and administrative	9.9	8.5	7.7
Total operating expenses	36.9	32.0	28.3
Operating Income	0.0	1.5	0.5
Other Income (Expense), Net	2.0	0.4	(0.1)
Income Before Income Taxes	2.0	1.9	0.4
Income Tax Expense	0.1	0.1	0.2
Net Income	1.9%	1.8%	0.2%

Comparison of Years Ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005*Revenue*

	Fiscal Year Ended			
	December 30,	December 31,		
	2006	2005	Dollar	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)		Change	Change
Total Revenue	\$ 188,955	\$ 141,968	\$ 46,987	33.1%

Our revenue increased 33.1% to \$189.0 million in fiscal 2006 from \$142.0 million in fiscal 2005. Revenue increased approximately \$18.4 million, or 19.7%, in our home robots business and \$28.6 million, or 59.6%, in our government and industrial business.

The \$18.4 million increase in revenue from our home robots division was driven primarily by the initial distribution into the retail channel of our Scooba floor washing robot, which was released late in 2005, continued demand for our Roomba floor vacuuming robot and an 8.2% increase in net average selling prices. Total home floor care robots shipped in fiscal 2006 was approximately 725,000 units compared to approximately 663,000 units in fiscal 2005. Included in this \$18.4 million growth was an increase of approximately \$9.4 million in sales through our direct on-line store as compared to \$8.6 million of direct revenue in fiscal 2005. During fiscal 2005, we reduced our home robots products return reserve accrual rate based on an analysis that indicated that our actual customer return rates had decreased significantly and, accordingly, during the third quarter we revised our returns reserve rate and reduced the returns reserve as of October 1, 2005. As a result of this decrease, during the third quarter of 2005, we recognized an additional \$2.7 million of home robots product revenue related to robots shipped both during the third quarter of 2005 and during prior periods.

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The \$28.6 million increase in revenue from our government and industrial business for fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005 was due to a 52.8% increase in the number of military robots shipped combined with a 5.5% increase in associated net average selling prices, a 30.9% increase in recurring contract revenues generated under funded research and development contracts and the one-time impact of \$2.2 million associated with the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence contract modification. Also included in this \$28.6 million growth was an increase of approximately \$7.5 million in product life cycle revenue (robot spares), as compared to \$5.4 million of product life cycle revenue in fiscal 2005, which was primarily driven by the increased demand for our military robots,. Total military robot units shipped in fiscal 2006 was 385 compared to 252 in fiscal 2005. This unit increase was directly related to 229 units shipped under our contract with the Naval Sea Systems Command for Man Transportable Robotics Systems.

Cost of Revenue

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Total cost of revenue	\$ 119,220	\$ 94,389	\$ 24,831	26.3%
As a percentage of total revenue	63.1%	66.5%		

Total cost of revenue increased to \$119.2 million in fiscal 2006, compared to \$94.4 million in the fiscal 2005. The increase is primarily attributable to a 9.4% increase in the unit sales of our home floor care robots, a 52.8% increase in the unit sales of our military robots and higher costs associated with a 30.9% increase in recurring contract revenues generated under funded research and development contracts in fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005.

The home robots division cost of revenue decreased as a percent of revenue by 1.2 percentage points in fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005. This decrease was attributable to the above-mentioned increase in average selling prices offset by a 6.4% increase in average unit costs as a result of a shift in the product mix of the home floor care robots that we sold. In particular, the average unit cost increase was largely attributable to a significant number of Scooba floor washing robots shipped in fiscal 2006. Our Scooba floor washing robot carries a higher per unit cost than our Roomba floor vacuuming robot which represented nearly 100% of home floor care robots shipped in fiscal 2005.

The government and industrial robots division cost of revenue decreased as a percent of revenue by 8.8 percentage points for fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005. This decrease was due primarily to the above-mentioned increase in average selling prices, a 9.1% reduction in the average unit cost of product sold, higher margins on increased product life cycle revenue and lower cost of warranty partially offset by higher manufacturing overhead.

Gross Profit

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005		
	(Dollars in thousands)			

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Total gross profit	\$ 69,735	\$ 47,579	\$ 22,156	46.6%
As a percentage of total revenue	36.9%	33.5%		

Gross profit increased 46.6% to \$69.7 million in fiscal 2006, from \$47.6 million in fiscal 2005. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue increased to 36.9% in fiscal 2006 from 33.5% of revenue in fiscal 2005. This 3.4 percentage increase in gross profit was the result of the home robots division gross profit increasing 1.2 percentage points and the government and industrial gross profit increasing 8.8 percentage points. These increases were partially offset by the fact that the home robots division, which carries a higher overall gross profit than the government and industrial division, accounted for 63.6% of total gross profit in fiscal 2006 as compared to 75.5% in the fiscal 2005. Included in the total gross profit for fiscal 2006 was \$2.6 million associated with the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence

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contract modification, which accounted for 0.6 percentage points of the year over year improvement in gross profit as a percent of revenue.

Research and Development

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Total research and development	\$ 17,025	\$ 11,601	\$ 5,424	46.8%
As a percentage of total revenue	9.0%	8.2%		

Research and development expenses increased by \$5.4 million or 46.8% to \$17.0 million (9.0% percent of revenue) in fiscal 2006, from \$11.6 million (8.2% of revenue) for fiscal 2005. The increase in research and development expense is primarily due to an increase of \$3.6 million in compensation and benefit related expenses attributed to increased headcount. Consulting and related material costs associated with internal research projects increased by \$1.9 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. Additionally, \$0.4 million of the increase related to increased occupancy and depreciation expenses that include the addition of the Mysore, India office, which opened in late 2005, as well as increased depreciation expense on computer equipment related to increased headcount. These increases were offset by a reduction of \$2.3 million in internally funded research and development projects primarily related to the Scooba floor washing robot, which was launched late in the fourth quarter of 2005. In fiscal 2007, we intend to continue to invest in research and development to respond to and anticipate customer needs. Accordingly, we anticipate research and development expenses will continue to increase in absolute dollars, but decrease as a percentage of total revenue.

Overall research and development headcount increased to 104 at December 30, 2006 compared to 72 as of December 31, 2005, an increase of 32 employees or 44% growth.

In addition to our internal research and development activities discussed above, we incur research and development expenses under funded development arrangements with both governments and industrial third parties. For fiscal 2006 these expenses amounted to \$15.6 million compared to \$12.5 million for the comparable period in 2005. The increase in these expenses was primarily due to increased headcount in our research and development function to 58 employees at December 30, 2006 from 48 employees at December 31, 2005. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, these expenses have been classified as cost of revenue rather than research and development expense.

Selling and Marketing

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Total selling and marketing	\$ 33,969	\$ 21,796	\$ 12,173	55.8%
As a percentage of total revenue	18.0%	15.4%		

Selling and marketing expenses increased by \$12.2 million or 55.8% to \$34.0 million (18.0% of revenue) in fiscal 2006 from \$21.8 million (15.4% of revenue) in fiscal 2005. The increase in selling and marketing expense was primarily driven by an increase in home robot division selling and marketing expense of \$9.3 million over fiscal 2005. This increase was primarily made up of \$2.9 million of increased television advertising and related production costs, \$2.9 million increase in direct fulfillment costs associated with the \$9.4 million increase in our direct on-line store sales, \$1.7 million increased cooperative advertising, \$0.7 million increased compensation and benefit related expense, \$0.7 million increased customer service costs and \$0.5 million increased sales commissions. All of these increases are attributable to the increase in fiscal 2006 of \$18.4 million of home robot revenue as compared to fiscal 2005. Government and industrial division selling and marketing expenses were up \$1.8 million for fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005 due primarily to \$0.5 million of increased bid and proposal activities, \$0.4 million of increased compensation and benefit related expense attributed to incremental headcount and \$0.2 million increased travel costs. Corporate sales and marketing increased \$1.0 million of which \$0.6 million

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relates to public relations expenses. In fiscal 2007, we expect to accelerate our investment in sales and marketing to increase brand awareness. Accordingly, we anticipate selling and marketing expenses will increase in absolute dollars and as a percentage of total revenue.

Overall selling and marketing headcount increased to 31 at December 30, 2006 compared to 24 as of December 31, 2005, an increase of 7 employees or 29% growth.

General and Administrative

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
General and administrative	\$ 18,703	\$ 12,072	\$ 6,631	54.9%
As a percentage of total revenue	9.9%	8.5%		

General and administrative expenses increased by \$6.6 million or 54.9% to \$18.7 million (9.9% of revenue) in fiscal 2006 from \$12.1 million (8.5% of revenue) in fiscal 2005. The increase in general and administrative expense was primarily driven by an increase of \$2.7 million in compensation, benefits, occupancy, depreciation and other people related expenses due to increased headcount over the comparable period and \$0.4 million related to increases in software maintenance and general liability insurance. Also included in the \$6.6 million increase was \$2.2 million relating to costs incurred on professional accounting, legal and other costs associated with being a public company, including costs associated with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley, all of which were not required in 2005 as we were a private company for the majority of the year. SFAS 123R stock-based compensation costs totaling \$0.8 million were recorded, a factor that did not exist in the comparable period. In fiscal 2007, we anticipate general and administrative expenses will increase in absolute dollars in support of expected globalization activities.

Overall general and administrative headcount increased to 72 at December 30, 2006 compared to 61 as of December 31, 2005, an increase of 11 employees or 18% growth.

Other Income (Expense), Net

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Other Income (expense), net	\$ 3,831	\$ 676	\$ 3,155	466.7%
As a percentage of total revenue	2.0%	0.4%		

For fiscal 2006, other income (expense), net amounted to \$3.8 million compared to \$0.7 million in fiscal 2005. The other income (expense), net was directly related to \$4.0 million of interest income resulting from the investment of net proceeds from our initial public offering that occurred in November, 2005.

Income Tax Provision

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Income tax provision	\$ 304	\$ 176	\$ 128	72.7%
As a percentage of total revenue	0.1%	0.1%		

The provision for income taxes for fiscal 2006 consists of \$0.2 million of federal alternative minimum taxes and \$0.1 million of state taxes compared to \$0.2 million of federal alternative minimum taxes in fiscal 2005.

Table of Contents***Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004****Revenue*

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Total Revenue	\$ 141,968	\$ 95,043	\$ 46,925	49.4%

Our revenue increased 49.4% to \$141.9 million in fiscal 2005 from \$95.0 million in fiscal 2004. Revenue increased approximately \$22.6 million, or 31.7%, in our consumer business and \$24.7 million, or 106.4%, in our government and industrial business.

The increase in revenue from our home robots products was primarily driven by continued demand for our Roomba floor vacuuming robots and to a lesser degree, for our Scooba floor washing robot, as it was released late in 2005. During the year we added four retailers to our retail network, which accounted for 5% of our total revenue during the period and increased the total number of retailers offering our products to 19. During fiscal 2005, we also reduced our consumer products return reserve accrual rate based on an analysis that indicated that our actual customer return rates had decreased significantly and, accordingly, during the third quarter we revised our returns reserve rate and reduced the returns reserve as of October 1, 2005. As a result of this decrease, during the third quarter of 2005, we recognized an additional \$2.7 million of consumer product revenue related to robots shipped both during the third quarter of 2005 and during prior periods.

The increase in revenue from our government and industrial business in fiscal 2005 as compared to fiscal 2004 was due primarily to increased revenue from sales of our military robots, including the shipment of 152 of our PackBot tactical military robots to the U.S. Navy, and a significant increase in contract revenues generated under funded research and development contracts, including under the Future Combat Systems program.

Our revenue in fiscal 2004 was positively impacted by our conversion in accounting for U.S. consumer product sales from a sell-through basis (when retail stores sell our Roomba robots to their customers) to a sell-in basis (when our robots are shipped by us to the retail stores). As a result of this conversion, in 2004 we recognized \$5.7 million of product revenue from products shipped by us prior to fiscal 2004.

Cost of Revenue

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Total cost of revenue	\$ 94,389	\$ 67,692	\$ 26,697	39.4%
As a percentage of total revenue	66.5%	71.2%		

Our cost of revenue increased to \$94.4 million in fiscal 2005, compared to \$67.7 million in fiscal 2004. The increase is primarily attributable to a 136.8% increase in the unit sales of our PackBot robots in fiscal 2005 as compared to fiscal 2004, and a \$4.1 million increase in costs associated with the \$5.0 million increase in contract revenue. Unit sales in our consumer business increased by approximately 12.0% in fiscal 2005 as compared to fiscal 2004. After giving effect to the impact of converting to sell-in accounting in the first quarter of fiscal 2004 as described above, the increase was 2.3%. In addition to the changes in sales volume, the unit costs of manufacturing our consumer robots increased by approximately 17.9% over the comparable period in fiscal 2004 related primarily to an increase in costs associated with the production of the second generation Roomba robots and a shift in the mix of the consumer robots that we sold. The unit costs of manufacturing our PackBot robots decreased by approximately 12.6% over the comparable period in fiscal 2004 primarily as a result of manufacturing economies of scale.

Table of Contents*Gross Profit*

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Total gross profit	\$ 47,579	\$ 27,351	\$ 20,228	74.0%
As a percentage of total revenue	33.5%	28.8%		

Gross profit increased 74.0% to \$47.6 million in fiscal 2005, from \$27.4 million in fiscal 2004. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue increased to 33.5% in fiscal 2005 from 28.8% of revenue in fiscal 2004. The 4.7% percentage point increase in gross profit as a percent of revenue in fiscal 2005 was primarily due to improved gross profit of 6.0% on our consumer and government and industrial robots, including a gross profit increase resulting from the reduction of our returns reserve. The favorable impact from improved product gross profit was offset by approximately 0.7% as the result of lower gross profit realized on funded research and development contracts and, to a lesser extent, a decrease in gross profit from royalty revenue for fiscal 2005. Gross profit in fiscal 2004 included \$2.5 million as a result of the change in accounting from a sell-through to sell-in basis.

Research and Development

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Total research and development	\$ 11,601	\$ 5,504	\$ 6,097	110.8%
As a percentage of total revenue	8.2%	5.8%		

Research and development expenses increased approximately 110.8% to \$11.6 million (8.2% of revenue) in fiscal 2005 from \$5.5 million (5.8% of revenue) in fiscal 2004. The increase in research and development expenses was primarily due to increased headcount in our internal research and development function to 72 employees at December 31, 2005 from 48 employees at December 31, 2004. For fiscal years 2005 and 2004 we incurred the majority of our internal (non-funded) research and development expenses to support the development of enhancements to our Roomba product line as well as our Scooba floor washing robot development which began in early 2004.

In addition to our internal research and development activities discussed above, we incur research and development expenses under funded development arrangements with both governments and industrial third parties. For fiscal year 2005 these expenses amounted to \$12.5 million compared to \$8.4 million for the comparable period in 2004. The increase in these expenses was primarily due to increased headcount in our research and development function to 48 employees at December 31, 2005 from 18 employees at December 31 2004. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, these expenses have been classified as cost of revenue rather than research and development expense.

Selling and Marketing

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004 (Dollars in thousands)		
Total selling and marketing	\$ 21,796	\$ 14,106	\$ 7,690	54.5%
As a percentage of total revenue	15.3%	14.8%		

Selling and marketing expenses increased 54.5% to \$21.8 million (15.3% of revenue) in fiscal 2005 from \$14.1 million (14.8% of revenue) in fiscal 2004. The increase in selling and marketing expense was primarily due to an increase in direct marketing and advertising programs and promotional expenses in support of the Roomba product line, including our Roomba Scheduler robot, which was launched in the third quarter of 2005, as well as increased salaries and related personnel costs associated with the expansion of our selling and marketing headcount to 24 employees from 13 employees.

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	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
General and administrative	\$ 12,072	\$ 7,298	\$ 4,774	65.4%
As a percentage of total revenue	8.5%	7.7%		

General and administrative expenses increased 65.4% to \$12.1 million (8.5% of revenue) in fiscal 2005 from \$7.3 million (7.7% of revenue) in fiscal 2004. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to increased salaries and related personnel costs associated with the growth in headcount in our general and administrative functions to 61 employees from 33 employees, primarily in the areas of accounting, information technology, human resources, and legal, and the related expenses associated with our preparations to become and operate as a public company during the fiscal year.

Other Income (Expense), Net

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Other Income (expense), net	\$ 676	\$ (80)	\$ 756	N/M
As a percentage of total revenue	0.4%	(0.1)%		

Other income, net amounted to \$0.7 million for fiscal 2005 compared to other expense, net of approximately \$0.1 million for fiscal 2004. The other income (expense), net was directly related to \$0.8 million of interest income earned offset partially by increased franchise taxes associated with our increased capitalization after our initial public offering.

Income Tax Provision

	Fiscal Year Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Income tax provision	\$ 176	\$ 144	\$ 32	22.2%
As a percentage of total revenue	0.1%	0.1%		

The provision for income taxes of \$0.2 million for fiscal 2005, compared with a provision of \$0.1 million for fiscal 2004, represents taxes due based on federal alternative minimum taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 30, 2006 our principal sources of liquidity were cash and cash equivalents totaling \$5.6 million, short-term investments of \$64.8 million and accounts receivable of \$28.5 million. Prior to our initial public offering in November 2005, we funded our growth primarily with proceeds from the issuance of convertible preferred stock for aggregate net cash proceeds of \$37.5 million, occasional borrowings under a working capital line of credit and cash generated from operations. In the initial public offering, we raised \$70.4 million net of underwriting and professional fees associated with this offering.

We manufacture and distribute our products through contract manufacturers and third-party logistics providers. We believe that this approach gives us the advantages of relatively low capital investment and significant flexibility in scheduling production and managing inventory levels. By leasing our office facilities, we also minimize the cash needed for expansion. Accordingly, our capital spending is generally limited to leasehold improvements, computers, office furniture and product-specific production tooling, internal use software and test equipment. In fiscal 2006 and 2005, we spent \$7.5 million and \$5.5 million, respectively, on capital equipment.

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During 2006, our strategy for delivering product to our retail customers changed from a model that emphasized container shipments directly to the retailer from China to a model emphasizing improved logistics capabilities that allow our retail partners to take possession of product on a domestic basis. Accordingly, our home robots product inventory consists of goods shipped to our domestic third-party logistic providers for the fulfillment of domestic retail orders and direct-to-consumer sales. Our inventory of military products is minimal as they are generally built to order. Our contract manufacturers are responsible for purchasing and stocking the components required for the production of our products, and they invoice us when the finished goods are shipped.

Our consumer product sales are, and are expected to continue to be, highly seasonal. This seasonality typically results in a net use of cash in support of operating needs during the first half of the year with the low point generally occurring in the middle of the third quarter, and a favorable cash flow during the second half of the year. In the past, we have relied on our working capital line of credit to cover the short-term cash needs resulting from the seasonality of our consumer business.

Discussion of Cash Flows

Net cash provided by our operating activities in fiscal 2006 was \$0.6 million compared to net cash used by operating activities of \$9.0 million in fiscal 2005 and net cash provided by operating activities of \$8.9 million in fiscal 2004. The cash provided by our operating activities in fiscal 2006 was primarily due to net income of \$3.6 million and an increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and accrued compensation of \$8.7 million, offset by an increase in accounts receivable and unbilled revenue of \$6.0 million, an increase in inventory of \$5.0 million, an increase in other assets of \$1.3 million, and a decrease in provision for contract settlement and deferred revenue of \$5.7 million. In addition, in fiscal 2006, we had depreciation and amortization of approximately \$3.7 million and amortization of deferred compensation of \$2.6 million, both of which are non-cash expenses. The increase in accounts receivable, inventory and liabilities in fiscal 2006 are directly attributable to the 33.1% growth in revenue from the comparable period in fiscal 2005. The cash used by our operating activities in fiscal 2005 was primarily due to an increase in accounts receivable of \$9.8 million, an increase in inventory of \$8.2 million, an increase in other current assets of \$1.1 million, and an increase in unbilled revenue of \$0.7 million, offset by net income of \$2.6 million, and an increase in liabilities of approximately \$5.5 million. In addition, in fiscal 2005, we had depreciation and amortization of approximately \$2.1 million and amortization of deferred compensation of \$0.6 million, both of which are non-cash expenses. The increase in accounts receivable, inventory and liabilities in fiscal 2005 are directly attributable to the 49.4% growth in revenue from the comparable period in fiscal 2004. The cash provided by our operating activities in fiscal 2004 was primarily due to net income of approximately \$0.2 million, an increase in total liabilities of \$7.6 million, a decrease in inventory of \$3.8 million, a decrease in unbilled revenue of approximately \$0.4 million and a decrease in other assets of approximately \$0.4 million, which were partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable of \$5.1 million. In addition, in fiscal 2004, we had \$1.3 million of depreciation expense and approximately \$0.3 million in deferred compensation, both of which represent non-cash expenses.

Net cash used in our investing activities was \$72.3 million in fiscal 2006, \$5.5 million in fiscal 2005, and \$3.2 million in fiscal 2004. Investment activities in 2006 represent the purchase of short-term investments (net of the sale of short-term investments) of \$64.8 million and the purchase of capital equipment of \$7.5 million. Investment activities in 2005 and 2004 represent the purchase of capital equipment in support of our growth, including computer equipment, internal use software, furniture and fixtures, engineering and test equipment, and production tooling. The 2006 investment in capital equipment of \$7.5 million consisted primarily of purchases of production tooling, internal use software and computer equipment.

Net cash provided by our financing activities was approximately \$1.2 million in fiscal 2006, \$71.1 million in fiscal 2005, and \$9.2 million in fiscal 2004. Net cash provided by our financing activities in fiscal 2006 consisted primarily

of proceeds from stock option exercises. Net cash provided by our financing activities in fiscal 2005 consisted primarily of \$70.4 million of proceeds from our initial public offering and \$0.7 million from the exercise of common stock options. Net cash provided by our financing activities in fiscal 2004 consisted primarily of proceeds of \$9.9 million from the issuance of a series of convertible preferred stock, approximately \$0.3 million from exercises of common stock options and approximately \$0.3 million from the issuance of restricted stock, offset by \$1.3 million for repayment of borrowings under our working capital line of credit.

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The majority of our long-lived assets for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004 are located in the United States. However, we have invested in production tooling for the manufacture of the Roomba and Scooba product lines in China.

We currently have a \$20.7 million accumulated deficit as a result of significant losses incurred through 2003, largely attributable to our investment in internally funded research and development. Based on our historical product development efforts, we launched our first commercial products, our Roomba floor vacuuming robot and our PackBot tactical military robot, in fiscal 2002. Since fiscal 2002, our revenue has significantly increased, our investment in internally-funded research and development has declined as a percentage of revenue, and we achieved profitability in fiscal years 2004, 2005 and 2006. We have not invested significantly in property, plant and equipment, primarily as a result of our outsourced approach to manufacturing that provides significant flexibility in both managing inventory levels and financing our inventory. Our consumer revenue has been highly seasonal. This seasonality tends to result in the net use of cash during the first half of the year and significant generation of cash in the second half of the year. Given the recent success of our products and resulting growth in revenue, we believe that existing cash, cash equivalents, cash provided by operating activities and funds available through our bank line of credit will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure needs for the foreseeable future.

Working Capital Facility

On May 26, 2005, we obtained a working capital line of credit with a bank under which we can borrow up to \$20.0 million, including a \$2.0 million sub-limit for equipment financing. Interest accrues at a variable rate based on prime or published LIBOR rates. The line expires on May 26, 2007 at which time all advances will be immediately due and payable. As of December 30, 2006, we had no amounts outstanding and \$20.0 million available under our working capital line of credit. Borrowings are secured by substantially all of our assets other than our intellectual property. The credit facility restricts our ability to:

- incur or guaranty additional indebtedness;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- make loans or investments;
- sell assets;
- pay dividends or make distributions on, or repurchase, our stock; or
- consolidate or merge with other entities.

In addition, we are required to maintain quarterly tangible net worth thresholds based on our stockholders' equity under the credit facility that vary by quarter based on anticipated seasonality in our business. These operating and financial covenants may restrict our ability to finance our operations, engage in business activities or expand or pursue our business strategies. At December 30, 2006, we were in compliance with all covenants under the credit facility. To the extent we are unable to satisfy those covenants in the future, we will need to obtain waivers to avoid being in default of the terms of this credit facility. In addition to a covenant default, other events of default under our credit facility include the filing or entry of a tax lien, attachment of funds or material judgment against us, or other uninsured loss of our material assets. If a default occurs, the bank may require that we repay all amounts then outstanding.

Working Capital and Capital Expenditure Needs

We currently have no material cash commitments, except for normal recurring trade payables, expense accruals and operating leases, all of which we anticipate funding through our existing working capital line of credit, working capital and funds provided by operating activities. We do anticipate making significant capital commitments in the next twelve months for expenditures associated with the planned move to our new corporate headquarters on or about May 1, 2008. These expenditures will be jointly funded by the landlord for this site and by the Company. Other than this project, we do not currently anticipate significant investment in property and

2007. We are currently assessing SFAS No. 157 and have not yet determined the impact, if any, that its adoption will have on our result of operations or financial condition.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on how prior year misstatements should be taken into consideration when quantifying misstatements in current year financial statements for purposes of determining whether the current year s financial statements are materially misstated. SAB 108 is effective for fiscal years ending on or after November 15, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 did not have any impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

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In June 2006, FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We are continuing to evaluate the impact that the adoption of FIN 48 will have on our results of operations or financial condition. We do not expect the adoption to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

In May 2005, FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, which replaces APB No. 20, *Accounting Changes*, and SFAS No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements – An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 28*. SFAS No. 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes retrospective application, or the latest practicable date, as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle and the reporting of a correction of an error. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. We adopted SFAS No. 154 effective January 1, 2006 and the adoption did not have an effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, *Inventory Costs*, an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 43, Chapter 4, *Inventory Pricing*. SFAS No. 151 amends previous guidance regarding treatment of abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and spoilage. SFAS No. 151 requires that those items be recognized as current period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of “so abnormal” which was the criterion specified in ARB No. 43. In addition, SFAS No. 151 requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the cost of the production be based on normal capacity of the production facilities. We adopted SFAS No. 151 effective January 1, 2006 and the adoption did not have an effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by FASB that are adopted by the Company as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, the Company believes that the impact of recently issued standards, which are not yet effective, will not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Nearly all of our revenue is derived from transactions denominated in U.S. dollars, even though we maintain sales and business operations in foreign countries. As such, we have exposure to adverse changes in exchange rates associated with operating expenses of our foreign operations, but we believe this exposure to be immaterial.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

We had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$5.6 million and short term investments of \$64.8 million at December 30, 2006. The unrestricted cash and cash equivalents are held for working capital purposes. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes. Some of the securities in which we invest, however, may be subject to market risk. This means that a change in prevailing interest rates may cause the principal amount of the investment to fluctuate. To minimize this risk in the future, we intend to maintain our portfolio of cash equivalents and short-term investments in a variety of securities, including auction rate securities, commercial paper, money market funds, debt securities and certificates of deposit. Due to the short-term nature of these investments, we believe that we do not have any material exposure to changes in the fair value of our investment portfolio as a result of changes in

interest rates. As of December 30, 2006, all of our cash equivalents were held in money market accounts and our short-term investments were comprised of auction rate securities.

Our exposure to market risk also relates to the increase or decrease in the amount of interest expense we must pay on our outstanding debt instruments, primarily certain borrowings under our bank line of credit. The advances under this line of credit bear a variable rate of interest determined as a function of the prime rate or the published LIBOR rate at the time of the borrowing. At December 30, 2006, there were no amounts outstanding under our working capital line of credit.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

iROBOT CORPORATION

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
iRobot Corporation:

We have completed an integrated audit of iRobot Corporation's 2006 consolidated financial statements and of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 30, 2006 and audits of its 2005 and 2004 consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our opinions, based on our audits, are presented below.

Consolidated financial statements

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of iRobot Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 30, 2006 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements 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. An audit of financial statements includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for share-based compensation in 2006.

Internal control over financial reporting

Also, in our opinion, management's assessment, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A, that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 30, 2006 based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on those criteria. Furthermore, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 30, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail,

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accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

February 28, 2007

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iROBOT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,583	\$ 76,064
Short term investments	64,800	
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$163 and \$117 at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively	28,510	23,045
Unbilled revenue	1,961	1,424
Inventory, net	20,890	15,903
Other current assets	2,863	1,533
Total current assets	124,607	117,969
Property and equipment, net	10,701	6,966
Total assets	\$ 135,308	\$ 124,935
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 27,685	\$ 23,721
Accrued expenses	7,020	3,484
Accrued compensation	5,227	4,002
Provision for contract settlements		5,154
Deferred revenue	457	1,018
Total current liabilities	40,389	37,379
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12):		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, 5,000 shares authorized and zero outstanding at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000 and 100,000 shares authorized and 23,791 and 23,406 issued and outstanding at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively	238	234
Additional paid-in capital	117,718	114,808
Deferred compensation	(2,326)	(3,210)
Accumulated deficit	(20,711)	(24,276)
Total stockholders' equity	94,919	87,556
Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' equity	\$ 135,308	\$ 124,935

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Revenue:			
Product revenue	\$ 167,687	\$ 124,616	\$ 82,678
Contract revenue	21,268	17,352	12,365
Total revenue	188,955	141,968	95,043
Cost of revenue:			
Cost of product revenue(1)	103,651	81,855	59,321
Cost of contract revenue(1)	15,569	12,534	8,371
Total cost of revenue	119,220	94,389	67,692
Gross profit	69,735	47,579	27,351
Operating expenses:			
Research and development(1)	17,025	11,601	5,504
Selling and marketing(1)	33,969	21,796	14,106
General and administrative(1)	18,703	12,072	7,298
Total operating expenses	69,697	45,469	26,908
Operating income	38	2,110	443
Other income (expense), net	3,831	676	(80)
Income before income taxes	3,869	2,786	363
Income tax expense	304	176	144
Net income	\$ 3,565	\$ 2,610	\$ 219
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 3,565	\$ 1,553	\$ 118
Net income per share			
Basic	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.01
Diluted	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.01
Number of shares used in per share calculations			
Basic	23,516	12,007	9,660
Diluted	25,601	14,331	19,183

(1) Stock-based compensation recorded in 2006, 2005 and 2004 breaks down by expense classification as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(In thousands)		

Cost of product revenue	\$ 326	\$ 33	\$
Cost of contract revenue	267	58	
Research and development	376	95	
Selling and marketing	389	32	
General and administrative	1,211	380	283

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)**

	Common Stock Shares	Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Note Receivable from Stockholder	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	(In thousands, except share amounts)						
Balance at December 31, 2003	9,360,750	93	1,696	(43)		(27,105)	(25,359)
Issuance of restricted stock	397,584	4	967		(670)		301
Amortization of deferred compensation relating to restricted stock					283		283
Issuance of common stock for exercise of stock options	371,123	4	262				266
Net income						219	219
Balance at December 31, 2004	10,129,457	101	2,925	(43)	(387)	(26,886)	(24,290)
Amortization of deferred compensation relating to restricted stock					200		200
Issuance of common stock for exercise of stock options	442,204	4	633				637
Repayment of note receivable from stockholder				43			43
Conversion of preferred to common stock	9,557,246	96	37,411				37,507
Proceeds of initial public offering, net of costs	3,260,870	33	70,374				70,407
Conversion of warrants to common stock	16,155						
Deferred compensation relating to issuance of stock options			3,421		(3,421)		
Tax benefit of disqualifying			44				44

dispositions							
Amortization of deferred compensation relating to stock options				398		398	
Net income					2,610	2,610	
Balance at December 31, 2005	23,405,932	234	114,808	(3,210)	(24,276)	87,556	
Amortization of deferred compensation relating to restricted stock				101		101	
Issuance of common stock for exercise of stock options	384,827	4	1,045			1,049	
Tax benefit of disqualifying dispositions			180			180	
Amortization of deferred compensation relating to stock options			1,768	700		2,468	
Reversal of deferred compensation related to cancelled stock options			(83)	83			
Net income					3,565	3,565	
Balance at December 30, 2006	23,790,759	\$ 238	\$ 117,718	\$ (2,326)	\$ (20,711)	\$ 94,919	

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 3,565	\$ 2,610	\$ 219
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	3,743	2,078	1,314
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	7		1
Amortization of deferred compensation	2,569	598	283
Changes in working capital (use) source			
Accounts receivable	(5,465)	(9,786)	(5,122)
Unbilled revenue	(537)	(650)	369
Inventory	(4,987)	(8,235)	3,751
Other assets	(1,330)	(1,051)	420
Accounts payable	3,964	4,140	12,800
Accrued expenses	3,536	842	(159)
Accrued compensation	1,225	851	1,118
Provision for contract settlement	(5,154)	(37)	(143)
Deferred revenue	(561)	(270)	(5,913)
Change in long-term liabilities		(67)	(67)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	575	(8,977)	8,871
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(7,485)	(5,531)	(3,222)
Purchase of investments	(174,100)		
Sales of investments	109,300		
Net cash used in investing activities	(72,285)	(5,531)	(3,222)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under revolving line of credit, net			(1,339)
Repayment of note receivable from stockholder		43	
Proceeds from stock option exercises	1,049	637	266
Proceeds from initial public offering, net offering costs		70,407	
Proceeds from issuance of restricted stock			301
Tax benefit of disqualifying dispositions	180	44	
Net proceeds from sale of preferred stock			9,944
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,229	71,131	9,172
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(70,481)	56,623	14,821
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of period	76,064	19,441	4,620

Cash and cash equivalents, at end of period	\$	5,583	\$	76,064	\$	19,441
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Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information

Cash paid for interest	\$	15	\$	13	\$	142
Cash paid for income taxes	\$	155		11		124

Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities (in thousands)

During 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company transferred \$1,260, \$327 and \$186, respectively, of inventory to fixed assets.

On November 15, 2005, in connection with the Company's initial public offering of common stock, the Company converted 9,557 shares of outstanding preferred stock into an equivalent number of shares of common stock.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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iROBOT CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Nature of the Business

iRobot Corporation, formerly IS Robotics, Inc., was incorporated in 1990 to develop robotics and artificial intelligence technologies and apply these technologies in producing and marketing robots. The majority of the Company's revenue is generated from product sales, and government and industrial research and development contracts.

The Company is subject to risks common to companies in high-tech industries including, but not limited to, uncertainty of progress in developing technologies, new technological innovations, dependence on key personnel, protection of proprietary technology, compliance with government regulations, uncertainty of market acceptance of products and the need to obtain financing, if necessary.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include those of iRobot and our subsidiaries, after elimination of all intercompany accounts and transactions. iRobot has prepared the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates these estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, sales returns, bad debts, warranty claims, inventory reserves, valuation of investments and income taxes. The Company bases these estimates on historical and anticipated results and trends and on various other assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances, including assumptions as to future events. These estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. By their nature, estimates are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. Actual results may differ from the Company's estimates.

Reclassification

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year financial statements to conform to the current year presentation.

Fiscal Year-End

Beginning in fiscal 2005, the Company operates and reports using a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31. Accordingly, the Company's fiscal quarters will end on the Saturday that falls closest to the last day of the third month of each quarter.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original or remaining maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. The Company invests its excess cash primarily in money market funds of major financial institutions. Accordingly, its investments are subject to minimal credit and market risk. At December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, cash equivalents were comprised of money market funds totaling \$3.8 million and \$73.6 million, respectively. These cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Short Term Investments***

The Company's investments are classified as available-for-sale and are recorded at fair value with any unrealized gain or loss recorded as an element of stockholders' equity. The fair value of investments is determined based on quoted market prices at the reporting date for those instruments. As of December 30, 2006, investments consisted of:

	Cost	Fair Market Value
	(In thousands)	
Auction Rate Debt Securities	\$ 64,800	\$ 64,800

The Company did not hold any investments as of December 31, 2005.

As of December 30, 2006, the Company's investments had maturity dates ranging from July 2018 to August 2045. Despite the long-term contractual maturities of the auction rate securities held at December 30, 2006, all of these securities are available for immediate sale and it is the Company's intention to liquidate these securities within one year.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives its revenue from product sales, government research and development contracts and commercial research and development contracts. The Company sells products directly to customers and indirectly through resellers and distributors. The Company recognizes revenue from sales of consumer robots under the terms of the customer agreement upon transfer of title to the customer, net of estimated returns, provided that collection is determined to be probable and no significant obligations remain. Sales to resellers are subject to agreements allowing for limited rights of return for defective products only, rebates and price protection. The Company has typically not taken product returns except for defective products. Accordingly, the Company reduces revenue for its estimates of liabilities for these rights at the time the related sale is recorded. The Company makes an estimate of sales returns for products sold by resellers directly or through its distributors based on historical returns experience. The Company has aggregated and analyzed historical returns from resellers and end users which form the basis of its estimate of future sales returns by resellers or end users. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 48,

Revenue Recognition When Right of Return Exists, the provision for these estimated returns is recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time that the related revenue is recorded. If actual returns differ significantly from its estimates, such differences could have a material impact on the Company's results of operations for the period in which the returns become known. The estimates for returns are adjusted periodically based upon historical rates of returns. The estimates and reserve for rebates and price protection are based on specific programs, expected usage and historical experience. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Through fiscal 2003, the Company recognized revenue on sales to certain distributors and retail customers upon their sale to the end-user when an allowance for future returns from the end-user could not be reasonably estimated. In fiscal 2004, the Company recognized revenue on all sales to distributors and retail customers upon delivery of product and established a related allowance for future returns based upon historical experience. As a result of this change, the Company recorded revenue of approximately \$5.7 million in

fiscal 2004 for products shipped prior to January 1, 2004.

Under cost-plus-fixed-fee (CPFF) type contracts, the Company recognizes revenue based on costs incurred plus a pro rata portion of the total fixed fee. Revenue on firm fixed price (FFP) contracts is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Costs and estimated gross profits on contracts are recorded as revenue as work is performed based on the percentage that incurred costs bear to estimated total costs utilizing the most recent estimates of costs and funding. Changes in job performance, job conditions, and estimated profitability, including those arising from final contract settlements, may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined. Since many contracts extend over a long period of time, revisions in cost and funding estimates during the progress of work have the effect of adjusting earnings applicable to past

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

performance in the current period. When the current contract estimate indicates a loss, provision is made for the total anticipated loss in the current period. Revenue earned in excess of billings, if any, is recorded as unbilled revenue. Billings in excess of revenue earned, if any, are recorded as deferred revenue.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to provide for the estimated amount of accounts receivable that may not be collected. The allowance is based upon an assessment of customer creditworthiness, historical payment experience and the age of outstanding receivables.

Activity related to the allowance for doubtful accounts was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(In thousands)		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 117	\$ 50	\$ 248
Provision	121	83	(65)
Deduction(*)	(75)	(16)	(133)
Balance at end of period	\$ 163	\$ 117	\$ 50

(*) Deductions related to allowance for doubtful accounts represent amounts written off against the allowance, less recoveries.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market with cost being determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The Company maintains a reserve for inventory items to provide for an estimated amount of excess or obsolete inventory.

Activity related to the inventory reserve was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(In thousands)		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 485	\$ 1,903	\$ 2,369

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Provision	267	251		
Deduction(*)	(198)	(1,669)		(466)
Balance at end of period	\$ 554	\$ 485	\$	1,903

(*) Deductions related to inventory reserve accounts represent amounts written off against the reserve.

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Property and Equipment***

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and consist primarily of computer equipment, business applications software and machinery. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

	Estimated Useful Life
Computer and research equipment	3 years
Furniture	5
Machinery	2-5
Tooling	2
Business applications software	5
Capital leases and leasehold improvements	Term of lease

Expenditures for additions, renewals and betterments of plant and equipment are capitalized. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. As assets are retired or sold, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to operations.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets whenever events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. When indicators of impairment are present, the carrying values of the assets are evaluated in relation to the operating performance and future undiscounted cash flows of the underlying business. The net book value of the underlying asset is adjusted to fair value if the sum of the expected discounted cash flows is less than book value. Fair values are based on estimates of market prices and assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and assumed discount rates, reflecting varying degrees of perceived risk. There were no impairment charges recorded during any of the periods presented.

Research and Development

Costs incurred in the research and development of the Company's products are expensed as incurred.

Internal Use Software

The Company capitalizes costs associated with the development and implementation of software obtained for internal use in accordance with American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 98-1, *Accounting for Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use* (SOP 98-1). At December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Company had \$3.6 million and \$1.3 million respectively, of internal costs related to enterprise-wide software included in fixed assets. Capitalized costs are being amortized over the assets' estimated

useful lives. The Company has recorded \$0.6 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million of amortization expense for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Significant Customers

The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts at high quality financial institutions. The individual balances, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. At December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Company exceeded the insured limit by \$6.1 million and \$74.3 million, respectively.

Financial instruments which potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of accounts receivable. Management believes its credit policies are prudent and reflect normal industry terms and

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

business risk. At December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, 12% and 24%, respectively, of the Company's accounts receivable were due from the federal government. At December 30, 2006, two additional customers each accounted for 17% of the Company's account receivable balance. At December 31, 2005, two additional customers each accounted for 12% of the Company's accounts receivable balance. For the years ended December 30, 2006, 2005, and 2004 revenue from one customer, the federal government, represented 34%, 28% and 20% of total revenue, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, which establishes accounting for equity instruments exchanged for employee services. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the calculated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity grants). Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for share-based compensation to employees in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. The Company also followed the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, as amended by SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure*. The Company elected to adopt the modified prospective transition method as provided by SFAS No. 123(R) and, accordingly financial statement amounts for the prior periods presented in this Annual Report on Form 10-K have not been restated to reflect the fair value method of expensing share-based compensation.

Under SFAS No. 123(R), entities that become public companies after June 15, 2005 and used the minimum value method of measuring equity share options and similar instruments as a non-public company for either recognition or pro forma disclosure purposes under SFAS No. 123 must apply the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) prospectively to new and/or modified awards after the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R). Companies should continue to account for any portion of awards outstanding at the date of initial application of SFAS No. 123(R) using the accounting principles originally applied to those awards—either the minimum value method under SFAS No. 123 or the provisions of APB No. 25 and its related interpretive guidance. Accordingly, the Company did not record any cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle associated with the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R).

The Company has historically granted stock options at exercise prices that equaled the fair value of its common stock as estimated by its board of directors, with input from management, as of the date of grant. Because there was no public market for the Company's common stock prior to its initial public offering on November 9, 2005, its board of directors determined the fair value of its common stock by considering a number of objective and subjective factors, including the Company's operating and financial performance and corporate milestones, the prices at which it sold shares of convertible preferred stock, the superior rights and preferences of securities senior to its common stock at the time of each grant, and the risk and non-liquid nature of its common stock. The Company has not historically obtained contemporaneous valuations by an unrelated valuation specialist because, at the time of the issuances of stock options, the Company believed its estimates of the fair value of its common stock to be reasonable based on the foregoing factors.

In connection with the initial public offering, the Company retrospectively reassessed the fair value of its common stock for options granted during the period from July 1, 2004 to November 8, 2005. As a result of this reassessment, the Company determined that the estimated fair market value used in granting options for the period from July 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004 was reasonable and appropriate. Accordingly, no deferred compensation was recorded for these

grants. For the period from January 1, 2005 through November 8, 2005, the Company determined that the estimated fair value of its common stock increased from \$4.60 to \$21.60 due to a number of factors such as, among other things, the likelihood of an initial public offering, its improving operating results and the achievement of other corporate milestones in 2005. Based upon this determination, the Company recorded deferred compensation of approximately \$3.4 million in the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 under APB

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

No. 25 relating to stock options with exercise prices below the retrospectively reassessed fair market value on the date of grant. The Company recognized associated stock-based compensation expense of \$0.7 million and \$0.4 million for the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. As of December 30, 2006, the deferred stock-based compensation balance associated with these grants was \$2.3 million. The Company will continue to recognize the associated stock-based compensation expense, in accordance with the provisions of APB No. 25, related to these shares of \$0.7 million, \$0.7 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), the Company recognized \$1.8 million of stock-based compensation expense during the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006 for stock options granted subsequent to the initial public offering. The unamortized fair value as of December 30, 2006 associated with these grants was \$9.8 million with a weighted average remaining recognition period of 1.83 years.

The fair value of each option grant for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006 was computed on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Fiscal Year Ended December 30, 2006	
Risk-free interest rate	4.32%	5.11%
Expected dividend yield		
Expected life	3.5	6.5 years
Expected volatility		65%

The risk-free interest rate is derived from the average U.S. Treasury constant maturity rate, which approximates the rate in effect at the time of grant, commensurate with the expected life of the instrument. The dividend yield is zero based upon the fact the Company has never paid and has no present intention to pay cash dividends. The expected term calculation is based upon the simplified method provided under SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107. Under SAB No. 107, the expected term is developed by averaging the contractual term of the stock option grants (7 or 10 years) with the associated vesting term (typically 4 to 5 years). Given the Company's initial public offering in November 2005 and the resulting short history as a public company, the Company could not rely solely on company specific historical data for purposes of establishing expected volatility. Consequently, the Company performed an analysis of several peer companies with similar expected option lives to develop an expected volatility assumption.

Based upon the above assumptions, the weighted average fair value of each stock option granted for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006 was \$12.771.

The Company has assumed a forfeiture rate of 5% for all stock options granted subsequent to the initial public offering with the exception of those issued to executives and directors for which a zero forfeiture rate has been assumed. In the future, the Company will record incremental stock-based compensation expense if the actual forfeiture rates are lower than estimated and will record a recovery of prior stock-based compensation expense if the actual forfeitures are higher than estimated.

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The Company had previously adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, as amended by SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure* through disclosure only. The following table illustrates the effects on net income and earnings per share for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 as if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to share-based employee awards.

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	December 31,	December 31,
	2005	2004
	(In thousands except per share data)	
Net income as reported	\$ 2,610	\$ 219
Add back:		
Stock-based employee compensation expense reported in net income	598	283
Less: Stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair-value method for all awards	(808)	(394)
Pro forma net income	\$ 2,400	\$ 108
Pro forma net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 1,428	\$ 58
Net income per share, as reported		
Basic	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.01
Diluted	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.01
Pro forma net income per share		
Basic	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.01
Diluted	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.00
Number of shares used in per share calculations		
Basic	12,007	9,660
Diluted	14,331	19,183

The fair value of each option grant for the fiscal years 2005 and 2004 was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	December 31,	December 31,
	2005	2004
Risk-free interest rate	4.1%	3.4%
Expected dividend yield		

Expected life	5 years	5 years
Expected volatility	65%	0%

The weighted average fair value of options granted during 2005 prior to and subsequent to the initial public offering date of November 9, 2005 was calculated using 0% and 65% volatility, respectively. Until the Company went public the use of the minimum value methodology was acceptable under SFAS No. 123.

Based upon the above assumptions, the weighted average fair value of each stock option granted for fiscal years 2005 and 2004 was \$4.402 and \$0.416, respectively.

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The table below summarizes stock option plan activity:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value(1)
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	2,605,000	\$ 1.770		
Granted	1,172,475	10.811		
Exercised	(442,204)	1.430		
Canceled	(63,787)	4.540		
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	3,271,484	\$ 1.278		
Granted	700,245	21.829		
Exercised	(384,827)	2.726		
Canceled	(87,192)	16.189		
Outstanding at December 30, 2006	3,499,710	\$ 8.340	6.61 years	\$ 37.9 million
Exercisable as of December 30, 2006	1,209,115	\$ 2.988	4.88 years	\$ 18.5 million
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006		\$ 12.771		
Options available for future grant at December 30, 2006	690,629			

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value on the table was calculated based upon the positive difference between the closing market value of the Company's stock on December 30, 2006 of \$18.06 and the exercise price of the underlying option.

During fiscal years 2006 and 2005, the total intrinsic value of stock options exercised was \$7.0 million and \$5.7 million, respectively. No amounts relating to stock-based compensation have been capitalized.

The table below summarizes activity relating to restricted stock awards:

Number of	Weighted Average
-----------	---------------------

	Shares Underlying Restricted Stock	Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	297,724	\$ 1.804
Granted		
Vested	(124,363)	\$ 1.614
Forfeited		
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	173,361	\$ 1.941
Granted		
Vested	(124,362)	\$ 1.614
Forfeited		
Outstanding at December 30, 2006	48,999	\$ 2.770

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

As of December 30, 2006, the unamortized fair value of all restricted stock awards was \$85,000. The Company expects to recognize associated stock-based compensation expense of \$68,000 in 2007 and \$17,000 in 2008.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 30, 2006:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Options Outstanding Weighted Average	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		Remaining Contractual Life		Number Exercisable	
\$0.0002 - \$ 0.240	383,930	0.63years	\$ 0.023	383,930	\$ 0.023
0.550 - 1.870	266,685	5.07	1.156	207,858	1.327
2.330 - 2.330	599,484	6.96	2.330	278,791	2.330
2.780 - 2.780	490,396	7.57	2.780	151,125	2.780
4.600 - 4.600	145,655	8.05	4.600	29,930	4.600
4.960 - 4.960	403,550	8.16	4.960	65,700	4.960
5.660 - 16.460	492,665	7.64	13.453	29,485	12.228
17.400 - 22.200	352,850	7.52	20.572	21,796	18.733
24.000 - 33.940	352,995	7.58	25.925	40,500	25.348
34.980 - 34.980	11,500	9.07	34.980		
\$0.0002 - \$34.980	3,499,710	6.61	\$ 8.340	1,209,115	\$ 2.988

Advertising Expense

The Company expenses advertising costs as they are incurred. During the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004, advertising expense totaled \$14.3 million, \$10.5 million and \$7.8 million, respectively.

Income Taxes

Deferred taxes are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are provided if based upon the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company monitors the realization of its deferred tax assets based on changes in circumstances, for example recurring periods of income for tax purposes following historical periods of cumulative losses or changes in tax laws or regulations. The Company's income tax provisions and its assessment of the realizability of its deferred tax assets

involve significant judgments and estimates. If the Company continued to generate taxable income through profitable operations in future years it may be required to recognize these deferred tax assets through the reduction of the valuation allowance which would result in a material benefit to its results of operations in the period in which the benefit is determined, excluding the recognition of the portion of the valuation allowance which relates to stock compensation.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

SFAS No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*, establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income (loss) and its components in financial statements. The Company's comprehensive income (loss) is equal to the Company's net income (loss) for all periods presented.

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iROBOT CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement does not require any new fair value measurements; rather, it applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently assessing SFAS No. 157 and has not yet determined the impact, if any, that its adoption will have on its result of operations or financial condition.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on how prior year misstatements should be taken into consideration when quantifying misstatements in current year financial statements for purposes of determining whether the current year's financial statements are materially misstated. SAB 108 is effective for fiscal years ending on or after November 15, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 did not have any impact on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In June 2006, FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is continuing to evaluate the impact that the adoption of FIN 48 will have on its results of operations or financial condition. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its results of operations or financial condition.

In May 2005, FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, which replaces APB No. 20, *Accounting Changes*, and SFAS No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 28*. SFAS No. 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes retrospective application, or the latest practicable date, as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle and the reporting of a correction of an error. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company adopted SFAS No. 154 effective January 1, 2006 and the adoption did not have an effect on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, *Inventory Costs*, an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 43, Chapter 4, *Inventory Pricing*. SFAS No. 151 amends previous guidance regarding treatment of abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and spoilage. SFAS No. 151 requires that those items be recognized as current period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of so abnormal which was the criterion specified in ARB No. 43. In addition, SFAS No. 151 requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the cost of the production be based on normal capacity of the production facilities. The Company adopted SFAS No. 151 effective January 1, 2006 and the adoption did not have an effect on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by FASB that are adopted by the Company as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, the Company believes that the impact of recently issued

standards, which are not yet effective, will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****3. Inventory**

Inventory consists of the following at:

	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(In thousands)	
Raw materials	\$ 1,248	\$ 990
Work in process	311	15
Finished goods	19,331	14,898
	\$ 20,890	\$ 15,903

4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following at:

	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(In thousands)	
Computer and equipment	\$ 6,392	\$ 5,333
Furniture	536	442
Machinery	1,257	892
Tooling	4,445	3,485
Leasehold improvements	1,331	777
Software purchased for internal use	3,563	1,326
Leased equipment		145
	17,524	12,400
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	6,823	5,434
	\$ 10,701	\$ 6,966

Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004 was \$3.7 million, \$2.1 million, and \$1.3 million, respectively. Accumulated amortization on leased equipment was \$0.1 million at December 31, 2005.

5. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following at:

	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(In thousands)	
Accrued warranty	\$ 2,462	\$ 2,031
Accrued direct fulfillment costs	2,123	
Accrued rent	284	323
Accrued sales commissions	502	468
Accrued accounting fees	332	255
Accrued income taxes	168	174
Accrued other	1,149	233
	\$ 7,020	\$ 3,484

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iROBOT CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. Revolving Line of Credit

In April 2004, the Company entered into an amendment to the Credit Agreement which further reduced the tangible net worth (deficit) requirement to (\$2.0 million), increased the amount of the facility to \$6.3 million, decreased the applicable interest rate to the bank's prime rate plus 1.00% and extended the maturity date to March 2006. On May 24, 2005, in connection with the Company obtaining a new line of credit, the Credit Agreement was terminated.

On May 26, 2005, the Company obtained a working capital line of credit with a bank under which the Company can borrow up to \$20.0 million, including a \$2.0 million sub-limit for equipment financing. Interest accrues at a variable rate based on prime or published LIBOR rates. The line expires on May 26, 2007 at which time all advances will be immediately due and payable. Borrowings are secured by substantially all of the Company's assets other than its intellectual property. The Company is required to maintain quarterly tangible net worth thresholds based on its stockholders' equity under the credit facility that vary by quarter based on anticipated seasonality in the business. These operating and financial covenants may restrict the Company's ability to finance its operations, engage in business activities or expand or pursue its business strategies. At December 30, 2006, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under the credit facility. To the extent the Company is unable to satisfy these covenants in the future, the Company will need to obtain waivers to avoid being in default of the terms of this credit facility. In addition to a covenant default, other events of default under our credit facility include the filing or entry of a tax lien, attachment of funds or material judgment against the Company, or other uninsured loss of its material assets. If a default occurs, the bank may require the Company to repay all amounts then outstanding. As of December 30, 2006, the Company had no amounts outstanding and \$20.0 million was available under the working capital line of credit.

7. Common Stock

Common stockholders are entitled to one vote for each share held and to receive dividends if and when declared by the Board of Directors and subject to and qualified by the rights of holders of the preferred stock. Upon dissolution or liquidation of the Company, holders of common stock will be entitled to receive all available assets subject to any preferential rights of any then outstanding preferred stock.

8. Note Receivable from Stockholder

In May 1999, the Company issued a note receivable to a consultant for the purchase of 200,000 common shares at \$0.24 per share. The note accrued interest on June 30 and December 31 at 8% per annum. Interest was payable semiannually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 of each year, and the principal was payable in full on the earlier of May 15, 2005, or immediately prior to an initial public offering. At December 31, 2004 the remaining note receivable balance was \$43,000 and was included as a reduction of stockholders' equity. This remaining balance was paid in full in 2005.

9. Stock Option Plan

Under the Company's 1994 Stock Option Plan (the 1994 Plan), as amended, 8,785,465 shares of the Company's common stock were reserved for issuance to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. Options may be designated and granted as either Incentive Stock Options or Nonstatutory Stock Options. Eligibility for Incentive Stock Options (ISOs) is limited to those individuals whose employment status would qualify them for the

tax treatment associated with ISOs in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. The 1994 Plan expired November 16, 2004.

In October 2001, the Company adopted the 2001 Special Stock Option Plan (the 2001 Plan). Under the 2001 Plan, the Board authorized the issuance of options to purchase 642,310 shares of previously authorized common stock under modified vesting requirements. The 2001 Plan is administered by a Committee of the Board of

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iROBOT CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Directors. Options granted to employees under the 2001 Plan may be designated as ISOs or Nonstatutory Stock Options. In 2004 and 2003, there were 571,405 and 40,000 options granted, respectively, under the 2001 Plan.

During 2004, the Company issued 25,899 and 371,685 restricted shares of common stock under the 1994 Plan and 2001 Plan, respectively, all of which were outstanding at December 31, 2004. Deferred compensation of \$0.7 million was recorded in association with the issuance of these restricted shares, of which \$0.1 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million was expensed in fiscal years, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The remaining balance of \$0.1 million will be expensed in 2007 through 2008. Upon termination of the stockholder's business relationship with the Company, per the terms of the restricted stock agreements, the Company 1) shall purchase all unvested shares from the stockholder at the price paid for them and 2) may purchase all but not less than all of the stockholder's vested shares at the greater of i) the price paid for them and ii) the product of the Fair Market Value (as defined in the 2001 Plan) at the time of repurchase and the number of vested shares to be repurchased.

Immediately upon expiration of the 1994 Plan, the Company adopted the 2004 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the 2004 Plan). Under the 2004 Plan, 1,189,423 shares of the Company's common stock were reserved for issuance to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. In addition, stock options returned to the 1994 Plan, in accordance therewith, after November 16, 2004, as a result of the expiration, cancellation or termination, are automatically made available for issuance under the 2004 Plan. The aggregate number of shares that may be issued pursuant to the 2004 Plan shall not exceed 3,695,223 shares. Options may be designated and granted as either Incentive Stock Options or Nonstatutory Stock Options. Eligibility for ISOs is limited to those individuals whose employment status would qualify them for the tax treatment associated with ISOs in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code.

Effective October 10, 2005, the Company terminated the 2004 Plan and adopted the 2005 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the 2005 Plan). Under the 2005 Plan, 1,583,682 shares were reserved for issuance in the form of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, deferred stock awards and restricted stock awards. Additionally, the 2005 Plan provides that the number of shares reserved and available for issuance under the plan will automatically increase each January 1, beginning in 2007, by 4.5% of the outstanding number of shares of common stock on the immediately preceding December 31. Stock options returned to the 1994 Plan, 2001 Plan, 2004 Plan and 2005 Plan, as a result of their expiration, cancellation or termination, are automatically made available for issuance under the 2005 Plan. Eligibility for incentive stock options is limited to those individuals whose employment status would qualify them for the tax treatment associated with incentive stock options in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. As of December 30, 2006, there were 690,629 shares available for future grant under the 2005 Plan.

Options granted under the 1994 Stock Option Plan, the 2001 Plan, the 2004 Plan and the 2005 Plan (the Plans) are subject to terms and conditions as determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, including vesting periods. Options granted under the Plans are exercisable in full at any time subsequent to vesting, generally vest over periods from 0 to 5 years, and expire upon the earlier of 10 years from the date of grant or 60 or 90 days from employee termination. The exercise price for each ISO grant is determined by the Board of Directors of the Company to be equal to the fair value of the common stock on the date of grant. In reaching this determination at the time of each such grant, the Board considers a broad range of factors, including the illiquid nature of an investment in the Company's common stock, the Company's historical financial performance, the Company's future prospects and the value of preferred stock based on recent financing activities. Subsequent to the Company's initial public offering, the exercise price of stock options granted is equal to the closing price on the NASDAQ Global Market on the date of grant. The exercise price of nonstatutory options may be set at a price other than the fair market value of the common

stock.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), in accounting for stock options used subsequent to this date. Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company utilized the provisions of APB No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for options granted.

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****10. Warrants**

Under the terms of the January 30, 2003 Credit Agreement with a bank (Note 6), the Company issued warrants to the bank to purchase 18,000 shares of common stock at an approximate exercise price of \$3.74 per share. The warrants were subject to certain adjustments and could be exercised at any time until January 29, 2010. The estimated fair value of the warrants of \$22,312 was determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. For this purpose, the Company assumed a risk-free rate of return of 3.12%; an expected life of 2 years; 100% volatility and no dividends. The Company recorded the estimated fair value of the warrants as additional paid-in-capital and other assets and amortized the fair value to interest expense over the eleven months outstanding under the Credit Agreement in 2003.

On November 14, 2005 the bank exercised its warrants and consistent with the conversion rights contained in the warrant agreement, the Company issued 16,155 shares of common stock.

11. Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
Current			
Federal	\$ 169	\$ 129	\$ 90
State	135	47	54
	\$ 304	\$ 176	\$ 144

The components of net deferred tax assets are as follows at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005

	2006	2005
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax asset		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 287	\$ 4,264
Tax credits	3,212	1,336
Reserves and accruals	7,314	6,095
Total deferred tax asset	10,813	11,695
Valuation allowance	(10,813)	(11,695)
Net deferred tax asset	\$	\$

The Company has provided a full valuation allowance for the deferred tax assets since it is more likely than not that these future benefits will not be realized. If the Company achieves future profitability, a significant portion of these deferred tax assets could be available to offset future income taxes.

At December 30, 2006, the Company had available net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state purposes of \$8.0 million and \$9.1 million, respectively. Approximately \$7.5 million of the federal and state net operating loss carryforwards relate to deductions from stock option compensation for which the associated tax benefit will be credited to additional paid in capital when realized. The federal net operating loss carryforwards expire at various dates from 2022 through 2025. The state net operating loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2007. The Company also had available research and development credit carryforwards to offset future federal and state taxes of \$1.9 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, which expire at various dates from 2012 through 2026. Under the Internal Revenue Code, certain substantial changes in the Company's ownership could result in an annual limitation of the amount of net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards which can be utilized in future years.

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The reconciliation of the expected tax (benefit) expense (computed by applying the federal statutory rate to income before income taxes) to actual tax expense was as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
Expected federal income tax	\$ 1,315	\$ 947	\$ 124
Permanent items	38	26	45
State taxes	(236)	133	(302)
Credits	(742)	(166)	(166)
Non deductible stock compensation	234		
Other	6	36	57
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance	(311)	(800)	386
	\$ 304	\$ 176	\$ 144

12. Commitments and Contingencies***Legal***

The Company received a letter from the United Kingdom's Ministry of Defence (the Customer) dated February 9, 2004, attempting to terminate a contract for the design, development, production and support of a number of man-portable remote control vehicles for use in explosive ordnance disposal operations. The Company entered into the contract with the Customer on May 23, 2001, and substantially completed the product design and development phase of the work. The Company received payments based upon achieving a number of contract milestones and has recognized revenue based on progress under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. In addition to the milestone payments, the Customer advanced the Company funds to purchase long-lead inventory components in advance of the production contemplated in the contract. On July 27, 2006, the Company signed an agreement with the United Kingdom's Ministry of Defence (MoD) Defence Procurement Agency (DPA) to supply 30 iRobot PackBot EOD robots, spare parts and support in exchange for the payments received by the Company under the contract. At December 30, 2006, all obligations, with the exception of normal warranty and support, resulting from the signing of this agreement had been satisfied.

Lease Obligations

The Company leases its facilities. Rental expense under operating leases for 2006, 2005 and 2004 amounted to \$2.1 million, \$1.3 million, and \$0.9 million, respectively. Future minimum rental payments under operating leases were as follows as of December 30, 2006:

Operating

	Leases
2007	\$ 1,909
2008	1,587
2009	139
2010	75
2011	
Thereafter	
 Total minimum lease payments	 \$ 3,710

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Guarantees and Indemnification Obligations***

The Company enters into standard indemnification agreements in the ordinary course of business. Pursuant to these agreements, the Company indemnifies and agrees to reimburse the indemnified party for losses incurred by the indemnified party, generally the Company's customers, in connection with any patent, copyright, trade secret or other proprietary right infringement claim by any third party with respect to the Company's software. The term of these indemnification agreements is generally perpetual any time after execution of the agreement. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited. The Company has never incurred costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements. As a result, the Company believes the estimated fair value of these agreements is minimal. Accordingly, the Company has no liabilities recorded for these agreements as of December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

Warranty

The Company provides warranties on most products and has established a reserve for warranty based on identified warranty costs. The reserve is included as part of accrued expenses (Note 5) in the accompanying balance sheets.

Activity related to the warranty accrual was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(In thousands)		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2,031	\$ 1,398	\$ 1,522
Provision	5,971	4,133	1,278
Warranty usage(*)	(5,540)	(3,500)	(1,402)
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,462	\$ 2,031	\$ 1,398

(*) Warranty usage includes the pro rata expiration of product warranties unutilized.

13. Employee Benefits

The Company sponsors a retirement plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Retirement Plan). All Company employees, with the exception of temporary and contract employees are eligible to participate in the Retirement Plan after satisfying age and length of service requirements prescribed by the plan. Under the Retirement Plan, employees may make tax-deferred contributions, and the Company, at its sole discretion, and subject to the limits prescribed by the IRS, may make either a nonelective contribution on behalf of all eligible employees or a matching contribution on behalf of all plan participants.

The Company elected to make a matching contribution of approximately \$0.7 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.3 million for the plan years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004 (Plan-Year 2006, Plan-Year 2005 and Plan-Year 2004), respectively. The employer contribution represents a matching contribution at a rate of 50% of each employee's first six percent contribution. Accordingly, each employee participating during Plan-Year 2006, Plan-Year 2005 and Plan-Year 2004 is entitled up to a maximum of three percent of his or her eligible annual payroll. The employer matching contribution for Plan-Year 2006 is included in accrued compensation.

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****14. Industry Segment, Geographic Information and Significant Customers**

The Company operates in two reportable segments, the consumer business and government and industrial business. The nature of products and types of customers for the two segments vary significantly. As such, the segments are managed separately.

Home Robots

The Company's consumer business offers products through a network of retail businesses throughout the U.S. and to certain countries through international distributors. The Company's consumer segment includes mobile robots used in the maintenance of domestic households sold primarily to retail outlets.

Government and Industrial

The Company's government and industrial division offers products through a small U.S. government-focused sales force, while products are sold to a limited number of countries other than the United States through international distribution. The Company's government and industrial products are robots used by various U.S. and foreign governments, primarily for reconnaissance and bomb disposal missions.

The table below presents segment information about revenue, cost of revenue, gross profit and income (loss) before income taxes:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	December, 31 2004
	(In thousands)		
Revenue:			
Home Robots	\$ 112,430	\$ 93,955	\$ 71,333
Government & Industrial	76,525	47,945	23,231
Other		68	479
Total revenue	188,955	141,968	95,043
Cost of revenue:			
Home Robots	68,066	58,025	48,282
Government & Industrial	51,189	36,279	19,308
Other	(35)	85	102
Total cost of revenue	119,220	94,389	67,692
Gross profit (loss):			

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Home Robots	44,364	35,930	23,051
Government & Industrial	25,336	11,666	3,923
Other	35	(17)	377
Total gross profit	69,735	47,579	27,351
Research and development			
Other	17,025	11,601	5,504
Selling and marketing			
Other	33,969	21,796	14,106
General and administrative			
Other	18,703	12,072	7,298
Other income (expense), net			
Other	3,831	676	(80)
Income (loss) before income taxes			
Other	\$ 3,869	\$ 2,786	\$ 363

Table of Contents**iROBOT CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Geographic Information*

For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, sales to non-U.S. customers accounted for 11.0% and 9.9% of total revenue, respectively. For the year ended December 30, 2006, no one country accounted for more than 10% of total revenue.

Significant Customers

For the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, U.S. federal government orders, contracts and subcontracts accounted for 34.4% and 28.3% of total revenue, respectively.

15. Quarterly Information (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Quarter Ended							
	March 31, 2005	July 2, 2005	October 1, 2005	December 31, 2005	April 1, 2006	July 1, 2006	September 30, 2006	December 30, 2006
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)							
Revenue	\$ 17,132	\$ 25,886	\$ 52,458	\$ 46,492	\$ 38,209	\$ 34,561	\$ 55,047	\$ 61,138
Gross profit	4,167	6,311	20,707	16,394	12,193	11,777	22,983	22,782
Net income (loss)	(4,101)	(3,056)	9,752	15	(2,917)	(1,777)	10,042	(1,783)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.42)	\$ (0.30)	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.39	\$ (0.08)

16. Subsequent Event

On February 22, 2007, the Company and Boston Properties Limited Partnership entered into a Lease Agreement for the Company's new corporate headquarters. The lease is for 157,776 square feet space located at 4-18 Crosby Drive, Bedford, Massachusetts and shall commence, subject to certain conditions, on May 1, 2008. The term of the lease is 144 months with a base rent of \$2.0 million per year, which shall increase to \$2.1 million per year beginning in the third year of Lease Agreement. Pursuant to the Lease Agreement, the Company has rights to renew the Lease Agreement. Under the terms of the Lease Agreement, the Company is required to provide a security deposit of \$2.0 million, subject to reduction commencing March 1, 2010 upon the occurrence of certain conditions, and will be required to pay its pro rata share of any building operating expenses and real estate taxes.

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

There have been no changes in or disagreements with accountants on accounting or financial disclosure matters during our two most recent fiscal years.

ITEM 9A. *CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES*

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, we have carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and our Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness, as of the end of the period covered by this report, of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated by the SEC under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our CEO and our CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of such period, were adequate and effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms, and that such information was accumulated and communicated to management, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers 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 and includes those policies and procedures that:

Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

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

Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our principal executive and financial officers, we assessed the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 30, 2006, based on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 30, 2006 based on the specified criteria.

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 30, 2006 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLC, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

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Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended December 30, 2006, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting except as described above.

ITEM 9B. *OTHER INFORMATION*

Our policy governing transactions in our securities by directors, officers, and employees permits our officers, directors, funds affiliated with our directors, and certain other persons to enter into trading plans complying with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We have been advised that certain officers (including Colin Angle, Chief Executive Officer; Helen Greiner, Chairman; Dr. Rodney Brooks, Chief Technology Officer; Geoffrey Clear, Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer; and Glen Weinstein, Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary) of the Company have entered into a trading plan (each a Plan and collectively, the Plans) covering periods after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 and our policy governing transactions in our securities. Generally, under these trading plans, the individual relinquishes control over the transactions once the trading plan is put into place. Accordingly, sales under these plans may occur at any time, including possibly before, simultaneously with, or immediately after significant events involving our company.

We anticipate that, as permitted by Rule 10b5-1 and our policy governing transactions in our securities, some or all of our officers, directors and employees may establish trading plans in the future. We intend to disclose the names of executive officers and directors who establish a trading plan in compliance with Rule 10b5-1 and the requirements of our policy governing transactions in our securities in our future quarterly and annual reports on Form 10-Q and 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. However, we undertake no obligation to update or revise the information provided herein, including for revision or termination of an established trading plan, other than in such quarterly and annual reports.

PART III

ITEM 10. *DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE*

The information required under this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A, which proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year ended December 30, 2006.

ITEM 11. *EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION*

The information required under this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A, which proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year ended December 30, 2006.

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

The information required under this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A, which proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year ended December 30, 2006.

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

The information required under this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A, which proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year ended December 30, 2006.

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ITEM 14. *PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES*

The information required under this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A, which proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year ended December 30, 2006.

PART IV

ITEM 15. *EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES*

(a) The following are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements are included in Item 8:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for the Years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years ended December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and 2004

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedules

All other schedules have been omitted since the required information is not present, or not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the consolidated financial statements or the Notes thereto.

3. Exhibits See item 15(b) of this report below

(b) Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of and incorporated by reference into this Annual Report:

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1(1)	Form of Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant dated November 15, 2005

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- 3.2(1) Amended and Restated By-laws of the Registrant
- 4.1(1) Specimen Stock Certificate for shares of the Registrant's Common Stock
- 4.2(1) Shareholder Rights Agreement between the Registrant and Computershare Trust Company, Inc., as the Rights Agent dated November 15, 2005
- 10.1(1) Fifth Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement by and among the Registrant, the Investors and the Stockholders named therein, dated as of November 10, 2004
- 10.2 (1) Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its Directors and Executive Officers
- 10.3 Registrant's 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein)
- 10.4 * Registrant's Senior Executive Incentive Compensation Plan
- 10.5 (1) Amended and Restated 1994 Stock Plan and forms of agreements thereunder

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.6	Amended and Restated 2001 Special Stock Option Plan and forms of agreements thereunder (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein)
10.7 (1)	Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Option and Incentive Plan and forms of agreements thereunder
10.8(1)	Lease Agreement between the Registrant and Burlington Crossing Office LLC for premises located at 63 South Avenue, Burlington, Massachusetts, dated as of October 29, 2002, as amended
10.9	Sublease between the Registrant and Lahey Clinic Hospital, Inc. for premises located at 63 South Avenue, Burlington, Massachusetts, dated as of September 20, 2005 (filed as Exhibit 10.9 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein)
10.10(1)	Loan and Security Agreement between the Registrant and Fleet National Bank, dated as of May 26, 2005
10.11	Form of Executive Agreement between the Registrant and certain executive officers of the Registrant, dated as of March 16, 2006 (filed as Exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein)
10.12 (1)	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Helen Greiner, dated as of January 1, 1997
10.13 (1)	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Colin Angle, dated as of January 1, 1997
10.14 (1)	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Joseph W. Dyer, dated as of February 18, 2004
10.15 (1)	Independent Contractor Agreement between the Registrant and Rodney Brooks, dated as of December 30, 2002
10.16(1)	Government Contract DAAE07-03-9-F001 (Small Unmanned Ground Vehicle)
10.17(1)	Government Contract N00174-03-D-0003 (Man Transportable Robotic System)
10.18 (1)	2005 Stock Option and Incentive Plan and forms of agreements thereunder
10.19#(1)	Manufacturing and Services Agreement between the Registrant and Gem City Engineering Corporation, dated as of July 27, 2004
10.20 (1)	Non-Employee Directors' Deferred Compensation Program
10.21 *	Separation Agreement between the Registrant and Gregory F. White, dated as of January 23, 2007
10.22*	Lease Agreement between the Registrant and Boston Properties Limited Partnership for premises located at 4-18 Crosby Drive, Bedford, Massachusetts, dated as of February 22, 2007
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant (filed as Exhibit 21.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein)
23.1*	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
24.1	Power of Attorney (incorporated by reference to the signature page of this report on Form 10-K)
31.1*	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
31.2*	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
32.1*	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Indicates a management contract or any compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

Confidential treatment requested for portions of this document.

(1) Incorporated by reference herein to the exhibits to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-126907)

* Filed herewith

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this Annual Report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

iROBOT CORPORATION

By: /s/ Colin M. Angle

Colin M. Angle
Chief Executive Officer and Director

Date: March 2, 2007

POWER OF ATTORNEY

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

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed by the following persons in the capacities indicated on March 2, 2007.

Signature	Title(s)
/s/ Helen Greiner Helen Greiner	Chairman of the Board
/s/ Colin M. Angle Colin M. Angle	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ Geoffrey P. Clear Geoffrey P. Clear	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)
/s/ Gerald C. Kent, Jr. Gerald C. Kent, Jr.	Vice President and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
/s/ Ronald Chwang Ronald Chwang	Director

/s/ Jacques S. Gansler

Director

Jacques S. Gansler

/s/ Rodney A. Brooks

Director

Rodney A. Brooks

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Signature	Title(s)
/s/ Andrea Geisser Andrea Geisser	Director
/s/ George C. McNamee George C. McNamee	Director
/s/ Peter Meekin Peter Meekin	Director
/s/ Paul J. Kern Paul J. Kern	Director

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT INDEX**

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10.11	Form of Executive Agreement between the Registrant and certain executive officers of the Registrant, dated as of March 16, 2006 (filed as Exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein)
10.12 (1)	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Helen Greiner, dated as of January 1, 1997
10.13 (1)	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Colin Angle, dated as of January 1, 1997
10.14 (1)	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Joseph W. Dyer, dated as of February 18, 2004
10.15 (1)	Independent Contractor Agreement between the Registrant and Rodney Brooks, dated as of December 30, 2002
10.16(1)	Government Contract DAAE07-03-9-F001 (Small Unmanned Ground Vehicle)
10.17(1)	Government Contract N00174-03-D-0003 (Man Transportable Robotic System)
10.18 (1)	2005 Stock Option and Incentive Plan and forms of agreements thereunder
10.19#(1)	Manufacturing and Services Agreement between the Registrant and Gem City Engineering Corporation, dated as of July 27, 2004
10.20 (1)	Non-Employee Directors' Deferred Compensation Program
10.21 *	Separation Agreement between the Registrant and Gregory F. White, dated as of January 23, 2007
10.22*	Lease Agreement between the Registrant and Boston Properties Limited Partnership for premises located at 4-18 Crosby Drive, Bedford, Massachusetts, dated as of February 22, 2007

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21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant (filed as Exhibit 21.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein)
23.1*	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
24.1	Power of Attorney (incorporated by reference to the signature page of this report on Form 10-K)

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Exhibit Number	Description
31.1*	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
31.2*	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
32.1*	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Indicates a management contract or any compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

Confidential treatment requested for portions of this document.

(1) Incorporated by reference herein to the exhibits to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-126907)

* Filed herewith