

ACTUATE CORP
Form 10-K
March 17, 2008
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 0-24607

ACTUATE CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware **94-3193197**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) **(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
2207 Bridgepointe Parkway, Suite 500

San Mateo, California 94404

(650) 645-3000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Title Of Each Class
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

Name Of Each Exchange On Which Registered
Nasdaq Global Market

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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As of June 30, 2007, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$310,923,565 based on the closing sale price as reported on The Nasdaq Global Market. For purposes of this disclosure, shares of common stock held by persons who hold more than 5% of the outstanding shares of common stock and shares held by officers and directors of the registrant have been excluded because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at February 29, 2008
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	60,057,467

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information called for by Part III is incorporated by reference to specified portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which is expected to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

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for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007**

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements in this report on Form 10-K under Business, Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and elsewhere constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding Actuate's expectations, beliefs or strategies regarding the future. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance, or achievement to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among other things, those listed under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this Report on Form 10-K. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of such statements. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements contained in this Report on Form 10-K after the date hereof or to conform such statements to actual results. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and should carefully review the risk factors described in other documents Actuate files from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including current reports on Form 8-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q filed by Actuate during 2007.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Actuate Corporation (We, Actuate or the Company) was incorporated in November 1993 in the State of California and reincorporated in the State of Delaware in July 1998. Actuate provides software and services to develop and deploy Rich Internet Applications (RIA) that deliver rich interactive content that improve customer loyalty and corporate performance. Applications built on Actuate's open source-based platform provide all stakeholders inside and outside the firewall, including employees, customers, partners and citizens with information that they can easily access and understand to maximize revenue, cut costs, improve customer satisfaction, streamline operations, create competitive advantage and make better decisions. Our goal is to ensure that all users can use decision-making information their day-to-day activities, opening up completely new avenues for improving corporate performance. Actuate's telephone number is 650-645-3000. Actuate maintains a Web site at www.actuate.com. The information posted on the Web site is not incorporated into this Annual Report.

In January 2006, Actuate acquired Performancesoft, Inc., (Performancesoft) a privately held Canadian company that offers Performance Management software and services. Actuate Performance Views, Track and BI have been specifically designed to address real-life Performance Management situations. These Rich Internet Applications with a simple-to-use web interface give users across the enterprise access to relevant Performance Management information to help them in their decision making. The combination of Performancesoft's leading Performance Management applications and Actuate's RIA-ready information platform provides capabilities for distributing accountability throughout the enterprise. Our customers are now able to quickly build and deploy rich, intuitive and easy to use Performance Management applications that offer managers at all levels the ability to drill-through from executive level information to real-time operational details, resulting in heightened management effectiveness and breakthrough corporate performance throughout the enterprise.

Industry Background

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The emergence and acceptance of, as well as the dependence on, the Internet have fundamentally changed the way that consumers and businesses communicate, obtain information, purchase goods and transact business. Through the frequent and widespread usage of the Internet and more recently the emergence of RIA, users have developed a new set of expectations for accessing relevant, timely and dynamic information.

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While these new user expectations have been developing, organizations have been striving to improve corporate performance. A common strategy for improving performance has been to better leverage the information captured by applications that have been implemented to manage business process such as sales, marketing, service, finance, manufacturing, distribution and human resources. Organizations have been seeking to use the captured data to make informed decisions regarding both day-to-day operations and high-level strategies. These efforts have been largely unsuccessful due to the disruptive nature of traditional Business Intelligence tools used to access and analyze this data. Because these tools demand that users invest time and effort in learning new interfaces and acquiring new skills, user adoption has been low, and as a consequence, use of decision-making information throughout the organization has been limited.

In order to achieve 100% user adoption of decision-making information, and reap the resulting benefits in corporate performance, organizations are turning to developing and deploying RIA. These applications eliminate the traditional obstacles to user adoption by providing decision-making information through intuitive, Web portal-like interfaces within a context of business processes that satisfy new user expectations for information accessibility and relevance. RIA extend the usage of information outside the firewall to customers and partners.

The Actuate Solution

Actuate offers a portfolio of products to develop and deploy RIA that deliver rich interactive content. The Actuate product line assures that 100% of users inside and outside the firewall can gain value from all enterprise information assets. A variety of intuitive, personalized and easy to use RIA present data integrated from all relevant sources. Flexible deployment options can support all projects, no matter how small or large.

Business Intelligence and Reporting: Actuate provides a complete suite of Business Intelligence and Reporting products that provide interactive web reports, brochure-quality reporting, business analytics, and spreadsheet reporting. These capabilities are delivered within an easy-to-use integrated RIA experience to maximize user adoption.

Our Actuate Business Intelligence and Reporting product line provides a platform upon which Global 9000 organizations (companies with annual revenues greater than \$1 billion) and packaged application software vendors develop and deploy mission-critical RIA that deliver rich interactive content. Such applications retrieve business information from corporate databases and deliver it as interactive Web pages, Excel spreadsheets, and analytic cubes to customers, partners and employees around the globe. Our products and services are used by our customers to develop and deploy RIA across a range of business functions including financial management, sales management, account management, and customer self-service. Actuate is a comprehensive platform that can be seamlessly integrated into any enterprise IT infrastructure and consists of a highly scalable and reliable server and a robust development environment for building RIA that deliver rich interactive content of any scale. Actuate's powerful development and deployment architecture allows developers to create content from virtually any data source and present it in virtually any format required by users.

Performance Management: The Actuate Performancesoft Suite of products engages the entire organization in improving performance from Metrics Management which provides management visibility into key measures of performance, to Activity Management which helps management the execution of day-to-day activities that drive performance, and Root Cause Analysis which enables user to make informed decisions to take action to address the problem at its root cause.

Actuate Performancesoft Views has been designed specifically to address real-life Performance Management situations. With a simple-to-use web interface, users across the enterprise can access relevant Performance Management information to help them make the right decisions. Actuate Performancesoft Track provides executive level insight into the activities that drive organizational performance and delivers true Activity Management by providing color-coded, performance-based status into all initiatives, linked to overall strategy and communicated

organization-wide. Actuate Performancesoft BI greatly simplifies the dissemination

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and analysis of Performance Management information by offering users interactive, intuitive reports that drill directly from any measure in their Views scorecard to the operational detail that explains that measure's status.

The combination of Actuate's Performance Management applications and its RIA-ready information platform provides capabilities for distributing accountability throughout the enterprise. Our customers are now able to quickly build and deploy rich, intuitive and easy to use Performance Management applications. These applications offer managers at all levels the ability to drill-through from executive level information to real-time operational details, resulting in heightened management effectiveness and breakthrough corporate performance throughout the enterprise.

Actuate BIRT and e.Spreadsheet: Actuate BIRT is based on the Eclipse Open Source Business Intelligence Reporting and Tools (BIRT) project. It provides indemnification, supports the Actuate 9 Collaborative Reporting Architecture and can leverage all the Actuate deployment options embedded in applications or deployed in workgroups or enterprise-wide. Actuate e.Spreadsheet products are Excel-based and deliver Excel-like reporting, formatting and calculation functionality within Java applications. Actuate e.Spreadsheet products can also leverage all the Actuate deployment options embedded in applications or deployed in workgroups or enterprise-wise.

Strategy

Our goal is to be the leader in delivering Rich Internet Applications Without Limits by increasing the richness, interactivity and effectiveness of enterprise information, for everyone, everywhere. Actuate delivers the next generation RIA-ready information platform for both customer and employee-facing applications. The Actuate platform boasts unmatched scalability, high-performance, reliability and security. Its proven RIA capabilities and highly collaborative development architecture are backed by the world's largest open source business application developer community, grounded in BIRT, the Eclipse Foundation's only top level Business Intelligence and reporting project. Key elements of our strategy include:

Expand Market Leadership Position through Strategic Relationships. We believe that we have established a leading position in the market for RIA that deliver rich interactive content. To accelerate the adoption of the Actuate portfolio of products, we have established strategic relationships with leading software application vendors, systems integrators, consulting firms, specialized Performance Management consultants and development partners. We intend to further develop our existing strategic relationships and enter into new partnerships to expand our market presence and leadership.

Extend Technology Leadership. Since inception, we have focused our research and development efforts on developing core technologies that address the requirements of developing and deploying RIA that deliver rich interactive content in the areas Business Intelligence and Performance Management. Our products integrate a number of advanced technologies, including a patented method of providing page level security in a report, LDAP integration, advanced viewing technology incorporating Java, PDF, DHTML, Unicode, XML, AJAX, Flash and Web services, a patented method of storing report objects, a multi-tier architecture, Web access and delivery technology, EII data access technology, patent-pending spreadsheet technology and intuitive Performance Management interfaces such as Briefing Books. In addition, we have in the past rapidly incorporated new technology into our product offerings. We believe that we provide a leading RIA-ready information platform technology and we intend to extend this leadership position by continuing to devote significant resources to research and development efforts, and by acquiring and integrating complementary technologies when and if appropriate.

Broaden Distribution Channels. To date, our products have been sold worldwide by our direct sales force and through our software application vendors, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), resellers, and systems integrators. We intend to continue expanding our direct

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sales force and telesales capability. In addition, we intend to continue to leverage and grow our existing network of OEMs, systems integrators, and resellers and expand our indirect distribution channel worldwide.

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Focus on Key Application Areas. Our technology is uniquely suited to meet customer requirements for RIA that deliver rich interactive content for specific business functions such as financial management, customer self-service, sales management, account management, workforce management and operational Performance Management. We intend to continue to focus on these areas within our sales and marketing functions as well as provide more complete customer solutions through targeted partnering and technology development.

Leverage Professional Services Capabilities. We have established successful relationships with our customers by serving as an advisor in developing and deploying RIA. We are extending our direct Professional Services capabilities to provide an expanded set of services to address areas such as application development strategy, project management, security integration and application design. In addition, we offer similar high-quality Professional Services capabilities through third-party alliances and are currently focused on the development of relationships with global and national systems integrators. By offering our clients a full range of Professional Services on a global basis, we believe that we can broaden market awareness about the advantages of our platform and create opportunities to sell new or additional products to clients.

International Presence. Outside North America, we have established subsidiaries in a number of countries and have reseller relationships throughout Europe, Middle East and Asia/Pacific region. We have localized versions of our products in French, German, Spanish, and Japanese and we also support Chinese, Korean, and right-to-left reporting. We intend to grow our international operations by increasing our international sales force, expanding our indirect distribution channels worldwide and by continuing the localization of our products in selected markets. For 2008, the Company has plans to increase its resources for direct sales in certain geographies while opportunistically transitioning from direct to indirect sales by resellers and distributors in other geographies. International sales accounted for 27%, 25%, and 24% of our total revenues in 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

Leverage Open Source. We plan to build a community of developers adopting the open source Eclipse BIRT project. We offer a number of complementary commercial products that build on the open source BIRT project offering and we intend to offer additional complementary commercial products in the future.

Products and Technology

Actuate 9 is a unified software platform for developing and deploying RIA that deliver rich interactive content. These applications can provide decision-making information with the simplicity, consistency, and relevance necessary for adoption by 100% of users, both inside and outside the firewall.

The Actuate Performancesoft Suite is a set of RIA that helps high-performing organizations drive strategy at all levels, improve decision making, and ensure better operational performance and execution.

The Actuate product line assures that 100% of users, customers, partners and employees can get the information they need to drive prompt, effective action. Whether our customers wish to make better decisions, implement stronger customer relationships or manage to performance goals, Actuate provides a variety of intuitive, personalized and easy-to-use formats that present data integrated from all relevant sources. Our flexible deployment options and world class scalability support various types of projects, no matter how small or large.

Actuate 9 added four new products based on our Collaborative Reporting Architecture. Actuate BIRT, as an option to Actuate iServer, offers the ability to deliver interactive web reports based on the open source BIRT technology. Actuate BusinessReports is an ad-hoc web report

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development product. Interactive Viewing is a report viewing capability that allows end users to personalize, save and share their own perspectives of reports delivered from both Actuate BIRT and BusinessReports. Finally, iPortal is a standards-based portal environment for accessing report content, launching BusinessReports and viewing Actuate BIRT reports.

For an end user using iPortal, viewing BIRT reports in the Interactive Viewer deployment or assembling BusinessReports requires no training. For IT departments, these new products in Actuate 9 offer new deployment

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flexibility and take advantage of popular skills and technologies already in place, specifically Java and Eclipse-based products. With Actuate 9, IT departments can leverage a common technology to embed reporting in Java applications or to deploy reporting applications for workgroups or across the extended enterprise.

In the case of direct sales to end user customers, our products have been typically priced on a per CPU basis, a per named user basis or a mix of CPU and named user based pricing. Our development products are typically priced on a per named user basis. Indirect sales are usually either fixed price, unlimited usage arrangements, or arrangements where royalties are paid based on sell through to end-users.

Actuate Products	Product Description
Actuate iServer	Scalable information server for generating, managing, and securely delivering reporting and analytic content that is adopted by 100% of an organization's users.
Actuate iPortal	Standards-based portal environment for hosting and accessing report content from Actuate BIRT, Actuate BusinessReports and Actuate e.Spreadsheet products. iPortal can be deployed alone on a single server for small workgroups or in conjunction with the Actuate iServer when enterprise caliber capabilities are required. JSR-168 portlets are also available to deploy content in standards-based portal environments.
Actuate BIRT Report Option	Enables professional application developers and report developers to build dynamic, interactive enterprise reports ready for deployment to end users and create composite report design templates for Actuate BusinessReports.
Actuate BIRT Report Interactive Viewer Option	AJAX-powered interactivity that enables every type of user to think beyond the current structure of the report and personalize it into his or her own perspective. Users have the flexibility to modify report views, reducing the number of reports that need to be created.
Actuate BusinessReport Option	Enables business analysts and power users to craft ad-hoc web reports by using re-useable BIRT-based foundation reports including data from Information Objects. The iterative design and development approach empowers close collaboration between developers and end users, who can quickly create and rapidly evolve reports to meet the changing needs of information consumers.
Actuate Query Option	Web-based query tool for end-users of all levels of computing sophistication.
Actuate Analytics Option	Server option that provides Web-based Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) capabilities to power users, business analysts, and management.
Actuate Data Integration Option	Server option licenses Information Objects deployed on the server to combine data from two or more disparate data sources.
Actuate e.Report Option	Server option for generating enterprise reports for employees, customers, and business partners in browser-based Web formats.
Actuate e.Spreadsheet Option	Server option for generating, managing, and distributing critical business information over the Internet in easy-to-use and intuitive desktop spreadsheets.
Actuate SmartSheet Security Option	SmartSheets cache both data and design in the iServer. When requested, SmartSheets constructs a personalized workbook for each user by dynamically assembling the workbook as requested, which allows smartsheets to combine both cached and real-time data, at that moment.

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Actuate Products	Product Description
Actuate e.Analysis Option	Server option that delivers to users browser-based, interactive analysis of report data without requiring any configuration or warehousing of application data.
Actuate Page Level Security Option	This server option allows users to view reports using page-level security.
Actuate Analytics Cube Designer	Enables IT to control access to the data and define the structure of each cube delivered by the Actuate iServer. Additionally, enables IT to blend Analytics seamlessly into existing Enterprise Reporting applications and provide a branded, personalized end-user experience that requires almost no training.
Actuate e.Report Designer Professional	Provides a comprehensive, object-oriented environment for professional developers to create tightly integrated, highly flexible enterprise reports for any Web-enabled application.
Actuate e.Report Designer	Wizard-driven development tool that enables Web developers to rapidly publish database information to the Web in the form of embedded, actionable reports.
Actuate e.Spreadsheet Designer	Development environment for creating flexible and customizable Excel-based spreadsheet reports.
Actuate Information Object Designer	Development environment that enables professional developers to create controlled views of enterprise data for end-user querying. Additionally, enables the creation of Information Objects that pull and integrate real-time data from any number of heterogeneous data sources.
Actuate BIRT Report Designer	A plug-in for the Open Source Eclipse IDE that offers an HTML page-oriented design metaphor (similar HTML editors) to build reports that are intuitive to create and integrate easily into web applications.
Actuate BIRT Report Designer Professional	A Rich Client Platform (RCP) version of Actuate BIRT Report Designer that offers a simplified interface without a need for the additional perspectives available in the standard Eclipse platform.
Actuate BusinessReport Studio	A web-based ad-hoc report authoring tool for workgroup deployments. BusinessReport Studio is ideal for mid-sized Business Intelligence projects who seek the benefits of collaborative reporting in a single server environment.
Actuate BusinessReport Studio Professional	An enterprise ad-hoc web reporting environment. BusinessReport Studio Professional harnesses the power of the Actuate iServer for access to Information Object metadata, report storage and scheduling, and scalability. BusinessReport Studio Professional is an integral member of the collaborative reporting architecture, allowing power users to participate in report definition and evolution alongside IT, using the Actuate BIRT Designers, and end-users with Interactive Viewing.
Actuate e.Spreadsheet Engine	Provides an API-driven component that Java developers use to embed Excel reporting functionality into projects deployed from J2EE application and Web servers.
Actuate BIRT Report Engine	100% pure Java tool for extracting, formatting, and delivering data from a variety of data sources including Java objects inside applications, databases, Enterprise JavaBeans, and text files.
Formula One Active X component	Provides an API-driven, Excel-compatible spreadsheet component for building Windows applications in visual development environments such as Visual Basic and Visual C++.

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The Actuate Performancesoft Suite helps high-performing organizations drive strategy at all levels, improve decision making, and ensure better operational performance and execution. In 2007, we introduced Actuate Performancesoft BI bringing enterprise-class business intelligence and reporting by integrating BIRT and e.Spreadsheet technology with Actuate Performancesoft Views and Track.

The following table sets forth the products that comprise the Actuate Performancesoft Suite.

Actuate Products	Product Description
Actuate Performancesoft Views	A Performance Management application made up of three modules: Briefing Books, Performance Views and Performance Strategy Maps.
Actuate Performancesoft Track	A Performance Management application that provides executive level insight into the activities that drive organizational performance.
Actuate Performancesoft BI	Gives Actuate Performancesoft users the ability to drill directly from any measure in their Views scorecard to the operational detail that explains that measure's status.

Eclipse Business Intelligence and Reporting Tools Project

In August 2004, Actuate joined the Eclipse Foundation, a community committed to the implementation of a universal platform for tools integration, as strategic developer and board member. Actuate proposed a BIRT project to the Eclipse open-source community for review at the same time. The Eclipse Foundation approved the project in September 2004. Actuate is stewarding development of BIRT, which culminated in the industry's first open Business Intelligence and Reporting platform in June 2005. The second version of BIRT was released in June 2006 followed by the third version in June 2007. We hope Eclipse will release the fourth version of the BIRT in the second quarter of 2008.

Customers

Our customers operate in a wide variety of industries, including financial services, government, health care, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, high technology, utilities, automotive, education, entertainment, travel, retail and others. For additional financial information regarding our business segments see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto that are included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Sales

We sell our software and services worldwide through two primary channels: (i) directly to corporate and government customers through our direct sales force and (ii) through indirect channel partners such as Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), systems integrators, and resellers.

Direct Sales Organization. Our direct sales force focuses most of its sales efforts on Global 9000 companies and public sector organizations. The direct sales process involves the generation of sales leads through Web-based marketing, direct mail, seminars and telemarketing. As part of the direct sales effort, our field sales force typically conducts demonstrations and presentations of our products to developers and managers at

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customer sites. Our telesales force conducts demonstrations via the Web and sells our products to new and existing customers over the phone. We maintain sales offices in a number of locations throughout North America, Europe and Asia/Pacific.

OEM Sales Organization. A separate sales force addresses the OEM market. Our OEMs integrate our products for distribution with their applications either directly or in hosted environments. The OEM's end-user customer is licensed to use our products solely in conjunction with the OEM's application.

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Systems Integrators. We have a business development group that focuses on establishing and maintaining relationships with systems integrators. Systems integrators typically re-market our products to their customer base as part of a software application being built for a customer. Systems integrators are offered discounts on our products and sell a full use license of the product. Our systems integrators do not provide post-sales support.

Resellers. Resellers are typically given the non-exclusive right to market our software in a specific territory and are offered discounts on our products. Resellers typically provide customers with some post-sales support and services.

Marketing

Our marketing organization is focused on generating leads, building market awareness and promoting acceptance of our Company and our products, as well as on developing strategic marketing, technology and other relationships. We have a comprehensive marketing strategy with several key components: image, awareness and credibility building, direct marketing to both prospective and existing customers, a strong Web presence, comprehensive sales support materials as well as broad-scale marketing programs in conjunction with key partners. Our corporate marketing strategy includes online advertising, search engine optimization, public relations activities, trade shows and user group meetings. We also engage in programs to work closely with industry analysts and other influential third parties. Our direct marketing activities include extensive Web-based marketing campaigns, participation in selected trade shows and conferences and targeted ongoing direct mail and email efforts to existing and prospective customers. We also offer seminars, both in-person and over the Web, to educate prospective customers about our RIA built with our industry leading RIA-ready information platform. Finally, we have invested in building a partner and channel marketing function to conduct cooperative marketing programs with our partners.

Professional Services

Our Professional Services organization provides high value consulting services to customers developing and deploying RIA with our products. These services include application development strategy, project management, security integration and application design. We also actively recruit and train third party consulting firms to provide consulting services for our products. Due to the critical nature of RIA built with our industry leading RIA-ready information platform, we believe that our Professional Services group and relationships with our consulting partners play a key role in facilitating initial license sales and enabling customers to successfully develop and deploy Actuate-based applications. In addition, we offer, directly and through our network of certified training partners, classes and training programs for our products.

Customer Service

We believe that providing superior customer service is critical to successfully selling and marketing our products. Our maintenance and support contracts are typically for 12 months, and may be renewed annually. Maintenance fees are typically set at either a percentage of the total license fees paid by a customer or a percentage of the list price of the underlying products. Maintenance and support contracts entitle the customer to receive software patches, updates and enhancements, when and if available. Customers purchasing maintenance are able to access Actuate's local support centers located in the United States, Canada, Singapore, Switzerland and the United Kingdom via email and telephone during normal business hours. We supplement our telephone support with Web-based support services, including access to cases, resolutions, online Web forums and a software patch download area. We also offer an extended maintenance plan that gives our customers access to 24x7 support and additional support services. To improve access to our explanatory materials, we provide online documentation with all of our products.

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Research and Development

Our research and development organization is divided into groups, typically consisting of product managers, development engineers, quality assurance engineers, technical writers and developer communications personnel. Our development process begins with requirement specification, followed by functional and technical design, and concludes with implementation. Requirements are based on the needs of customers and prospects, as well as competitive, technological and industry factors.

Our development group uses detailed processes and frequent milestones during the functional and technical design phases. During implementation, the product is built and tested daily and our quality assurance group verifies that functionality, quality and performance criteria are met. We have development centers located in San Mateo, California, Overland Park, Kansas, Shanghai, China and Toronto, Canada.

Research and development expenses were \$21.8 million, \$21.1 million, and \$16.5 million in fiscal years 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. We intend to continue to make investments in research and development and related activities to maintain and enhance our product lines. We believe that our future success will depend on our ability to create products that directly address our customers' needs, are of high quality, and leverage the latest technological innovations. These products must also support current and future releases of popular operating systems platforms, development languages, databases, Internet standards, and enterprise software applications. We intend to maintain and improve our current product line and to timely develop or acquire new products. Our ability to achieve future revenue growth will depend in large part on the market acceptance of our current and future products.

Competition

Our market is intensely competitive and characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving standards and new product releases by our competitors that are marketed to compete directly with our products. Our competition comes in four principal forms:

Competition from current or future Business Intelligence software vendors such as Business Objects (acquired by SAP), Cognos (acquired by IBM), Information Builders and MicroStrategy, which offer Business Intelligence, Reporting and Performance Management products;

Competition from other large software vendors such as Microsoft, Oracle and SAP, to the extent that these vendors now or in the future, include reporting functionality with their applications or databases;

Competition from other software vendors and software development tool vendors; and

Competition from the IT departments of current or potential customers that may develop RIA internally, which may be cheaper and more customized than our products.

Most of our current and potential competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than we do. These competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements or devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sales of their products than we may. Also, most current and potential competitors have greater name recognition and the ability to leverage a significant installed customer base. These companies have released and can continue to release

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competing RIA or significantly increase the functionality of their existing reporting software products. We expect additional competition as other established and emerging companies enter the RIA market and new products and technologies are introduced.

Intellectual Property Rights

We rely primarily on a combination of copyright and trademark laws, trade secrets, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our proprietary technology. For example, we license our software pursuant to shrink/click-wrap or signed license agreements that impose certain restrictions on licensees

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ability to utilize the software. In addition, we take precautions to avoid disclosure of our intellectual property. These precautions include requiring those persons with access to our proprietary information to execute confidentiality agreements with us and by restricting access to our source code. We seek to protect our software, documentation, and other written materials under trade secret patent, copyright and trademark laws, which afford only limited protection. We also have a small number of issued and pending U.S. patents expiring at varying times ranging from 2015 to 2020. The expiration of any such patents would not have a material effect on our business.

Employees

As of December 31, 2007, we had 581 full-time employees, including 197 in sales and marketing, 159 in research and development, 123 in services and support, and 102 in general and administrative functions. None of our employees are represented by a collective bargaining agreement, nor have we experienced a work stoppage. We believe our employee relations are good. We also believe that our future success will depend in large part upon our continuing ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, sales, marketing, customer support and research and development personnel and, in particular, executive officers.

Actuate Executive Officers

Actuate's executive officers as of February 10, 2008 are as follows:

Name	Offices
Nicolas C. Nierenberg	Chairman of the Board and Chief Architect
Peter I. Cittadini	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
Daniel A. Gaudreau	Senior Vice President, Operations and Chief Financial Officer
Mark A. Coggins	Senior Vice President, Engineering
Ilene M. Vogt	Senior Vice President and General Manager, Enterprise Group
N. Nobby Akiha	Senior Vice President, Marketing
Stephen R. Fluin	Senior Vice President and General Manager, Performance Management Group
Thomas E. McKeever	General Counsel and Vice President, Corporate Development

Nicolas C. Nierenberg, 51, has been Chairman of the Board of Directors since he co-founded Actuate in November 1993 and became our Chief Architect in August 2000. Mr. Nierenberg was Chief Executive Officer of Actuate from November 1993 until August 2000 and President from November 1993 until October 1998. Prior to founding Actuate, from April 1993 to November 1993, Mr. Nierenberg worked as a consultant for Accel Partners, a venture capital firm, evaluating investment opportunities in the enterprise software market. Mr. Nierenberg co-founded Unify Corporation, which develops and markets relational database development tools. Mr. Nierenberg held a number of positions at Unify including, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, President, Vice President, Engineering and Chief Technical Officer. Mr. Nierenberg is currently a director for privately held companies AwarePoint, Inc., and Photoleap, Inc. and is a member of the board of trustees for The Burnham Institute, a non-profit organization.

Peter I. Cittadini, 52, has been Chief Executive Officer of Actuate since August 2000 and has been the President of Actuate since October 1998. Mr. Cittadini was also Actuate's Chief Operating Officer from October 1998 until August 2000 and served as Actuate's Executive Vice President

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from January 1995 to October 1998. From 1992 to 1995, Mr. Cittadini held a number of positions at Interleaf, Inc., an enterprise software publishing company, including Senior Vice President of Worldwide Operations responsible for worldwide sales, marketing, customer support and services. From 1985 to 1991, Mr. Cittadini held a number of positions at Oracle Corporation, including Vice President, Northeast Division.

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Daniel A. Gaudreau, 60, has been Senior Vice President, Operations and Chief Financial Officer since January 1999 and served as Vice President, Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer from February 1997 to January 1999. From January 1994 to February 1997, Mr. Gaudreau served as Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Plantronics, Inc., a publicly traded telephone headset manufacturing company, where he was responsible for all financial and administrative operations. From January 1990 to January 1994, Mr. Gaudreau was Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer at Ready Systems, an operating systems software company. Prior to that, Mr. Gaudreau spent two years at Apple Computer as the Controller of Fremont Manufacturing Operations, prior to which he spent 18 years at General Electric where he held various financial management positions.

Mark A. Coggins, 50, has been Senior Vice President, Engineering since October 2003. From May 2001 to April 2003, Mr. Coggins was Vice President, Engineering at Verisign, a publicly traded security software company. From January 1999 to April 2001, Mr. Coggins was Vice President, Products at ShortCycles, a CRM software company. Prior to that, Mr. Coggins held positions in engineering and marketing management at Netscape Communications, Interactive Development Environments and Hewlett Packard.

Ilene M. Vogt, 49, has been Senior Vice President and General Manager, Enterprise Group since January 2008 and served as Senior Vice President, Worldwide Operations, Senior Vice President and Vice President, North American Operations and Director, Western Region Sales. From July 1991 to February 1995, Ms. Vogt was a Sales Manager for Interleaf, Inc.

N. Nobby Akiha, 50, has been Senior Vice President, Marketing since June 2006 and served as Vice President of Marketing from August 2000. From August 1994 to July 2000, Mr. Akiha was Vice President, Marketing and Business Development at Inference Corporation. From October 1993 to July 1994, Mr. Akiha was a Senior Consultant at Regis McKenna, Inc. Prior to that, Mr. Akiha was Director of Marketing Communications at Interactive Development Environments and a Group Product Manager at Oracle Corporation.

Stephen R. Fluin, 53, has been Senior Vice President and General Manager, Performance Management Group since January 2008 and served as Vice President, Worldwide Operations, Performance Management from January 2007. Mr. Fluin has held a number of senior positions in the software industry over the past 20 years. Since 2002, Mr. Fluin has led the international division of Performancesoft, Inc.

Thomas E. McKeever, 40, has been General Counsel and Vice President, Corporate Development since May 2006. Mr. McKeever was formerly Senior Counsel at Sun Microsystems, Inc. and an associate in the law firms Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe, Bay Venture Counsel and Sedgwick Detert Moran & Arnold. Mr. McKeever also served as a law clerk to the Honorable Lawrence T. Lydick of the United States District Court for the Central District of California (Orange County).

Website Access to Actuate s Reports

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available free of charge through our Website at www.actuate.com as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

Investors should carefully consider the following risk factors and warnings before making an investment decision. The risks described below are not the only ones facing Actuate. Additional risks that we do not yet know of or that we currently think are immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, operating results or financial condition could be materially harmed. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment. Investors should also refer to the other information set forth in this Report on Form 10-K, including the financial statements and the notes thereto.

THE COMPANY'S OPERATING RESULTS MAY BE VOLATILE AND DIFFICULT TO PREDICT. IF IT FAILS TO MEET ITS ESTIMATES OF FUTURE OPERATING RESULTS OR IT FAILS TO MEET THE EXPECTATIONS OF PUBLIC MARKET ANALYSTS AND INVESTORS, THE MARKET PRICE OF ITS STOCK MAY DECREASE SIGNIFICANTLY.

The susceptibility of the Company's operating results to significant fluctuations makes any prediction, including the Company's estimates of future operating results, difficult. In addition, the Company believes that period-to-period comparisons of its operating results are not necessarily meaningful and investors should not rely on them as indications of the Company's future performance. The Company's operating results have in the past varied, and may in the future vary significantly due to factors such as the following:

Demand for its products;

The size and timing of significant orders for its products;

A slowdown or a decrease in spending on information technology by its current and/or prospective customers;

Competition from products that are directly competitive with its products;

Lost revenue from introduction or market acceptance of open source products that are directly competitive with its products;

The management, performance and expansion of its international operations;

Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;

Customers' desire to consolidate their purchases of RIA, Performance Management and Business Intelligence software to one or a very small number of vendors from which a customer has already purchased software;

General domestic and international economic and political conditions, including war, terrorism, and the threat of war or terrorism;

Sales cycles and sales performance of its indirect channel partners;

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Changes in the way it and its competitors price their respective products and services, including maintenance and transfer fees;

Continued successful relationships and the establishment of new relationships with OEMs;

Changes in its level of operating expenses and its ability to control costs;

The outcome or publicity surrounding any pending or threatened lawsuits;

Ability to make new products and product enhancements commercially available in a timely manner;

Ability to effectively launch new or enhanced products, including the timely education of the Company's sales, marketing and consulting personnel with respect to such new or enhanced products.;

Customers delaying purchasing decisions in anticipation of new products or product enhancements;

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Budgeting cycles of its customers;

Failure to successfully manage its acquisitions;

Defects in its products and other product quality problems;

Failure to successfully meet hiring needs including for qualified professional services employees and unexpected personnel changes;

Changes in the market segments and types of customers at which it focuses its sales and marketing efforts;

Changes in perpetual licensing models to term- or subscription-based models with respect to which license revenue is not fully recognizable at the time of initial sale; and

Changes in service models with respect to which consulting services are performed on a fixed-fee, rather than variable fee, basis;

Potential impairment and liquidity of auction rate securities.

Because the Company's software products are typically shipped shortly after orders are received, total revenues in any quarter are substantially dependent on orders booked and shipped throughout that quarter. Furthermore, several factors may require the Company, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, to defer recognition of license fee revenue for a significant period of time after entering into a license agreement, including:

Whether the license agreement includes both software products that are then currently available and software products or other enhancements that are still under development;

Whether the license agreement relates entirely or partly to software products that are currently not available;

Whether the license agreement requires the performance of services that may preclude revenue recognition until successful completion of such services;

Whether the license agreement includes acceptance criteria that may preclude revenue recognition prior to customer acceptance;

Whether the license agreement includes undelivered elements (including limited terms or durations) that may preclude revenue recognition prior to customer acceptance; and

Whether the license agreement includes extended payment terms that may delay revenue recognition until the payment becomes due.

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In addition, the Company may in the future experience fluctuations in its gross and operating margins due to changes in the mix of its domestic and international revenues, changes in the mix of its direct sales and indirect sales and changes in the mix of license revenues and service revenues, as well as changes in the mix among the indirect channels through which its products are offered.

A significant portion of the Company's total revenues in any given quarter is derived from existing customers. The Company's ability to achieve future revenue growth, if any, will be substantially dependent upon its ability to increase revenues from license fees and services from existing customers, to expand its customer base and to increase the average size of its orders. To the extent that such increases do not occur in a timely manner, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed.

The Company's expense levels and any plans for expansion are based in significant part on its expectations of future revenues and are relatively fixed in the short-term. If revenues fall below its expectations and it is unable to reduce its spending in response quickly, the Company's business, operating results, and financial condition could be harmed.

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The Company often implements changes to its license pricing structure for all of its products including increased prices and modified licensing parameters. If these changes are not accepted by the Company's current customers or future customers, its business, operating results, and financial condition could be harmed.

Based upon all of the factors described above, the Company has a limited ability to forecast the amount and mix of future revenues and expenses and it is likely that at some time, the Company's operating results will be below its estimates or the expectations of public market analysts and investors. In the event that operating results are below its estimates or other expectations, the price of the Company's common stock is likely to decline.

THE COMPANY HAS MADE, AND MAY IN THE FUTURE MAKE, ACQUISITIONS, WHICH INVOLVE NUMEROUS RISKS.

The Company's business is highly competitive, and as such, its growth is dependent upon market growth and its ability to enhance its existing products, introduce new products on a timely basis and expand its distribution channels and professional services organization. One of the ways the Company has addressed and will continue to address these issues is through acquisitions of other companies. On January 5, 2006, the Company purchased all of the outstanding capital stock of performancesoft.

Generally, acquisitions (including that of performancesoft) involve numerous risks, including the following:

The benefits of the acquisition not materializing as planned or not materializing within the time periods or to the extent anticipated;

The Company's ability to manage acquired entities' people and processes that are headquartered in separate geographical locations from the Company's headquarters;

The possibility that the Company will pay more than the value it derives from the acquisition;

Difficulties in integration of the operations, technologies, and products of the acquired companies;

The assumption of certain known and unknown liabilities of the acquired companies;

Difficulties in retaining key relationships with customers, partners and suppliers of the acquired company;

The risk of diverting management's attention from normal daily operations of the business;

The Company's ability to issue new releases of the acquired company's products on existing or other platforms;

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Negative impact to the Company's financial condition and results of operations and the potential write down of impaired goodwill and intangible assets resulting from combining the acquired company's financial condition and results of operations with its financial statements;

Risks of entering markets in which the Company has no or limited direct prior experience; and

The potential loss of key employees of the acquired company.

Mergers and acquisitions of high-technology companies are inherently risky, and the Company cannot be certain that any acquisition will be successful and will not materially harm the Company's business, operating results or financial condition.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CLAIMS AGAINST THE COMPANY CAN BE COSTLY AND COULD RESULT IN THE LOSS OF SIGNIFICANT RIGHTS.

Third parties may claim that the Company's current or future products infringe their intellectual property rights. The Company has been subject to infringement claims in the past and it expects that companies in the Business Intelligence, RIA or Performance Management software market will increasingly be subject to

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infringement claims as the number of products and/or competitors in its industry segment grows and the functionality of products in different industry segments overlaps. Any such claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming to defend, result in costly litigation and expenses, divert management's attention and resources, cause product shipment delays or require the Company to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Such royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. A successful claim of product infringement against the Company and its failure or inability to license the infringed or similar technology could materially harm the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

IF THE COMPANY FAILS TO GROW REVENUE FROM INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND EXPAND ITS INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS ITS BUSINESS WOULD BE SERIOUSLY HARMED.

The Company's total revenues derived from sales outside North America were 27%, 25% and 24% for the fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Its ability to achieve revenue growth in the future will depend in large part on its success in increasing revenues from international sales. The Company intends to continue to invest significant resources to expand its sales and support operations outside North America and to potentially enter additional international markets. In order to expand international sales, the Company must establish additional foreign operations, expand its international channel management and support organizations, hire additional personnel, recruit additional international resellers and increase the productivity of existing international resellers. The Company intends to continue to move from a focus on direct sales to a focus on indirect sales in certain of its international markets in 2008. If it is not successful in expanding international operations in a timely and cost-effective manner, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition could be materially harmed.

IF THE COMPANY DOES NOT SUCCESSFULLY EXPAND ITS DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS AND DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN RELATIONSHIPS WITH OEMs, ITS BUSINESS WOULD BE SERIOUSLY HARMED.

To date, the Company has sold its products principally through its direct sales force, as well as through indirect sales channels, such as its OEMs, resellers and systems integrators. The Company's revenues from license fees resulting from sales through indirect channel partners were approximately 28%, 37%, and 37% of total revenues from license fees for the fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company's ability to achieve significant revenue growth in the future will depend in large part on the success of its sales force in further establishing and maintaining relationships with indirect channel partners. In particular, a significant element of the Company's strategy is to embed its technology in products offered by OEMs for resale or as a hosted application to such OEMs' customers and end-users. The Company also intends to establish and expand its relationships with resellers and systems integrators so that such resellers and systems integrators will increasingly recommend its products to their clients. The Company's future success will depend on the ability of its indirect channel partners to sell and support its products. If the sales and implementation cycles of its indirect channel partners are lengthy or variable or its OEMs experience difficulties embedding its technology into their products or it fails to train the sales and customer support personnel of such indirect channel partners in a timely or effective fashion, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition would be materially harmed.

Although the Company is currently investing, and plans to continue to invest, significant resources to expand and develop relationships with OEMs, it has at times experienced and continues to experience difficulty in establishing and maintaining these relationships. If the Company is unable to successfully expand this distribution channel and secure license agreements with additional OEMs on commercially reasonable terms, including significant up-front payments of minimum license fees, and extend existing license agreements with existing OEMs on commercially reasonable terms, the Company's operating results would be adversely affected. Any inability by the Company to maintain existing or establish new relationships with indirect channel partners, including systems integrators and resellers, or, if such efforts are successful, a failure of the Company's revenues

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to increase correspondingly with expenses incurred in pursuing such relationships, would materially harm the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

THE COMPANY MAY NOT BE ABLE TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY AGAINST ITS CURRENT AND FUTURE COMPETITORS.

The Company's market is intensely competitive and characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving standards and product releases by the Company's competitors that are marketed to compete directly with the Company's products. The Company's competition comes in four principal forms:

Competition from current or future Business Intelligence software vendors such as Information Builders and MicroStrategy, each of which offers reporting products.

Competition from other large software vendors such as IBM, Microsoft, Oracle and SAP, to the extent they sell as separate products or include RIA and Performance Management functionality with their applications or databases;

Competition from other software vendors and software development tool vendors including providers of open-source software products; and

Competition from the IT departments of current or potential customers that may develop scalable Business Intelligence, Performance Management and RIA products internally, which may be cheaper and more customized than the Company's products.

Competition from BIRT. The Company expects that BIRT, which is free, may in the short term cannibalize some smaller sales of its RIA products.

Most of the Company's current and potential competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than it does. These competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements or devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sales of their products than the Company. Also, most current and potential competitors have greater name recognition and the ability to leverage a significant installed customer base. These companies have released and can continue to release competing Business Intelligence, Performance Management and RIA software products or significantly increase the functionality of their existing software products, either of which could result in a loss of market share for the Company. The Company expects additional competition as other established and emerging companies enter the Business Intelligence, Performance Management and Rich Internet Application software market and new products and technologies are introduced. Increased competition could result in price reductions, fewer customer orders, reduced gross margins, longer sales cycles and loss of market share, any of which would harm the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Current and potential competitors may make strategic acquisitions or establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties, thereby increasing their ability to address the needs of the Company's prospective customers. Also, the Company's current or future channel partners may have established in the past, or may in the future, establish cooperative relationships with the Company's current or potential competitors, thereby limiting the Company's ability to sell its products through particular distribution channels. It is possible that new competitors or alliances among current and new competitors may emerge and rapidly gain significant market share. Such competition could reduce the Company's revenues from license fees and services from new or existing customers on terms favorable to us. If the Company is unable to compete successfully against current and future competitors, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition would be materially harmed.

IF THE MARKET FOR RIA AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE DOES NOT GROW AS THE COMPANY EXPECTS, ITS BUSINESS WOULD BE SERIOUSLY HARMED.

The market for RIA and Performance Management software products is still emerging and the Company cannot be certain that such market will continue to grow or that, even if the market does grow, businesses will purchase the Company's products. If the market for RIA and Performance Management software products fails

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to grow or grows more slowly than the Company expects, its business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed. To date, all of the Company's revenues have been derived from licenses for its RIA and software and Performance Management related products and services, and it expects this to continue for the foreseeable future. The Company has spent, and intends to continue to spend, considerable resources educating potential customers and indirect channel partners about RIA and Performance Management software and its products. However, if such expenditures do not enable its products to achieve any significant degree of market acceptance, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition would be materially harmed.

BECAUSE THE SALES CYCLES OF THE COMPANY'S PRODUCTS ARE LENGTHY AND VARIABLE, ITS QUARTERLY RESULTS MAY FLUCTUATE.

The purchase of the Company's products by its end-user customers for deployment within the customer's organization typically involves a significant commitment of capital and other resources, and is therefore subject to delays that are beyond the Company's control. These delays can arise from a customer's internal procedures to approve large capital expenditures, budgetary constraints, the testing and acceptance of new technologies that affect key operations and general economic and political events. The sales cycle for initial orders and larger follow-on orders for the Company's products can be lengthy and variable. Additionally, sales cycles for sales of the Company's products to OEMs tend to be longer, ranging from 6 to 24 months or more, and may involve convincing the OEMs' entire organization that the Company's products are the appropriate software for their applications. This time period does not include the sales and implementation cycles of such OEMs' own products, which can be longer than the Company's sales and implementation cycles. Certain of the Company's customers have in the past, or may in the future, experience difficulty completing the initial implementation of Actuate's products. Any difficulties or delays in the initial implementation by the Company's end-user customers or indirect channel partners could cause such customers to reject the Company's software or lead to the delay or non-receipt of future orders for the large-scale deployment of its products, in which case the Company's business, operating results and financial condition would be materially harmed.

ADVANCES IN HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY MAY CAUSE OUR SOFTWARE REVENUE TO DECLINE.

In the past, the Company has licensed software for a certain number of processors or CPUs to many of its customers. Advances in hardware technology, including, but not limited to, greater CPU clock speeds, multiple-core processors and virtualization, have afforded software performance gains to some customers, causing them to defer additional software purchases from the Company. The occurrence of any of these events, and other future advances, could seriously harm the Company's business, operating results and financial condition. Use of the Company's software on more advanced hardware than the hardware on which the software was originally installed, without payment of a transfer fee is prohibited by the terms of applicable license agreements or Company policies. The Company intends to require compliance with such terms. As a result of its enforcement efforts, customers may defer or cease purchasing additional software or maintenance and support. The occurrence of any of these events could materially harm the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

IF THE COMPANY IS UNABLE TO FAVORABLY ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING, IN FUTURE PERIODS, OR IF THE COMPANY'S INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ARE UNABLE TO PROVIDE AN UNQUALIFIED ATTESTATION REPORT ON SUCH ASSESSMENT, THE COMPANY'S STOCK PRICE COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Section 404), the Company's management is required to report on, and its independent auditors are required to attest to, the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting on an ongoing basis. The Company's assessment, testing and evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting are ongoing. Management

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assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, and this assessment identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting related to our income tax provision. Specifically, we did not maintain effective controls over the review of the income tax provision calculation by someone other than the preparer. The Company plans to remediate the aforementioned material weakness by ensuring a detailed review of the supporting tax schedules by someone other than the preparer. This material weakness is disclosed in Item 9A of this report. The Company cannot predict the outcome of its testing in future periods. If in future periods the Company concludes that its internal control over financial reporting is not effective, it may be required to change its internal control over financial reporting to remediate deficiencies, and investors may lose confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, causing the Company's stock price to decline significantly.

SECTION 404 AND RECENTLY ENACTED REGULATORY CHANGES HAVE CAUSED THE COMPANY TO INCUR INCREASED COSTS AND OPERATING EXPENSES AND MAY MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE COMPANY TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN QUALIFIED OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and recently enacted rules of the SEC and Nasdaq have caused the Company to incur significant increased costs. In particular, the rules governing the standards that must be met for management to assess its internal controls over financial reporting under Section 404 are complex, and require significant documentation, testing and possible remediation. This ongoing process of reviewing, documenting and testing the Company's internal controls over financial reporting has resulted in, and will likely continue to result in, a significant strain on the Company's management, information systems and resources. Furthermore, achieving and maintaining compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley and other new rules and regulations has and will continue to require the Company to hire additional personnel and to use additional outside legal, accounting and advisory services.

Any acquisitions made by the Company will also put a significant strain on its management, information systems and resources. In addition, any expansion of the Company's international operations will lead to increased financial and administrative demands associated with managing its international operations and managing an increasing number of relationships with foreign partners and customers and expanded treasury functions to manage foreign currency risks, all of which will require implementation of any changes necessary to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting.

Any failure to satisfy the new rules could make it more difficult for the Company to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and it may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. Alternatively, the Company may determine that it should reduce its director and officer liability insurance policy limits. The impact of any of these events could also make it more difficult for the Company to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on its Board of Directors, or as executive officers.

IF THE COMPANY DOES NOT RESPOND TO RAPID TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES, ITS PRODUCTS COULD BECOME OBSOLETE.

The market for the Company's products is characterized by rapid technological changes, frequent new product introductions and enhancements, changing customer demands, and evolving industry standards. Any of these factors can render existing products obsolete and unmarketable. The Company believes that its future success will depend in large part on its ability to support current and future releases of popular operating systems and computer programming languages, databases and software applications, to timely develop new products that achieve market acceptance and to meet an expanding range of customer requirements. If the announcement or introduction of new products by the Company or its competitors or any change in industry standards causes customers to defer or cancel purchases of existing products, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed.

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As a result of the complexities inherent in RIA and Performance Management software, major new products and product enhancements can require long development and testing periods. In addition, customers may delay their purchasing decisions in anticipation of the general availability of new or enhanced versions of the Company's products. As a result, significant delays in the general availability of such new releases or significant problems in the installation or implementation of such new releases could harm the Company's business, operating results and financial condition. If the Company fails to successfully develop, on a timely and cost effective basis, product enhancements or new products that respond to technological change, evolving industry standards or customer requirements or such new products and product enhancements fail to achieve market acceptance, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed.

IF THE COMPANY DOES NOT RELEASE NEW PRODUCTS AND ENHANCEMENTS TO EXISTING PRODUCTS IN A TIMELY MANNER OR IF SUCH NEW PRODUCTS AND ENHANCEMENTS, INCLUDING THE COMPANY'S OPEN SOURCE PROJECT, FAIL TO ACHIEVE MARKET ACCEPTANCE, THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS COULD BE SERIOUSLY HARMED.

The Company believes that its future success will depend in large part on the success of new products and enhancements to its products that it makes generally available. Prior to the release of any new products or enhancements, the products must undergo a long development and testing period. To date, the development and testing of new products and enhancements have taken longer than expected. In the event the development and testing of new products and enhancements continue to take longer than expected, the release of new products and enhancements will be delayed. If the Company fails to release new products and enhancements in a timely manner, its business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed. In addition, if such new products and enhancements do not achieve market acceptance, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed.

The Company has developed a BIRT open source code project as part of the Eclipse open source code foundation. The Company hopes that BIRT and a commercialized version of BIRT will be widely adopted by Java developers and will result in such developers recommending to their companies that they license the Company's commercially available products. If BIRT does not achieve market acceptance and result in promoting sales of commercially available products, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition may be harmed.

THE SUCCESS OF THE COMPANY'S OPEN-SOURCE BIRT INITIATIVE IS DEPENDENT ON BUILDING A DEVELOPER COMMUNITY AROUND BIRT.

The success of the Company's BIRT initiative is dependent on the open source contributions of third-party programmers and corporations, and if they cease to make these contributions to the Eclipse open source project, the BIRT project, or the general open source movement, the Company's BIRT product strategy could be adversely affected. If key members, or a significant percentage, of this group of developers or corporations decides to cease development of Eclipse, BIRT or other open source applications, the Company would have to either rely on another party (or parties) to develop these technologies, develop them itself or adapt its open source product strategy accordingly. This could increase the Company's development expenses, delay its product releases and upgrades or adversely impact customer acceptance of open source offerings.

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THE COMPANY'S INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT RISKS.

A substantial portion of the Company's revenues is derived from international sales. International operations are subject to a number of risks, any of which could harm the Company's business, operating results and financial conditions. These risks include the following:

Economic and political instability, including war and terrorism or the threat of war and terrorism;

Difficulty of managing an organization spread across many countries;

Multiple and conflicting tax laws and regulations;

Costs of localizing products for foreign countries;

Difficulty in hiring employees and difficulties and high costs associated with terminating employees and restructuring operations in foreign countries;

Trade laws and business practices favoring local competition;

Dependence on local vendors;

Increasing dependence on resellers in certain geographies;

Compliance with multiple, conflicting and changing government laws and regulations;

Weaker intellectual property protection in foreign countries and potential loss of proprietary information due to piracy or misappropriation;

Longer sales cycles;

Import and export restrictions and tariffs;

Difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;

The significant presence of some of our competitors in certain international markets;

Greater difficulty or delay in accounts receivable collection; and

Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

The Company believes that, over time, an increasing portion of its revenues and costs will be denominated in foreign currencies. To the extent such denomination in foreign currencies does occur, gains and losses on the conversion to U.S. dollars of accounts receivable, accounts payable and other monetary assets and liabilities arising from international operations may contribute to fluctuations in the Company's results of operations. Although the Company may in the future decide to undertake foreign exchange hedging transactions to cover a portion of its foreign currency transaction exposure, it currently does not attempt to cover any foreign currency exposure. If it is not effective in any future foreign exchange hedging transactions in which it engages, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition could be materially harmed.

THE COMPANY'S EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CERTAIN KEY PERSONNEL ARE CRITICAL TO ITS BUSINESS AND IT MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RECRUIT AND RETAIN THE PERSONNEL IT NEEDS.

The Company's future success depends upon the continued service of its executive officers and other key engineering, sales, marketing and customer support personnel. None of its officers or key employees is bound by an employment agreement for any specific term. If the Company loses the service of one or more of its key employees, or if one or more of its executive officers or key employees decide to join a competitor or otherwise compete directly or indirectly with it, this could have a significant adverse effect on the Company's business.

In addition, because experienced personnel in the Company's industry are in high demand and competition for their talents is intense, the Company has relied on its ability to grant stock options as one mechanism for

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recruiting and retaining this highly skilled talent. Accounting regulations that have recently taken effect require the expensing of stock options, which will impair the Company's future ability to provide these incentives without incurring significant compensation costs. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to successfully attract and retain key personnel in the future.

CHANGES IN, OR INTERPRETATIONS OF, ACCOUNTING RULES AND REGULATIONS COULD RESULT IN UNFAVORABLE ACCOUNTING CHARGES.

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These principles are subject to interpretation by the SEC and various bodies formed to interpret and create appropriate accounting policies. A change in these policies can have a significant effect on the Company's reported results and may even retroactively affect previously reported transactions. The Company's accounting policies that recently have been or may be affected by changes in the accounting rules are as follows:

Software revenue recognition;

Accounting for income taxes;

Accounting for business combinations and related goodwill; and

Accounting for stock issued to employees.

THE COMPANY MAY BE UNABLE TO SUSTAIN OR INCREASE ITS PROFITABILITY.

While the Company was profitable in its last four fiscal years, it incurred net losses during fiscal year 2003 and 2002. Its ability to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis will be affected by changes in its business. It expects its operating expenses to increase as its business grows, and it anticipates that it will make investments in its business. Therefore, the Company's results of operations will be harmed if its revenues do not increase at a rate equal to or greater than increases in its expenses or are insufficient for it to sustain profitability.

IF THE COMPANY OVERESTIMATES REVENUES, IT MAY BE UNABLE TO REDUCE ITS EXPENSES TO AVOID OR MINIMIZE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON ITS RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The Company's revenues are difficult to forecast and are likely to fluctuate significantly from period to period. The Company bases its operating expense budgets on expected revenue trends. The Company's estimates of sales trends may not correlate with actual revenues in a particular quarter or over a longer period of time. Variations in the rate and timing of conversion of the Company's sales prospects into actual licensing revenues could cause it to plan or budget inaccurately and those variations could adversely affect the Company's financial results. In particular, delays, reductions in amount or cancellation of customers' purchases would adversely affect the overall level and timing of the Company's revenues and its business, results of operations and financial condition could be harmed. In addition, many of its expenses, such as office and equipment leases and certain personnel costs, are relatively fixed. It may be unable to adjust spending quickly enough to offset any unexpected revenue shortfall. Accordingly, any shortfall in revenue may cause a material variation in operating results in any period.

IF THE COMPANY'S PRODUCTS CONTAIN MATERIAL DEFECTS, ITS REVENUES MAY DECLINE.

Software products as complex as those offered by the Company often contain errors or defects, particularly when first introduced, when new versions or enhancements are released and when configured to individual customer computing systems. The Company currently has known errors and defects in its products. Despite testing conducted by the Company, if additional defects and errors are found in current versions, new versions or

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enhancements of its products after commencement of commercial shipment, this could result in the loss of revenues or a delay in market acceptance or an increase in the rate of return of the Company's products. The occurrence of any of these events could materially harm the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

THE COMPANY MAY BE SUBJECT TO PRODUCT LIABILITY CLAIMS.

Although license agreements with its customers typically contain provisions designed to limit the Company's exposure to potential product liability claims, it is possible that such limitation of liability provisions may not be effective as a result of existing or future laws or unfavorable judicial decisions. The sale and support of the Company's products may entail the risk of such claims, which are likely to be substantial in light of the use of its products in business-critical applications. A product liability claim brought against the Company could materially harm its business, operating results and financial condition.

THE PROTECTION OF OUR PROPRIETARY RIGHTS MAY BE INADEQUATE.

The Company has a small number of issued and pending U.S. patents expiring at varying times ranging from 2015 to 2020. The Company relies primarily on a combination of copyright and trademark laws, trade secrets, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect its proprietary technology. For example, the Company licenses its software pursuant to shrink- or click-wrap or signed license agreements that impose certain restrictions on licensees' ability to utilize the software. In addition, the Company seeks to avoid disclosure of its intellectual property, including by requiring those persons with access to its proprietary information to execute confidentiality agreements with the Company and by restricting access to its source code. The Company takes precautions to protect our software, certain documentation, and other written materials under trade secret and copyright laws, which afford only limited protection.

Despite the Company's efforts to protect its proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of its products or to obtain and use information that the Company regards as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of the Company's products is difficult, and while it is unable to determine the extent to which piracy of its software products exists, software piracy can be expected to be a persistent problem. In addition, the laws of many countries do not protect the Company's proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of the United States. If the Company's means of protecting its proprietary rights is not adequate or its competitors independently develop similar technology, the Company's business could be materially harmed.

THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK PRICE MAY BE VOLATILE, WHICH COULD RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL LOSSES FOR STOCKHOLDERS.

The market price of shares of the Company's common stock has been and is likely to continue to be highly volatile and may be significantly affected by factors such as the following:

Actual or anticipated fluctuations in its operating results;

Changes in the economic and political conditions in the United States and abroad;

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Terrorist attacks, war or the threat of terrorist attacks and war;

The announcement of mergers or acquisitions by the Company or its competitors;

Developments in ongoing or threatened litigation;

Announcements of technological innovations;

Failure to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;

New products, including open source products, or new contracts announced by it or its competitors;

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Developments with respect to copyrights or proprietary rights;

Price and volume fluctuations in the stock market;

Changes in corporate purchasing of RIA and Performance Management software;

Adoption of new accounting standards affecting the software industry; and

Changes in financial estimates by securities analysts.

In addition, following periods of volatility in the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against such companies. If the Company is involved in such litigation, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources and could materially harm the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

CHANGES IN TAX RATES OR NEGATIVE TAX RULINGS COULD ADVERSELY IMPACT THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The Company is taxable principally in the United States and certain jurisdictions in Europe and Asia/Pacific. All of these jurisdictions have in the past and may in the future make changes to their corporate income tax rates and other income tax laws, which could increase the Company's future income tax provision. While the Company believes that all material income tax liabilities are reflected properly in its balance sheet, it has no assurance that it will prevail in all cases in the event the taxing authorities disagree with its interpretations of the tax law. Future levels of research and development spending, and employment of a required minimum of employees in Switzerland, will impact the Company's entitlement to related tax credits, which generally lower its effective income tax rate. Future effective income tax rates could be adversely affected if earnings are lower than anticipated in jurisdictions where the Company has statutory tax rates lower than in the United States.

CERTAIN OF THE COMPANY'S CHARTER PROVISIONS AND DELAWARE LAW MAY PREVENT OR DETER A CHANGE IN CONTROL OF ACTUATE.

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation, as amended and restated (the "Certificate of Incorporation"), and Bylaws, as amended and restated ("Bylaws"), contain certain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company or unsolicited acquisition proposals that a stockholder might consider favorable, including provisions authorizing the issuance of blank check preferred stock and eliminating the ability of stockholders to act by written consent. In addition, certain provisions of Delaware law and the Company's stock option plans may also have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control or unsolicited acquisition proposals. The anti-takeover effect of these provisions may also have an adverse effect on the public trading price of the Company's common stock.

IF THE RECENT WORSENING OF CREDIT MARKET CONDITIONS CONTINUES OR INCREASES, IT COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE IMPACT ON OUR INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO.

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Recent U.S. sub-prime mortgage defaults have had a significant impact across various sectors of the financial markets, causing global credit and liquidity issues. The short-term funding markets experienced credit issues during the first quarter of fiscal 2008. This led to liquidity disruption in asset-backed commercial paper and failed auctions in the auction rate market. If the global credit market continues to deteriorate, our investment portfolio may be impacted and we could determine that some of our investments are impaired. This could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our investment portfolio includes auction rate securities, which are investments with contractual maturities. They are usually found in the form of municipal bonds, a pool of student loans or collateralized debt obligations whose interest rates are subject to reset through an auction process. At the end of each reset period, investors can

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sell or continue to hold the securities at par. The auction rate securities held by us are primarily backed by highly rated municipal issuers. As of December 31, 2007, we had \$14.6 million invested in auction-rate securities.

These auction rate securities were scheduled to reset subsequent to December 31, 2007. As of March 14, 2008, all of our auction rate securities have experienced failed auctions. These failures are not believed to be a credit issue, but rather caused by a lack of liquidity. Under the contractual terms, the issuer is often obligated to pay penalty rates should an auction fail. These funds are not expected to be accessible until one of the following occurs: a successful auction occurs, the issuer redeems the issue, a buyer is found outside of the auction process or the underlying securities have matured. As of March 14, 2008, we had \$16.5 million invested in auction-rate securities.

We determined that no other-than-temporary impairment losses existed as of December 31, 2007 as all holdings had successful auctions subsequent to December 31, 2007. However, if the issuer of the auction rate securities is unable to successfully close future auctions or does not redeem the auction rate securities, we may be required to adjust the carrying value of the auction rate securities and record other-than-temporary impairment charges in future periods, which could materially affect our results of operations and financial condition.

If we need to access the funds associated with auction rate securities but are unable to do so, our operations and financial condition could be materially harmed.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Actuate's properties consist of leased facilities for sales and marketing, research and development, services and support and administrative personnel. Actuate's headquarters facilities consist of approximately 83,000 square feet of office space in the Bridgepointe Campus in San Mateo, California. The lease on these headquarter facilities will expire in July 2012. Actuate also leases an additional 124,000 square feet in two facilities in South San Francisco, California. The lease on these additional facilities will expire in February 2008 and April 2011 and 50,000 square feet in one of these facilities are being subleased. Actuate also leases office facilities in various locations in the United States and abroad. All facilities are leased under operating leases.

As a result of the Company's California facilities being located near major earthquake fault lines, in the event of an earthquake its business, financial condition and operating results could be seriously harmed. In addition, California has in the past experienced energy power shortages. If future power shortages result in numerous or prolonged brownouts or blackouts, the Company's business, financial condition and operating results could be seriously harmed.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are engaged in certain legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Although there can be no assurance as to the outcome of such litigation, we believe we have adequate legal defenses and we believe that the ultimate outcome of any of these actions will not have a material

effect on our financial position 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 is traded on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol ACTU and has been traded on Nasdaq since Actuate's initial public offering in 1998. The following table sets forth the high and low closing sales prices of our common stock during the last two fiscal years:

	High	Low
First Quarter of Fiscal 2006	\$ 4.25	\$ 3.16
Second Quarter of Fiscal 2006	\$ 4.75	\$ 3.74
Third Quarter of Fiscal 2006	\$ 4.42	\$ 3.48
Fourth Quarter of Fiscal 2006	\$ 5.95	\$ 4.50
First Quarter of Fiscal 2007	\$ 5.80	\$ 4.89
Second Quarter of Fiscal 2007	\$ 6.79	\$ 5.28
Third Quarter of Fiscal 2007	\$ 7.09	\$ 5.92
Fourth Quarter of Fiscal 2007	\$ 8.79	\$ 6.51

According to the records of our transfer agent, as of January 31, 2008, Actuate had 110 stockholders of record (which number does not include the number of stockholders whose shares are held by a brokerage house or clearing agency, but does include, as one record holder each such brokerage house or clearing agency). We believe we had approximately 10,300 beneficial owners of our common stock. On January 31, 2008, the closing price of our common stock was \$5.70 per share.

We have never paid a cash dividend on our common stock and do not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

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Performance Graph

The following shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any of our other filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended or the Exchange Act.

The following graphs compare:

- I. The cumulative total stockholder return on the common stock of the Company from December 31, 2002 (the last trading day before the beginning of the Company's fifth preceding fiscal year) to December 31, 2007 (the last trading day of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007) with the cumulative total return of (i) the Total Return Index for The Nasdaq Stock Market (U.S. Companies) (the Nasdaq Index) and (ii) the RDG Software Composite Index (the RDG Software Index). This graph assumes the investment of \$100 on December 31, 2002 in the common stock of the Company, the Nasdaq Index and the RDG Software Index.

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- II. The cumulative total stockholder return on the common stock of the Company from December 31, 2006 to December 31, 2007 with the cumulative total return of (i) the Total Return Index for the Nasdaq Index and (ii) the RDG Software Index. This graph assumes the investment of \$100 on January 1, 2007 in the class A common stock of the Company, the Nasdaq Index and the RDG Software Index.

The comparisons in the graphs above are based on historical data and are not indicative of, nor intended to forecast, future performance of our common stock.

Table of Contents**Purchases of Equity Securities**

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program
October 1, 2007 - October 30, 2007				
November 1, 2007 - November 30, 2007	773,368	\$ 8.07	773,368	
December 1, 2007 - December 31, 2007				
Total	773,368		773,368	

On October 24, 2007, our Board of Directors authorized an acceleration of our existing stock repurchase program. As of October 24, 2007, the Company is authorized to repurchase shares in an amount not to exceed \$6.3 million per quarter, and the cumulative amount not to exceed \$50.0 million over a two year period. On February 4, 2008, our Board of Directors authorized a further acceleration of our existing stock repurchase program which allowed for the repurchase of approximately \$10.0 million of shares in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. From the end of fiscal year 2007 through February 29, 2008, the Company has repurchased a total of 2.0 million shares for a total of approximately \$10.0 million in the open market under this stock repurchase plan.

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

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto that are included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and the consolidated balance sheets data at December 31, 2007 and 2006 are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 and the consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 are derived from audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this Form 10-K. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of results to be anticipated in the future.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statement of Income Data:					
Revenues:					
License fees	\$ 53,216	\$ 46,919	\$ 36,939	\$ 42,703	\$ 47,598
Services	87,410	81,650	69,462	61,954	56,857
Total revenues	140,626	128,569	106,401	104,657	104,455
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of license fees	1,997	2,095	2,294	3,417	3,140
Cost of services	24,927	27,914	23,723	24,763	23,648
Sales and marketing	55,312	49,009	37,070	41,296	45,769
Research and development	21,826	21,055	16,533	19,847	18,732
General and administrative	17,784	16,026	13,115	10,856	12,220
Amortization of other intangibles	948	948	487	1,110	2,021
Purchased in-process research and development		900			600
Restructuring charges	1,686	16	665	2,006	
Total costs and expenses	124,480	117,963	93,887	103,295	106,130
Income (loss) from operations	16,146	10,606	12,514	1,362	(1,675)
Interest and other income, net	3,155	2,217	1,436	822	720
Income (loss) before income taxes	19,301	12,823	13,950	2,184	(955)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(863)	(974)	2,359	886	3,542
Net income (loss)	\$ 20,164	\$ 13,797	\$ 11,591	\$ 1,298	\$ (4,497)
Basic net income (loss) per share (1)	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.07)
Shares used in basic net income (loss) per share calculation (1)	60,838	60,375	61,057	61,577	60,766
Diluted net income (loss) per share (1)	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.07)
Shares used in diluted net income (loss) per share calculation (1)	68,722	66,814	63,269	65,202	60,766

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	2007	2006	December 31, 2005 (in thousands)	2004	2003
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 68,415	\$ 60,079	\$ 54,397	\$ 47,273	\$ 45,439
Working capital	54,045	37,298	38,889	30,362	27,085
Total assets	169,908	147,589	111,581	105,455	101,406
Long-term liabilities, less current portion	10,712	10,532	10,996	14,325	15,453
Stockholders' equity	100,973	77,810	55,368	46,945	45,181

- (1) See Note 1 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for an explanation of the method used to determine the number of shares used in computing net income (loss) per share.

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

Overview

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with the other sections of this annual report on Form 10-K, including Business, Selected Financial Data, and Financial Statements and Supplementary Data , as well as the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. This MD&A contains a number of forward-looking statements, all of which are based on our current expectations, beliefs and strategies and could be affected by the uncertainties and risk factors described throughout this filing and particularly in the Risk Factors section.

Our actual results may differ materially from those indicated in such forward-looking statements. See Risk Factors and Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements in this Report on Form 10-K and the risks discussed in other reports we have furnished or filed from time to time with the SEC.

Our Business

General

Actuate was incorporated in November 1993 in the State of California and reincorporated in the State of Delaware in July 1998. We are the leader in delivering RIA Without Limits . Actuate's portfolio of products enable organizations to develop applications that optimize corporate performance. Reporting applications built on Actuate 9 open source-based platform provide all stakeholders inside and outside the firewall, including employees, customers, and partners with information that they can access and understand to maximize revenue, cut costs, improve customer satisfaction, streamline operations, create competitive advantage and make better decisions. Our goal is to ensure that all users can adopt decision-making information into their day-to-day activities, opening up new avenues for improving corporate performance. Actuate's Performancesoft Suite helps organizations drive strategy at all levels, improve decision making, and ensure better operational performance and execution.

Business Model

We began shipping our first product in January 1996. We sell software products through two primary means: (i) directly to end-user customers through our direct sales force and (ii) through indirect channel partners such as OEMs, resellers and system integrators. OEMs generally integrate our products with their applications and either provide hosting services or resell them with their products. Our other indirect channel partners resell our products to end-user customers. Our revenues are derived from license fees for software products and fees for services relating to such products, including software maintenance and support, consulting and training.

Fiscal Year 2007

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Our total revenues for fiscal year 2007 were \$140.6 million, which were 9% higher than our prior fiscal year revenues of \$128.6 million. License revenues increased by 13% from \$46.9 million in fiscal year 2006 to \$53.2 million in fiscal year 2007. We also experienced continued growth in our services revenues, which increased by approximately 7% from \$81.7 million in fiscal year 2006 to \$87.4 million in fiscal year 2007. The growth in services revenue was driven by a growth in maintenance and support, while consulting revenues decreased by approximately 13% as compared to fiscal year 2006. International software sales were another key driver behind our positive growth in fiscal year 2007 which increased by 31% over fiscal year 2006. This increase was primarily concentrated in Europe.

Our operating margin increased from \$10.6 million or 8% of total revenues in fiscal year 2006 to \$16.1 million, or 11% of total revenues in fiscal year 2007. Net margin increased from \$13.8 million or 11% of total

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revenues, in fiscal year 2006 to \$20.1 million, or 14% of total revenues in fiscal year 2007. These increases in our operating and net margins were primarily due to increases in revenues described above.

Fiscal Year 2008

A significant portion of our revenues have historically been derived from customers in the financial services industry. The Company expects that it will continue to derive a significant portion of its revenues from these financial services customers for the foreseeable future. Unfavorable economic conditions in late fiscal 2007 have adversely impacted the financial services industry. If this trend continues into 2008, it will likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. We currently anticipate that our total revenues in fiscal year 2008 will remain relatively consistent with those levels experienced in fiscal year 2007 while fiscal year 2008 license revenues may decrease by as much as 10% from fiscal year 2007 levels.

During fiscal year 2008, we expect three additional trends to have significant impact on results of our operations. We currently believe that corporate IT budgets will grow only modestly if at all in the fiscal year 2008 particularly among Financial Services companies in the United States. Second, corporations are reluctant to buy software from new vendors and we continue to witness corporations consolidating their Business Intelligence, RIA and Performance Management software purchases into fewer suppliers. Finally, we expect to experience vigorous competition in the RIA market. Several of our competitors have released products that are marketed to be directly competitive with our RIA offerings. The existence of these competitive products may require additional sales and marketing efforts to differentiate our products, which could result in extended sales cycles. We believe that competition in the RIA market will be vigorous in the near future.

For fiscal year 2008, we will continue to pursue the strategic initiatives to improve revenue growth that we began introducing in fiscal year 2004 as well as an initiative related to Performance Management, which we introduced in fiscal 2007. These initiatives are as follows:

Selling to IT Management We are re-focusing our sales efforts on selling our products to IT managers who we believe generally recognize the technical advantages of our products. We hope this initiative will result in increased license revenue in the short term.

Solution Selling to Line-of-Business Management We are creating Performance Management applications and software solutions to market to line-of-business managers. These offerings are in the areas of performance management and customer self service reporting. We hope these initiatives will result in increased license revenue over the medium-to-long term.

Investing in BIRT We are continuing to make a significant investment in creating a new open source business intelligence and reporting tool, known as BIRT. We hope that BIRT will eventually become widely adopted by Java developers and will create demand for our other commercially available products. The BIRT project is a long-term initiative.

Selling to Global 9000 Corporations in the Financial Services Sector We are continuing to focus on selling our products to Global 9000 financial services companies in an effort to increase our substantive market share in this sector. We anticipate negative impact of the ongoing credit crunch on the Financial Services sector in 2008. However, we believe that once the short term issues in Financial Services are resolved, the industry will once again lead in the adoption of RIA both inside and outside the firewall.

Delivering a Highly Differentiated Performance Management Offering We intend to combine Actuate Performancesoft Performance Management applications and Actuate's RIA-ready information platform to provide capabilities for distributing accountability

throughout the enterprise.

Recent U.S. sub-prime mortgage defaults have had a significant impact across various sectors of the financial markets, causing global credit and liquidity issues. The short-term funding markets experienced credit issues during the first quarter of fiscal 2008. This led to liquidity disruption in asset-backed commercial paper

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and failed auctions in the auction rate market. If the global credit market continues to deteriorate, our investment portfolio may be impacted and we could determine that some of our investments are impaired. This could materially adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Our investment portfolio includes auction rate securities, which are investments with contractual maturities. They are usually found in the form of municipal bonds, a pool of student loans or collateralized debt obligations whose interest rates are subject to reset through an auction process. At the end of each reset period, investors can sell or continue to hold the securities at par. The auction rate securities held by us are primarily backed by highly rated municipal issuers. As of December 31, 2007, we had \$14.6 million invested in auction-rate securities.

These auction rate securities were scheduled to reset subsequent to December 31, 2007. As of March 14, 2008, all of our auction rate securities have failed auctions. These failures are not believed to be a credit issue, but rather caused by a lack of liquidity. Under the contractual terms, the issuer is often obligated to pay penalty rates should an auction fail. In the event we need to access the funds associated with failed auctions, they are not expected to be accessible until one of the following occurs: a successful auction occurs, the issuer redeems the issue, a buyer is found outside of the auction process or the underlying securities have matured. As of March 14, 2008, we had \$16.5 million invested in auction-rate securities.

We determined that no other-than-temporary impairment losses existed as of December 31, 2007 as all holdings had successful auctions subsequent to December 31, 2007. However, if the issuer of the auction rate securities is unable to successfully close future auctions or does not redeem the auction rate securities, we may be required to adjust the carrying value of the auction rate securities and record other-than-temporary impairment charges in future periods, which could materially affect our results of operations and financial condition.

As of December 31, 2007, our workforce remained at approximately the same level as the prior year at 581 full-time employees including 197 in sales and marketing, 159 in research and development, 123 in services and support, and 102 in general and administrative functions.

During the first half of fiscal year 2007, we evaluated the consolidation of our facilities as a result of the performance soft acquisition and determined that a \$297,000 facility-related restructuring charge was required. This charge was directly related to the consolidation of our three offices located in United Kingdom into one office and was accounted for in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities* .

During the second half of fiscal year 2007, we recorded a restructuring charge related to the relocation of our headquarters facility from South San Francisco to San Mateo, California and the closure of our service facility in Iselin, New Jersey. These charges were primarily comprised of rent and operating expenses through the end of the lease term for the South San Francisco facility, disposal of fixed assets and leasehold improvements considered abandoned, and relocation costs to the new facility. We also recorded restructuring charges for rent and operating expenses for the Iselin, New Jersey facility. As a result of this relocation and the closure of our services facility, we recorded a total restructuring charge of \$1.4 million in the second half of fiscal year 2007 in accordance with SFAS 146.

We have a limited ability to forecast future revenues and expenses, thus the prediction of future operating results is difficult. In addition, historical growth rates in our revenues and earnings should not be considered indicative of future revenue or earnings growth rates or operating results. There can be no assurance that any of our business strategies will be successful or that we will be able to achieve and maintain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. It is possible that in some future quarter our operating results will be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors, and in such event the price of our common stock could decline.

Table of Contents**Acquisitions**

On January 5, 2006, the Company acquired all of the outstanding stock of performancesoft, Inc. The acquisition principally consisted of an initial cash purchase price of \$15.3 million and additional contingent cash consideration of up to \$13.5 million based on the achievement of certain revenue and operating margin targets for fiscal year 2006. Due to the fact that the contingent consideration was not determinable at the time of acquisition, the Company did not include this contingent consideration in the acquisition cost at that time. Rather, it was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2006, when the Company was able to determine the estimated amount of the payout. The Company determined that the initial earnout payment would be approximately \$4.9 million and the Company recorded this estimated cost as additional cost of the acquired enterprise and this additional consideration was allocated to goodwill at that time. This amount was increased by an additional \$616,000 in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 when the final settlement agreement was signed. This agreement represented the final earnout settlement amount along with accrued interest. The Company recorded this additional consideration as additional cost of the acquired enterprise and this additional consideration was allocated to goodwill in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007. The total amount of the contingent consideration was paid out to the former shareholders in October 2007.

In accordance with criteria stipulated in the acquisition agreement, funds previously held in escrow totaling \$201,000 were released to Actuate in October 2007. The Company had previously included these funds held in escrow as part of the initial purchase price, and accordingly, it recorded this release of funds from escrow of \$201,000, as a reduction in the cost of the acquired enterprise and this was offset to goodwill in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

General. Discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent liabilities. On a regular basis, we evaluate estimates, including those related to bad debts, income taxes, restructuring, and litigation. Estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

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

Revenue Recognition. Actuate generates revenues from sales of software licenses and related services. The Company receives software license revenues from licensing its products directly to end-users and indirectly through resellers, system integrators and OEMs. The Company receives service revenues from maintenance contracts, consulting services and training that Actuate performs for customers.

Actuate recognizes revenues in accordance with AICPA Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2 (SOP 97-2), *Software Revenue Recognition*, as amended and modified by SOP 98-9, *Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions*. For sales to end-user customers, Actuate recognizes license revenues when a license agreement has been signed by both parties or a definitive agreement has been received from the customer, the product has been shipped, there are no unusual uncertainties surrounding the product acceptance, the fees are fixed or determinable, collectibility is probable and vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value exists to allocate the fee to the undelivered elements of the arrangement. Vendor-specific objective evidence is based on the price charged when an element is sold

separately. Actuate has not established vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value for its licenses. Therefore, the Company

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recognizes revenues from arrangements with multiple elements involving software licenses under the residual method. If the license agreement contains payment terms that would indicate that the fee is not fixed or determinable, revenues are recognized as the payments become due and payable, assuming that all other revenue recognition criteria are met.

Actuate enters into reseller and distributor arrangements that typically give such distributors and resellers the right to distribute its products to end-users headquartered in specified territories. Actuate recognizes license revenues from arrangements with U.S. resellers and distributors when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement with the reseller or distributor, the product has been shipped, the fees are fixed or determinable and collectibility is probable. Actuate recognizes license revenues from arrangements with international resellers and distributors upon receipt of evidence of sell-through and when all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. If it is not practical to obtain evidence of sell-through, the Company defers revenues until the end-user has been identified and cash has been received. In some instances there is a timing difference between when a reseller completes its sale to the end-user and the period in which Actuate receives the documentation required for revenue recognition. Because Actuate delays revenue recognition until the reporting period in which the required documentation is obtained, it may recognize revenue in a period subsequent to the period in which the reseller completes the sale to its end-user.

Actuate also enters into OEM arrangements that provide for license fees based on the bundling or embedding of its products with the OEM's products. These arrangements generally provide for fixed, irrevocable royalty payments. Actuate recognizes license fee revenues from U.S. and international OEM arrangements when a license agreement has been executed by both parties, the product has been shipped, there are no unusual uncertainties surrounding the product acceptance, the fees are fixed or determinable, collectibility is probable and vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value exists to allocate the fee to the undelivered elements of the arrangement. Effective July 1, 2006, due to improved visibility with respect to international OEM sales transactions, we conformed our policy for sales through international OEMs to be consistent with U.S. OEM arrangements. Prior to this change, we deferred revenue on sales through international OEMs until we received a royalty report or other evidence of sell-through from such OEM, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria was met. The impact of this change on revenue for fiscal year 2006 was not significant.

Credit-worthiness and collectibility for end-users are assessed based on payment history and current credit profile. When a customer is not deemed credit-worthy, revenues are deferred and recognized upon cash receipt.

Actuate recognizes maintenance revenues, which consist of fees for ongoing support and unspecified product updates, ratably over the term of the contract, typically one year. Consulting revenues are primarily related to standard implementation and configuration. Training revenues are generated from classes offered at the Company's headquarters and customer locations. Revenues from consulting and training services are typically recognized as the services are performed. When a contract includes both license and service elements, the license fee is typically recognized on delivery of the software, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met, provided services do not include significant customization or modification of the product and are not otherwise essential to the functionality of the software.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. Our accounts receivable is subject to collection risks. Our gross accounts receivable is reserved against this risk through an allowance for doubtful accounts. This allowance is for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. It is a significant estimate and is regularly evaluated by us for adequacy by taking into consideration a combination of factors. We look at factors such as past experience, credit quality of the customer, age of the receivable balance, and current economic conditions. These factors are reviewed to determine whether a specific reserve for bad debt should be recorded to reduce the related receivable to the amount believed to be collectible. We also cease recognizing future revenues on any outstanding domestic maintenance renewal invoices which are older than 90 days past due.

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We also record unspecified reserves for bad debt for all other customers based on a variety of factors, including length of time the receivables are past due and historical experience. A reserve percentage is applied to various aged categories of receivables based on historical experience to determine how much of an unspecified reserve is needed. The use of different estimates or assumptions could produce different allowance balances. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances might be required.

Stock-based Compensation. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), using the modified prospective method, in which compensation cost was recognized based on the requirements of SFAS 123R for (a) all share-based payments granted or modified after the effective date and (b) for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of FAS 123R that remain unvested on the effective date. FAS 123R requires the use of judgment and estimates in performing multiple calculations. We have estimated the expected volatility as an input into the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation formula when assessing the fair value of options granted. Our estimate of volatility is based upon the historical volatility experienced in our stock price. To the extent volatility of our stock price increases in the future, our estimates of the fair value of options granted in the future could increase, thereby increasing stock-based compensation expense in future periods. In addition, we apply an expected forfeiture rate when amortizing stock-based compensation expense. Our estimate of the forfeiture rate is based primarily upon historical experience. To the extent we revise this estimate in the future. Our stock-based compensation expense could be materially impacted in the quarter of revision, as well as in following quarters. Our estimate of the expected term of options granted is derived from historical share option exercise experience. In the future, we may change our method of deriving the expected term. This change could impact the fair value of our options granted in the future.

Income Taxes. Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (SFAS No. 109). Under this method deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the enactment date.

SFAS No. 109 requires that the deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance, if based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the recorded deferred tax assets will not be realized in future periods. In evaluating our ability to recover our deferred tax assets, in full or in part, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including our past operating results, the existence of cumulative losses in the most recent years and our forecast of future taxable income on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis. In determining future taxable income, we are responsible for assumptions utilized including the amount of state, federal and international pre-tax operating income, the reversal of temporary differences and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require significant judgment about the forecasts of future taxable income and are consistent with the plans and estimates we are using to manage the underlying businesses. As a result of the cumulative losses we incurred in prior years, we previously concluded that a full valuation allowance should be recorded.

Beginning in fiscal year 2006 and continuing in fiscal year 2007, we determined that our recent experience of generating income, along with our projections of future U.S. and foreign income, constituted significant positive evidence for a partial release of our valuation allowance related to certain deferred tax assets. In fiscal year 2006, we recorded a tax benefit related to a release of the valuation allowance on the portion of deferred tax assets expected to be realized in the future as identified by two year projections. In fiscal year 2007, we recorded a tax benefit related to a release of the valuation allowance on the portion of deferred tax assets expected to be realized within the next five years. At future dates, if sufficient positive evidence exists that it is more likely than

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not that the benefit will be realized with respect to the remaining deferred tax assets, we will release additional valuation allowance. This adjustment to the valuation allowance would decrease tax expense, reduce goodwill or intangibles and/or increase shareholder's equity in the period such a determination was made. Likewise, if there is a reduction in the projection of future U.S. and foreign income, we may need to increase the valuation allowance. Any increase in the valuation allowance would increase tax expense, increase goodwill or intangibles or decrease shareholder's equity in the period such a determination was made.

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48 *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48) on January 1, 2007. FIN 48 prescribes a new recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of an income tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Under FIN 48, only income tax positions that meet the more likely than not recognition threshold may be recognized in the financial statements. An income tax position that meets the more likely than not recognition threshold shall initially and subsequently be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information.

Significant judgment is required in applying the principles of FIN 48 and SFAS No. 109. The calculation of our provision for income taxes involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and regulations. In determining the adequacy of our provision for income taxes, we regularly assess the potential settlement outcomes resulting from income tax examinations. However, the final outcome of tax examinations, including the total amount payable or the timing of any such payments upon resolution of these issues, cannot be predicted with certainty. In addition, we cannot be certain that such amount will not be materially different than that which is reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals. Should the IRS or other tax authorities assess additional taxes as a result of a current or a future examination, we may be required to record charges to operations in future periods that could have a material impact on the results of operations, financial position or cash flows in the applicable period or periods.

Contingencies. We are or have been engaged in legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. We are required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters as well as potential ranges of probable losses. A determination of the amount of reserves required, if any, for these contingencies are made after careful analysis of each individual matter. The required reserves may change in the future due to new developments in each matter or changes in approach, such as a change in litigation or settlement strategy for a particular matter.

Accrual for Restructuring Charges. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007, and 2006 we incurred certain restructuring charges that were a combination of reductions in workforce, exits of idle facilities and disposals of fixed assets. These restructuring charges were based on actual and estimated costs incurred in connection with our restructuring plans. These estimates were impacted by the rules governing the termination of employees, especially those in foreign countries.

In-process research and development. We review our acquisitions to determine if there are any intangible assets relating to purchased in-process research and development. Projects that have not achieved technological feasibility and have no alternative future use are valued at fair market value using a discounted cash flow analysis and are expensed in the statement of income on the date of acquisition. We use a discount rate that reflects the development stage of the technology and the risks associated with attaining full technological and commercial feasibility. When we value in-process research and development, we must make a number of estimates, including the timing and amounts of future cash flows to be generated as a result of the projects, how close the projects are to technological feasibility and how much risk and cost is involved in finalizing the projects. It is reasonably likely that our estimates for these amounts will differ from actual results, in which case our in-process research and development charge may be over- or under-valued, which would also result in an under- or over-valuation of our goodwill.

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Valuation of Goodwill and Other Purchased Intangible Assets. We evaluate our intangible assets for indications of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Intangible assets consist of purchased technology, customer lists, non-compete agreements, experienced workforce, and trademarks. Factors that could trigger an impairment review include significant under-performance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results, significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets, or the strategy for our overall business or significant negative industry or economic trends. If this evaluation indicates that the value of the intangible asset may be impaired, we make an assessment of the recoverability of the net carrying value of the asset over its remaining useful life. If the assessment indicates that the intangible asset is not recoverable, we will reduce the net carrying value of the related intangible asset to fair value and may adjust the remaining amortization period. Any such impairment charge could be significant and could have a material adverse effect on our reported financial results. As of December 31, 2007 the net carrying amount of our intangible assets was \$3.6 million.

We evaluate goodwill at least annually for indications of impairment based on our fair value as determined by our market capitalization in accordance with Statement of Financial Standards No. 142 (SFAS 142), Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets . If this evaluation indicates that the value of the goodwill may be impaired, we make an assessment of the impairment of the goodwill using the two-step method prescribed by SFAS 142. Any such impairment charge could be significant and could have a material adverse effect on our reported financial results. We completed our annual impairment test in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007 and determined that there was no impairment.

Valuation of Minority Interest in Actuate Japan. The minority shareholders of Actuate Japan have the non-expiring option to put their equity interest (Minority Interest) in Actuate Japan to the Company and Actuate has the option to call the Minority Interest. In February 2006, a minority shareholder of Actuate Japan notified the Company that it wished to exercise its rights to put its equity interest in Actuate Japan. This minority shareholder exercised its right on March 15, 2006 resulting in a payment of approximately \$354,000 for this interest during the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. This payment was recorded as additional goodwill related to Actuate Japan. The Minority Interest as of December 31, 2007 was approximately 12% of the total equity interest. If the Minority Interest Shareholder chose to put these remaining shares, Actuate would be required to pay approximately \$470,000 to purchase these shares. The Company's policy is to record a liability, if any, at the time that the put or call is probable of being exercised. Should an indicator arise that the Minority Interest has declined in value below the exercise price of the put and call option, the Company would conclude that exercise is probable at that point in time and recognize a liability for the intrinsic value of the option. The Company performs a periodic review of the value of the Minority Interest. This review may include assumptions regarding projected future cash flows and discount rates. Variances in these assumptions could have a significant impact on the Company's conclusion as to whether it is necessary to record a liability. As of December 31, 2007, the Company concluded that it was not necessary to record a liability. The Company consolidated 100% of the operating results and all investments in the subsidiary are eliminated in consolidation. As of the date of this filing, the remaining minority shareholder has not notified the Company of any intent to exercise its put option.

Recovery of Long-Lived Assets. The Company evaluates the recovery of its long-lived assets periodically by analyzing its operating results and considering significant events or changes in the business environment. At some point in the future, we may determine that our long-lived assets are impaired. The timing of such impairment may result in charges to our consolidated statement of income to reduce the value of the asset carried on our consolidated balance sheet to its estimated fair value. We determine whether we need to record an impairment charge based on various assumptions and estimates. Assumptions and estimates about future values can be complex and are often subjective. Although we believe the assumptions and estimates we have made in the past have been reasonable, different assumptions and estimates could materially affect our reported financial results.

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The following table sets forth certain consolidated statement of income data as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Revenues:			
License fees	38%	36%	35%
Services	62	64	65
Total revenues	100	100	100
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of license fees	1	2	2
Cost of services	18	22	22
Sales and marketing	39	38	35
Research and development	16	16	16
General and administrative	13	12	12
Amortization of other intangibles	1	1	
Purchased in-process research and development		1	
Restructuring charges	1		1
Total costs and expenses	89	92	88
Income from operations	11	8	12
Interest and other income, net	2	2	1
Income before income taxes	13	10	13
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(1)	(1)	2
Net income	14%	11%	11%

Revenues

2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	2005	\$ Change 2006 to 2007	% Change	\$ Change 2005 to 2006	% Change
(dollars in thousands)						
\$140,626	\$128,569	\$106,401	\$12,057	9%	\$22,168	21%

Our revenues are derived from license fees and services, which include software maintenance and support, consulting, and training. The increase in total revenue for fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 was primarily due to:

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Increased demand and a wider acceptance of our products by Global 9000 customers (companies with annual revenues greater than \$1.0 billion). This wider acceptance resulted in an increase in the number of large dollar value license deals (deals in excess of \$1.0 million) over fiscal year 2006.

13% increase in our maintenance and support revenues. Approximately 37% of this increase related to a transaction with a customer who was out of compliance with its maintenance agreement and accordingly paid back maintenance.

31% growth in international license sales.

The expansion of our BIRT initiative and application of our Business Intelligence, Performance Management and Reporting products and services resulted in the expansion of our products across more diverse industry groups in fiscal 2007 including retail, government, technology and health care.

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The increase in total revenue for fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005 was primarily due to:

Acquisition of performancesoft, Inc. in January 2006, which accounted for approximately \$13.1 million, or 59% of the increase.

Increase in new and repeat business from a number of Global 9000 customers (companies with annual revenues greater than \$1.0 billion) and further expansion of our product and services into financial and government sectors,

Increase in the worldwide installed base of customers receiving ongoing support.

Due primarily to the current economic conditions, especially as they impact the financial services sector, we anticipate that fiscal year 2008 total revenues will remain relatively consistent with those experienced in fiscal year 2007.

License Fees

2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	2005	\$ Change 2006 to 2007	% Change	\$ Change 2005 to 2006	% Change
\$53,216	\$46,919	\$36,939	\$6,297	13%	\$9,980	27%

(dollars in thousands)

The increase in license revenues for fiscal year 2007 as compared to fiscal year 2006 was primarily due to improved sales across both international and domestic regions. International license revenues increased by 31% or approximately \$4.0 million and this growth was primarily seen in our European region. North American license revenues increased by 7% or approximately \$2.3 million over fiscal year 2006. In addition, we experienced an increase in the average size of license transactions and the number of license transactions in excess of \$1.0 million over the same period last fiscal year. We also experienced broader acceptance of the Company's BIRT initiative and application of our Business Intelligence, Performance Management and Reporting products by our existing and new Global 9000 customers.

The increase in license revenues for fiscal year 2006 as compared to fiscal year 2005 was primarily due to our acquisition of performancesoft, which added approximately \$7.6 million to license revenue in fiscal year 2006. Additionally, during fiscal year 2006, we received an increased number of individual product license transactions in excess of \$1.0 million compared to fiscal year 2005. Also, in fiscal year 2006 we recognized \$1.3 million in license revenue resulting from the conclusion of a license royalty compliance issue that included license revenues pending since fiscal year 2005.

No single customer accounted for more than 10% of our total revenues for any of the periods presented. The following table represents the changes in license revenue by region:

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,			2006 to 2007		2005 to 2006	
Software License	2007	2006	2005	\$ Change	% Change	\$ Change	% Change
North America	\$ 36,503	\$ 34,188	\$ 26,942	\$ 2,315	7%	\$ 7,246	27%
Europe	15,122	10,519	8,065	4,603	44%	2,454	30%

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APAC	1,591	2,212	1,932	(621)	(28)%	280	14%
Total license revenue	\$ 53,216	\$ 46,919	\$ 36,939	\$ 6,297	13%	\$ 9,980	27%
Percentage of total revenue:	38%	36%	35%				

The European region realized the most significant license revenue growth in fiscal year 2007. Approximately \$2.2 million of this growth was due to the strength of the Euro and the British Pound against the

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U.S. dollar. As a percentage of total revenues, license fee revenues increased from 36% in the fiscal year 2006 to 38% in fiscal year 2007.

The regions that realized the most significant license revenue growth in fiscal year 2006 were the North American and the European regions. These increases were primarily due to the acquisition of performancesoft. As a percentage of total revenues, license fee revenues increased from 35% in fiscal year 2005 to 36% in fiscal year 2006.

Due to current economic conditions, especially as they affect the financial services sector, we currently anticipate that our license revenues in fiscal year 2008 could decrease by as much as 10% from fiscal year 2007 levels. Consequently, we expect our license revenues to range between \$48 million and \$53 million for fiscal year 2008.

Maintenance and Services Revenue

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,			2006 to 2007		2005 to 2006	
	2007	2006	2005	\$ Change	% Change	\$ Change	% Change
Maintenance	\$ 71,336	\$ 63,145	\$ 52,671	\$ 8,191	13%	\$ 10,474	20%
Consulting	16,074	18,505	16,791	(2,431)	(13)%	1,714	10%
Total services revenue	\$ 87,410	\$ 81,650	\$ 69,462	\$ 5,760	7%	\$ 12,188	18%
Percentage of total revenue:	62%	64%	65%				

Maintenance and services revenue is comprised of maintenance and support, professional services, and training. The growth in services revenues for fiscal year 2007 was primarily attributed to the increase in our maintenance and support revenues driven by a continued growth in our installed base of customers under maintenance plans. The increase in the installed base was evidenced by the fact that we were now supporting a large percentage of the \$46.9 million in new licenses sold in fiscal year 2006, while our maintenance declination rate has remained consistent. In addition, we concluded a transaction in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2007 with one of our customers who was out of compliance on their maintenance agreements. This arrangement brought the customer current on their maintenance and included approximately \$2.5 million of revenue related to maintenance periods preceding fiscal year 2007, but was recognized in fiscal year 2007. The amount related to the prior year was less than 2% of 2007 total revenue. The increase in maintenance revenue was offset by a 13% decrease in professional services revenues. This decrease was primarily the result of the increase in the adoption of BIRT-based projects by our customers which do not generate professional service revenues to the same extent as the Company's traditional designer products. The success of the Company's BIRT initiative therefore resulted in a reduction in the Company's revenue from professional services during the year.

The growth in maintenance and services revenues for fiscal year 2006 was primarily attributed to the increase in our maintenance and support revenues of approximately 20% or \$10.5 million, driven by a continued growth in our installed base of customers under maintenance plans and our continued implementation of an aggressive renewal campaign by our maintenance renewal group. The increase in the installed base was evidenced by the fact that we were supporting a large percentage of the \$36.9 million in new licenses sold in fiscal year 2005, while our maintenance declination rate had remained consistent. Of the total increase in maintenance and support revenues, \$3.7 million was attributed to our acquisition of performancesoft in January 2006. Consulting services revenues also increased by 10% or \$1.7 million during fiscal year 2006. This increase was almost entirely due to the acquisition of performancesoft.

We currently expect our maintenance and services revenues to range between \$87 million and \$92 million for fiscal year 2008.

Table of Contents*Costs and Expenses**Cost of License Fees*

2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	2005	\$ Change 2006 to 2007	% Change	\$ Change 2005 to 2006	% Change
(dollars in thousands)						
\$1,997	\$2,095	\$2,294	\$(98)	(5)%	\$(199)	(9)%
(Percent of license revenue)						
4%	4%	6%				

Cost of license fees consists primarily of salaries, production costs including printing and packaging, amortization of purchased technologies, third party royalty fees and localization costs. The decrease in cost of license fees for fiscal year 2007 as compared to fiscal year 2006 was primarily due to reduced printing and production related costs, partially offset by an increase in employee compensation due to added headcount and increased stock compensation charges.

The decrease in cost of license fees for fiscal year 2006 as compared to fiscal year 2005, was primarily due to reduced compensation, printing and production related costs as well as a decrease in the amortization of the purchased technologies associated with the acquisition of Tidestone and Nimble, which had been fully amortized in fiscal year 2006. Cost of license fees further decreased due to the fact that we are no longer obligated to pay royalties to one of our main vendors as we acquired the rights to the underlying technology outright in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2005. These decreases more than offset the increase in the amortization of acquired rights to the purchased intangibles derived from the performancesoft acquisition.

We currently expect our cost of license fees, as a percentage of revenues from license fees, to remain between 4% and 6% of revenues from license fees for fiscal year 2008.

Cost of Services

2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	2005	\$ Change 2006 to 2007	% Change	\$ Change 2005 to 2006	% Change
(dollars in thousands)						
\$24,927	\$27,914	\$23,723	\$(2,987)	(11)%	\$4,191	18%
(Percent of services revenue)						
28%	34%	34%				

Cost of services consists primarily of personnel and related costs, stock-based compensation, facilities costs incurred in providing software maintenance and support, training and consulting services, as well as third-party costs incurred in providing training and consulting services. The decrease in cost of services in fiscal year 2007 as compared to fiscal year 2006 was primarily due to a reduction in headcount from 141

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employees at the end of fiscal year 2006 to 118 employees at the end of fiscal year 2007. In addition, we also made a shift in company practice to reduce the use of outside third party consultants, thereby reducing costs. Third party revenue decreased by 20% from approximately \$4.4 million in fiscal year 2006 to approximately \$3.5 million in fiscal year 2007. Also, there was lower demand for our professional services during 2007 as compared to last year primarily due to the increase in the adoption of BIRT-based projects by our customers which do not generate professional service revenues to the same extent as the Company's traditional designer products. Finally, there was a reduction in the allocation of sales support to the services function due to a decrease in professional consulting revenues.

The increase in the cost of services in fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005 was primarily due to (i) a 29% increase to our services headcount driven primarily by the acquisition of performancesoft in January

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2006, (ii) an increase in third party consulting fees of approximately \$1.0 million driven by the use of consultants to compensate for unusually high employee consultant turnover in North America during fiscal year 2006, as well as heavy use of consultants to support high e.Service revenue growth in Europe during fiscal year 2006, and (iii) the expensing of stock options related to the adoption of SFAS 123R as of January 1, 2006 which increased cost of services expense by approximately \$800,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006. These increases were offset by decreases in employee salaries, travel and related costs, excluding performancesoft, of approximately \$300,000.

We currently expect our cost of services expenses as a percentage of total services revenues to be in the range of 28% to 31% of total services revenues for the fiscal year 2008.

Sales and Marketing

2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	2005	\$ Change 2006 to 2007	% Change	\$ Change 2005 to 2006	% Change
			(dollars in thousands)			
\$55,312	\$49,009	\$37,070	\$6,303	13%	\$11,939	32%
(Percent of total revenue)						
39%	38%	35%				

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, commissions and bonuses earned by sales and marketing personnel, stock-based compensation, promotional expenses, travel, entertainment and facility costs. The increase in sales and marketing expenses in fiscal year 2007 over 2006 was primarily due to increases in salaries driven by a 7% increase in headcount, sales commissions, related compensation and employee recruiting costs totaling approximately \$4.1 million associated with the increase in software license sales. In addition, as a result of lower consulting revenues, fewer sales support costs were allocated from sales and marketing to our professional services group in fiscal year 2007. These increases in cost were partially offset by an approximately \$400,000 decrease in employee travel and entertainment expense mainly due to headcount reductions in North America and improved cost controls.

Sales and marketing expenses increased in fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005 primarily due to an increase of \$7.1 million in compensation, travel and other employee related expenses. This increase was primarily the result of a 15% increase to our sales and marketing related headcount, which was driven mainly by the acquisition of performancesoft. This increase was also a result of higher commissions driven by increased sales in fiscal year 2006, as well as merit increases which were approved in the first quarter of the year. In addition to these expenses, total sales and marketing expenses also increased as a result of the expensing of stock options related to the adoption of SFAS 123R as of January 1, 2006, which increased sales and marketing expenses by approximately \$2.3 million for fiscal year 2006.

At the end of fiscal year 2007, we had 197 employees in sales and marketing, compared with 180 and 156 employees at the end of fiscal years 2006 and 2005, respectively. We currently expect our sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of total revenues to be in the range of 34% to 38% of total revenues for fiscal year 2008.

Research and Development

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2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	2005	\$ Change 2006 to 2007	% Change	\$ Change 2005 to 2006	% Change
			(dollars in thousands)			
\$21,826	\$21,055	\$16,533	\$771	4%	\$4,522	27%
(Percent of total revenue)						
16%	16%	16%				

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Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and consist primarily of personnel and related costs associated with the development of new products, the enhancement of existing products, quality assurance and testing. The increase in research and development expenses for fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006, was attributed to employee compensation related costs due to a 7% increase in our product development headcount, primarily in our Shanghai research and development facility. This increase was partially offset by lower professional consulting costs used for research and development purposes.

The increase in research and development expenses in fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005 was primarily due to (i) an increase of \$2.3 million in compensation, travel and other employee related expenses. This increase was primarily the result of a 14% increase to our research and development related headcount, which was primarily driven by the acquisition of performancesoft in January 2006. The increase in overall research and development expenses was also a result of higher expenses related to professional services in support of the release of Actuate 9 in the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, as well as merit increases which were approved in the first quarter of the year. In addition to these increases, total research and development expenses further increased as a result of the expensing of stock options related to the adoption of SFAS 123R as of January 1, 2006, which increased research and development costs by approximately \$1.2 million for the fiscal year 2006.

We believe that continued investments in technology and product development are essential for us to remain competitive in the markets we serve, and expect our research and development expenses as a percentage of total revenues to be in the range of 15% to 17% of total revenues for fiscal year 2008.

General and Administrative

2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	2005	\$ Change 2006 to 2007	% Change	\$ Change 2005 to 2006	% Change
			(dollars in thousands)			
\$17,784	\$16,026	\$13,115	\$1,758	11%	\$2,911	22%
(Percent of total revenue)						
13%	12%	12%				

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, stock-based compensation and related costs in finance, human resources, legal and tax functions, as well as audit and legal fees and bad debt expense. The increase in general and administrative expenses in fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006 was primarily due to a) increased stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$1.1 million which was driven primarily by the issuance of new grants during fiscal year 2007 as well as increased stock prices during the year, b) \$400,000 increase in bad debt expense, which was primarily due to the fact that fiscal year 2006 bad debt expenses were unusually low as a result of significant improvements in our accounts receivable aging, and c) increase in strategic consulting services of approximately \$200,000 provided in support of our BIRT initiative. These increases were partially offset by approximately \$200,000 in lower accounting and legal fees.

The increase in general and administrative expenses in fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005 was primarily due to (i) the expensing of stock options related to the adoption of SFAS 123R as of January 1, 2006, which increased general and administrative expenses by approximately \$2.1 million for fiscal year 2006, and (ii) a \$1.8 million increase in other employee related costs which was partially driven by a 17% increase in our headcount primarily related to the acquisition of performancesoft in January 2006. These increased expenses were offset by decreases in (i) accounting and other professional fees of approximately \$700,000 due to lower Section 404 compliance audit fees and legal fees associated with the MicroStrategy case, and (ii) a decrease of approximately \$400,000 in total bad debt expense.

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We expect our general and administrative expenses to be in the range of 12% to 14% of total revenues for fiscal year 2008.

Table of Contents***Amortization of Other Intangibles***

2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	2005	\$ Change 2006 to 2007	% Change	\$ Change 2005 to 2006	% Change
			(dollars in thousands)			
	\$948	\$948	\$487		\$461	95%
	(Percent of total revenue)					
	1%	1%				

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SAFS 142), we perform a goodwill impairment test at least annually, which we completed on October 1 of each year. None of these annual impairment tests resulted in an impairment of recorded goodwill.

For the years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, we recorded \$948,000, for the amortization of other purchased intangibles. These costs represent the amortization of the intangibles associated with the acquisition of performancesoft on a straight-line basis.

The increase in the amortization of other intangibles in fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005 was due to the amortization of intangibles recorded in connection with our acquisition of performancesoft in January of fiscal year 2006, offset by full amortization of other intangibles associated with our acquisitions of Tidestone and Nimble Technology.

We expect the estimated amortization expense of our existing other purchased intangible assets in fiscal year 2008 to remain consistent with the levels experienced in fiscal year 2007.

Purchased In-process Research and Development

During fiscal year 2006 in connection with the acquisition of performancesoft, we recorded a charge to operations of \$900,000 for purchased in-process research and development. This charge was recorded during the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 and was expensed because the research and development had not reached technological feasibility and had no alternative future uses. The value of the purchased in-process research and development was computed using the excess earnings approach analysis, which is based on the theory that all assets must contribute to the profitability of an enterprise.

Restructuring charges

2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	2005	\$ Change 2006 to 2007	% Change	\$ Change 2005 to 2006	% Change
			(dollars in thousands)			

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\$1,686	\$16	\$665	\$1,670	N/A	\$(649)	(98)%
(Percent of total revenue)						
1%		1%				

During fiscal year 2005 we restructured our international operations and accounted for the restructuring charges in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities , which requires the recognition of costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. The amount of these costs recognized in fiscal year 2005 were approximately \$665,000, and primarily consisted of charges related to employee matters, estimated settlement costs stemming from employee litigation and idle facilities. There were no significant restructuring charges incurred in fiscal year 2006.

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During the first half of fiscal year 2007, we evaluated the consolidation of our facilities as a result of the performance soft acquisition and determined that a \$297,000 facility-related restructuring charge was required. This charge was directly related to the consolidation of our three offices located in the United Kingdom into one office and was accounted for in accordance with FAS 146.

During the second half of fiscal year 2007, we recorded a restructuring charge related to the relocation of our headquarters facility from South San Francisco to San Mateo, California and the closure of our service facility in Iselin, New Jersey. These charges were primarily comprised of rent and operating expenses through the end of the lease term for the fully vacated portion of the South San Francisco facility, impairment of fixed assets and leasehold improvements considered abandoned, and relocation costs to the new facility. We also recorded restructuring charges for rent and operating expenses for the Iselin, New Jersey facility. As a result of this relocation and the closure of our services facility, we recorded a total restructuring charge of approximately \$1.4 million in the second half of fiscal year 2007 in accordance with FAS 146.

The following table summarizes the restructuring accrual activity for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 (in thousands):

	Severance & Benefits	Facility Related	Total
Balance at December 31, 2004	1,269	14,965	16,234
Restructuring charges	744	(79)	665
Cash payments	(1,106)	(4,062)	(5,168)
Changes in estimate	(442)	278	(164)
Rents collected on the sublease		1,266	1,266
Balance at December 31, 2005	465	12,368	12,833
Restructuring charges	45	(29)	16
Cash payments	(89)	(3,450)	(3,539)
Changes in estimate	29	1	30
Rents collected on the sublease		1,318	1,318
Balance at December 31, 2006	450	10,208	10,658
Restructuring charges		1,686	1,686
Cash payments		(4,967)	(4,967)
Loss on disposal of assets		(244)	(244)
Changes in estimate	14	(9)	5
Rents collected on the sublease		1,669	1,669
	464	8,343	8,807
Less: Current portion	(464)	(2,737)	(3,201)
Long-term balance at December 31, 2007	\$	\$ 5,606	\$ 5,606

Interest and Other Income, Net

Year Ended December 31,	Year Ended December 31,	Year Ended December 31,	\$ Change	% Change	\$ Change	% Change
2007	2006	2005	2006 to 2007	2006 to 2007	2005 to 2006	2005 to 2006
(dollars in thousands)						
\$3,155	\$2,217	\$1,436	\$938	42%	\$781	54%

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(Percent of total revenue)

2%	2%	1%
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Interest and other income, net, are comprised primarily of interest income earned by us on our cash and short-term investments, foreign currency exchange gains and losses, as well as other various charges or income which are not derived from our normal operations. The increase for fiscal year 2007 compared to fiscal year 2006 was primarily due to a higher weighted average interest rate received on our investments which resulted in

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approximately \$1.4 million in higher interest income, offset by accrued interest on the performancesoft earnout obligation and translation losses due to a weaker dollar in fiscal year 2007.

The increase for fiscal year 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005 was primarily due to (i) higher weighted average interest rate on our investments which resulted in higher interest income in fiscal year 2006, (ii) an increase of approximately \$20.3 million in operating cashflows which resulted in higher interest income in fiscal year 2006, offset by (iii) \$15.7 million in cash outlays related to our acquisition of performancesoft in January 2006 which served to decrease interest income. In addition, we experienced an increase in the refund of investment tax credits related to our research and development operations in Canada, and we incurred a \$300,000 asset impairment charge in fiscal year 2005.

We expect interest and other income to decrease in fiscal year 2008 as we will use cash reserves to accelerate our stock buy back program which will amount up to \$6.3 million per quarter, and the cumulative amount up to \$50.0 million over a two year period.

Provision (benefit) for Income Taxes

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007	2006	2005	\$ Change 2006 to 2007	% Change	\$ Change 2005 to 2006
	(dollars in thousands)					
	\$ (863)	\$ (974)	\$ 2,359	\$ 111	(11)%	\$ (3,333)
						(141)%

The provision (benefit) for income taxes represents primarily federal, state and foreign taxes as adjusted for the impact of operating losses utilized, income tax credits benefited and the reversal or establishment of reserves. The benefit for income taxes of \$863,000 and \$974,000 and the provision of \$2.4 million is based on pretax income of \$19.3 million, \$12.8 million, and \$13.9 million in fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively. The decrease in the provision for income taxes in fiscal year 2007 and 2006 compared to fiscal year 2005 was primarily due to a \$6.8 million and \$5.6 million benefit from the decrease in the valuation allowance, respectively. The decrease in the valuation allowance was the result of management's determination that it was more likely than not that the deferred assets would be utilized. Without this benefit, there would have been an increase in the provision for income taxes in fiscal year 2007 and 2006. This increase was primarily due to higher pre-tax book income, utilization of option related deferred tax assets and the reversal of the FAS 123R book expense which increases our book pre-tax income when calculating taxable income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

This data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated statements of cash flows.

	Fiscal 2007	% Change 2006 to 2007	Fiscal 2006	% Change 2005 to 2006	Fiscal 2005
(dollars in thousands)					
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 68,415	14%	\$ 60,079	10%	\$ 54,397
Working capital	54,045	45%	37,298	(4)%	38,889
Stockholders' equity	\$ 100,973	30%	\$ 77,810	41%	\$ 55,368

Summary of our cash flows:

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	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 22,920	\$ 22,134	\$ 13,548
Net cash used for investing activities	(26,558)	(5,593)	(3,169)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(6,501)	1,558	(5,119)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	494	524	(111)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (9,645)	\$ 18,623	\$ 5,149

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Our primary sources of cash are receipts from revenue and the proceeds from the exercise of employee options. The primary uses of cash are payroll (salaries, sales commissions bonuses, and benefits), general operating expenses (marketing, travel, office rent), cost of product revenue, costs associated with our stock repurchase program, and acquisition related costs which are detailed below.

Cash provided by operating activities for fiscal year 2007, of \$22.9 million was primarily comprised of net income, net of non-cash related expenses. The primary working capital source of cash was an increase in deferred revenue due primarily to continued increase in maintenance and support obligations. We also experienced an increase in deferred rent due to six months of rent holiday extending through March of 2008 and approximately \$600,000 of lease incentives associated with our headquarter facility in San Mateo, California. Working capital uses of cash included an increase in trade receivables, and payments made on restructured facilities. Our trade receivables increased by approximately 24% due to increased revenue and increase in the days sales outstanding (DSO) in trade receivables from 82 days at the end of fiscal year 2006 to 91 days at the end of fiscal year 2007. The net deferred tax assets increased for fiscal year 2007 due to the release of the valuation allowance, the result of which was a reduction to our tax provision. The change in the net deferred tax assets also included adjustments and true-ups of deferred tax assets that were estimated in preparing the fiscal year 2006 tax provision. We also experienced a decrease in accrued restructuring because of payments made during fiscal year 2007; please refer to Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Cash provided by operating activities for fiscal year 2006, of \$22.1 million was primarily comprised of net income, net of non-cash related expenses. The primary working capital source of cash was an increase in deferred revenue due primarily to an increase in maintenance and support obligations. Accrued compensation increased due to increased sales resulting in higher year-end commission and bonus liabilities which were not paid out until January 2007. Working capital uses of cash included an increase in trade receivables, and a decrease in accrued restructuring. Our trade receivables increased by approximately 17%. Days sales outstanding (DSO), calculated based on revenue for the most recent quarter and accounts receivable as of the balance sheet date, decreased to 82 days as of December 31, 2006 from 85 days as of December 31, 2005. The slight decrease in DSO despite a 17% increase in accounts receivable is attributable to higher revenue during the quarter. The net deferred tax assets increased for fiscal year 2006 due to the release of the valuation allowance, the result of which was a reduction to our tax provision. The change in the net deferred tax assets also included adjustments and true-ups of deferred tax assets that were estimated in preparing the fiscal year 2005 tax provision. We also experienced a decrease in accrued restructuring because of payments made during fiscal year 2006; please refer to Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Cash provided by operating activities for fiscal year 2005 of \$13.5 million was primarily comprised of net income, net of non-cash related expenses. The primary working capital source of cash was an increase in deferred revenues primarily due to increased maintenance and support obligations. Working capital uses of cash included an increase in trade receivables, decrease in other accrued liabilities and a decrease in accrued restructuring. Accounts receivable, net of allowances, increased by approximately 8%. DSO, calculated based on revenue for the most recent quarter and accounts receivable as of the balance sheet date, increased to 85 days as of December 31, 2005 from 83 days as of December 31, 2004. The slight increase in DSO and accounts receivable is attributable to several factors, including unusually high billings in the last month of the quarter as a percentage of total billings for the quarter. Other accrued liabilities and accrued restructuring decreased because of payments made during fiscal year 2005; please refer to Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Cash used in investing activities was \$26.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$5.6 million used in fiscal year 2006. The primary uses of cash during fiscal 2007 were purchases of short-term investments offset in part by sales and maturities of short-term investments. We purchased property and equipment totaling \$2.9 million in fiscal year 2007 as compared to approximately \$1.3 million in fiscal year 2006. The purchases consisted primarily of leasehold improvements, computer equipment and software, and was primarily related to costs associated with the relocation to our new headquarters during the third quarter of fiscal

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year 2007. We also paid a final payment totaling approximately \$5.6 million for the performance soft earnout obligation in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2007.

Cash used in investing activities was \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to \$3.2 million used in fiscal year 2005. The primary driver for this change was the acquisition of performance soft in fiscal year 2006, which resulted in a net cash payment of approximately \$15.7 million. Due to this acquisition, we liquidated our investments by a total of approximately \$13.2 million to accommodate the funding of this transaction. In addition, during February 2006, a minority shareholder of Actuate Japan notified us that it wished to exercise its rights to put its equity interest in Actuate Japan to us and as a result we paid approximately \$354,000 for this minority interest during the first quarter of 2006.

Cash used in investing activities was \$3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to \$3.1 million used in fiscal year 2004. Cash used in investing activities remained relatively constant as purchases of property and equipment were unusually high in fiscal year 2004 due to the implementation of a new enterprise-wide accounting software application. This was offset by an increase in purchases of short-term investments and a payment to a minority shareholder as a result of their exercise of a put option in fiscal year 2005.

Cash used in financing activities was \$6.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$1.6 million provided by financing activities the same period in fiscal year 2006. This increase in cash used was primarily the result of payments totaling \$20.4 million in fiscal year 2007 to repurchase approximately 3.1 million shares of common stock in the open market, offset by higher proceeds from the issuance of common stock to our employees and associated tax benefits during fiscal year 2007.

Cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to \$5.1 million used in fiscal year 2005. The change in cash provided the result of higher proceeds from the issuance of common stock to our employees and associated tax benefits, offset by lower level of stock repurchases.

Cash used in financing activities was \$5.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to \$318,000 used in fiscal year 2004, a change of \$4.8 million. This increase in cash used was primarily the result of lower proceeds from the issuance of common stock in fiscal year 2005, offset by an increased level of stock repurchases. In fiscal year 2005, we spent approximately \$7.1 million in cash to repurchase approximately 3.0 million shares of common stock in the open market.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
	(In thousands, except share data)		
Number of shares repurchased	3,059,149	1,137,698	3,002,731
Cost of shares repurchased	\$ 20,423	\$ 4,610	\$ 7,078

We believe that our current cash balances and cash generated from operations will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next twelve months. Thereafter, if cash generated from operations is insufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirements, we may find it necessary to sell additional equity, draw down under our existing credit facility or obtain additional credit facilities. The sale of additional equity could result in additional dilution to our current stockholders. A portion of our cash may be used to acquire or invest in complementary businesses, including the acquisition of the minority interest in our 88% owned subsidiary in Japan, or complementary products or to obtain the right to use complementary technologies.

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On October 24, 2007, our Board of Directors authorized an acceleration of our existing stock repurchase program. As of October 24, 2007, the Company is authorized to repurchase shares in an amount not to exceed \$6.3 million per quarter, and the cumulative amount not to exceed \$50.0 million over a two year period.

On February 4, 2008, our Board of Directors authorized a further acceleration of our existing stock repurchase program which allowed for the repurchase of approximately \$10.0 million of shares in the first

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quarter of fiscal year 2008. From the end of fiscal year 2007 through February 29, 2008, the Company has repurchased a total of 2.0 million shares for a total of approximately \$10.0 million in the open market under this stock repurchase plan.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments.

The Company reached the end of its lease term on its previous corporate headquarters located at 701 Gateway, in South San Francisco in February 2008. As a result, on June 1, 2007, the Company entered into a five year sublease agreement with Oracle Corporation for approximately 83,000 square feet of office space in the Bridgepointe Campus in San Mateo, California. This lease is operating in nature; commencing on August 1, 2007 and ending on July 31, 2012. In addition, the lease provides for approximately six months of free rent (rent holiday) and approximately \$600,000 in landlord incentives to be applied by Actuate towards construction of future improvements. The incentives were applied to leasehold improvements completed during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2007. The Company accounts for and recognizes the rent holidays in its operating lease on a straight-line basis over the lease term (including any rent holiday period) in accordance with paragraph 2 of FASB Technical Bulletin 85-3 (FTB 85-3), *Accounting for Operating Leases with Scheduled Rent Increases*. The Company accounts for the amortization of its leasehold improvements over the duration of the lease consistent with paragraph 5(f) of FASB Statement 13 (SFAS 13), *Accounting for Leases*, as amended. Leasehold improvements made by the Company that are funded by landlord incentives or allowances under an operating lease are recorded by the Company as leasehold improvement assets and amortized over the term of the lease consistent with the guidance in paragraph 5(f) of FASB SFAS 13. The incentives are recorded as deferred rent and amortized as reductions to lease expense over the lease term in accordance with paragraph 15 of SFAS 13.

As of December 31, 2007, Actuate pledged \$395,000 of restricted cash, as collateral for a standby letter of credit that guarantees its contractual obligations relating to its sublease agreement for its new corporate headquarter facilities located at the Bridgepointe Campus in San Mateo, California. This restricted cash is classified as Other Assets in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In addition to the Company's operating leases related to its headquarters, Actuate also has operating leases for various smaller facilities which house its foreign offices. Rent expense for all facilities under operating leases was approximately \$5.1 million, \$5.1 million, and \$4.3 million in fiscal years 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

On January 5, 2006, the Company acquired all of the outstanding stock of performancesoft, Inc. The acquisition principally consisted of an initial cash purchase price of \$15.3 million and additional contingent cash consideration of up to \$13.5 million based on the achievement of certain revenue and operating margin targets for fiscal year 2006. Due to the fact that the contingent consideration was not determinable at the time of acquisition, the Company did not include this contingent consideration in the acquisition accounting at that time. Rather, it was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2006, when the Company was able to determine the estimated amount of the payout. The Company determined that the initial earnout payment would be approximately \$4.9 million and the Company recorded this estimated cost as additional cost of the acquired enterprise and this additional consideration was allocated to goodwill at that time. This amount was increased by an additional \$616,000 in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 when the final settlement agreement was signed. This agreement represented the final earnout settlement amount along with accrued interest. The Company recorded this additional consideration as additional cost of the acquired enterprise and this additional consideration was allocated to goodwill in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007. The total amount of the contingent consideration was paid out to the former shareholders in October 2007.

In accordance with criteria stipulated in the acquisition agreement, funds previously held in escrow totaling \$201,000 were released to Actuate in October 2007. The Company had previously included these funds held in escrow as part of the initial purchase price, and accordingly, the Company recorded this release of funds from escrow of \$201,000, as a reduction in the cost of the acquired enterprise and a reduction to goodwill in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007.

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The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2007 (in thousands):

	Total	Less than 1 year	1 3 years	3 5 years	Thereafter
Obligations:					
Operating leases (1)	\$ 17,923	\$ 4,827	\$ 8,820	\$ 3,915	\$ 361
Purchase obligations (2)	3,782	3,575	165	37	5
Obligations under FIN 48 (3)	484		484		
Total	\$ 22,189	\$ 8,402	\$ 9,469	\$ 3,952	\$ 366

- (1) Our future contractual obligations include minimum lease payments under operating leases at December 31, 2007, net of contractual sublease proceeds. Of the remaining net future minimum lease payments, approximately \$8.3 million is included in restructuring liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.
- (2) Purchase obligations represent an estimate of all open purchase orders and contractual obligations in the ordinary course of business for which we have not received the goods or services as of December 31, 2007. Although open purchase orders are considered enforceable and legally binding, the terms generally allow us the option to cancel, reschedule and adjust our requirements based on our business needs prior to the delivery of goods or performance of services.
- (3) The adoption effect of adoption of FIN 48 represents the tax liability associated with the calculation of uncertain tax positions. See FIN 48 discussion in Note 11 of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Investment in Actuate Japan. The minority shareholders of Actuate Japan have the non-expiring option to put their equity interest (Minority Interest) in Actuate Japan and Actuate has the option to call the Minority Interest. In February 2006, a minority shareholder of Actuate Japan notified the Company that it wished to exercise its rights to put its equity interest in Actuate Japan. This minority shareholder exercised its right on March 15, 2006 resulting in a payment of approximately \$354,000 for this interest during the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. This payment was recorded as additional goodwill related to Actuate Japan. The Minority Interest as of December 31, 2007 was approximately 12% of the total equity interest. If the Minority Interest Shareholder chose to put these remaining shares, Actuate would be required to pay approximately \$470,000 to purchase these shares. The Company's policy is to record a liability, if any, at the time that the put or call is probable of being exercised. Should an indicator arise that the Minority Interest has declined in value below the exercise price of the put and call option, the Company would conclude that exercise is probable at that point in time and recognize a liability for the intrinsic value of the option. The Company performs a periodic review of the value of the Minority Interest. This review may include assumptions regarding projected future cash flows and discount rates. Variances in these assumptions could have a significant impact on the Company's conclusion as to whether it is necessary to record a liability. As of December 31, 2007, the Company concluded that it was not necessary to record a liability. The Company consolidated 100% of the operating results and all investments in the subsidiary are eliminated in consolidation. As of the date of this filing, the remaining minority shareholder has not notified the Company of any intent to exercise its put option.

Indemnification. In the normal course of business, we provide customers with indemnification provisions of varying scope against claims of intellectual property infringement by third parties arising from the use of our products. Historically, costs related to these indemnification provisions have not been significant and we are unable to estimate the maximum potential impact of these indemnification provisions on our future results of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the effect of new accounting pronouncements on our consolidated financial statements.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risk. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our primary market risk exposure has historically been a result of credit risk, fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Recently the financial markets have experienced global credit and liquidity issues. The short-term funding markets experienced credit issues during the first quarter of fiscal 2008. This led to liquidity disruption in asset-backed commercial paper and failed auctions in the auction rate market. If the global credit market continues to deteriorate, our investment portfolio may be impacted and we could determine that some of our investments are impaired. This could materially adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Our investment portfolio includes auction rate securities, which are investments with contractual maturities. They are usually found in the form of municipal bonds, a pool of student loans or collateralized debt obligations whose interest rates are subject to reset through an auction process. At the end of each reset period, investors can sell or continue to hold the securities at par. The auction rate securities held by us are primarily backed by highly rated municipal issuers. As of December 31, 2007, we had \$14.6 million invested in auction-rate securities.

These auction rate securities were scheduled to reset subsequent to December 31, 2007. As of March 14, 2008, all of our auction rate securities have failed auctions. These failures are not believed to be a credit issue, but rather caused by a lack of liquidity. Under the contractual terms, the issuer is often obligated to pay penalty rates should an auction fail. In the event we need to access the funds associated with failed auctions, they are not expected to be accessible until one of the following occurs: a successful auction occurs, the issuer redeems the issue, a buyer is found outside of the auction process or the underlying securities have matured. As of March 14, 2008, we had \$16.5 million invested in auction-rate securities.

We determined that no other-than-temporary impairment losses existed as of December 31, 2007 as all holdings had successful auctions subsequent to December 31, 2007. However, if the issuer of the auction rate securities is unable to successfully close future auctions or does not redeem the auction rate securities, we may be required to adjust the carrying value of the auction rate securities and record other-than-temporary impairment charges in future periods, which could materially affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk. During the fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005 we derived 27%, 25% and 24%, respectively, of our total revenues from sales outside of North America. We face exposure to market risk on these receivables with respect to fluctuations in the relative value of currencies. Our international revenues and expenses are generally denominated in foreign currencies, principally the Euro and the British Pound Sterling. The functional currency of each of our foreign subsidiaries is the local currency. We are also exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as the financial results of foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars in consolidation. As exchange rates vary, transaction gains and losses may vary from expectations and adversely impact overall expected profitability. Our losses due to foreign exchange rate fluctuations were approximately \$289,000 in fiscal year 2007 compared to gains of approximately \$93,000 during fiscal year 2006 and losses of approximately \$89,000 in fiscal year 2005.

Interest Rate Risk. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, we invest in highly liquid and high quality debt securities. To minimize the exposure due to an adverse shift in the general level of U.S. interest rates the majority of our portfolio is invested in short-term securities that have an average maturity of one year or less. Due to the short-term nature of our investments, we believe that there is no material risk exposure.

Credit Risk. Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, investments in marketable securities and trade accounts receivable. We

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have policies that limit investments to investment grade securities and the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and maintain an allowance for potential credit losses. We do not require collateral or other security to support client receivables. Our credit risk is also mitigated because our customer base is diversified by geography and no single customer has accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenue on an annual basis. We generally do not use foreign exchange contracts to hedge the risk in receivables denominated in foreign currencies. We do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements and supplementary data required by this Item 8 are listed in Item 14(a)(1) and begin at page F-1 of this report.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered under this report. Based on the evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2007 were not effective as of such date because of the existence of a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting related to accounting for income taxes as described below.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. 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. Our internal control over financial reporting is 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 material weakness (within the meaning of the PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 5) is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, and this assessment identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting related to our income tax provision. Specifically, we lack effective policies and procedures to ensure that the review of schedules supporting our income tax provision is conducted in sufficient detail by someone other than the preparer of such schedules. It is a reasonable possibility that this deficiency could result in a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements that would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In making its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management used the criteria issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, or COSO, in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*. Based on our assessment we believe that because of the material weakness described

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above, as of December 31, 2007, our internal control over financial reporting is ineffective based on those criteria.

Our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an auditors' report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, that report is included under Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

(c) Remediation Plan Related to 2007 10-K Material Weakness

During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, we modified our internal control over financial reporting with respect to accounting for income taxes. We use a third-party tax service provider to complete the preparation, reconciliation and analysis of our income tax provision and income tax-related accounts and modified our review procedures over schedules, supporting our income tax provision. However, these changes in internal control over financial reporting were in transition as of December 31, 2007.

d) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Other than as noted above, 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 during the quarter ended December 31, 2007.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item regarding our directors and compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 is incorporated herein by reference from the sections entitled Election of Directors and Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, respectively, contained in our proxy statement for our 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 21, 2008 (the Proxy Statement). The information required by this Item with respect to our executive officers is contained in Item 1 of Part I of this Annual Report under the heading Actuate Executive Officers.

Adoption of Code of Ethics

Actuate has adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (the Code) applicable to all of its Board members, employees and executive officers, including its Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer), Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) and Controller. We have made the Code available under the investors/corporate governance section of our website at www.actuate.com.

We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 10 of Form 8-K regarding (i) any amendments to the Code, or (ii) any waivers under the Code relating to our Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer, by posting such information under the investors/corporate governance section of our website at www.actuate.com.

Stockholder Proposals

As of December 31, 2007, there has been no material change to the policies and procedures by which the stockholders of the Company may recommend director candidates.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item regarding executive compensation is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled Executive Compensation and Related Information of the Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by this Item regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management of the Proxy Statement.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information about our equity compensation plans at December 31, 2007 that were either approved or not approved by stockholders was as follows:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options	Number of available securities remaining for future issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders (1)	18,029,707	\$ 3.52	13,608,555
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders (2)	719,439	\$ 1.87	714,288
Total	18,749,146	\$ 3.45	14,322,843

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- (1) Consists of five plans: our Amended and Restated 1998 Equity Incentive Plan, Tidestone 1998 Incentive Stock Option Plan, Tidestone Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan of 1999, 1998 Non-Employee Directors Option Plan, and the Amended and Restated 1998 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. As of January 1 of each year, the number of shares reserved for issuance under the Amended and Restated 1998 Equity Incentive Plan automatically increases by the lesser of (i) 5% of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding and (ii) 2,800,000 shares.

- (2) Consists of one plan: our 2001 Supplemental Stock Option Plan. See Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS, RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item regarding certain relationships and related transactions is incorporated herein by reference from the sections entitled Certain Relationships, Related Transactions and Director Independence of the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. FEES PAID TO KPMG LLP

The information required by this Item regarding principal accountant fees and services is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled Fees Paid to KPMG, LLP of the Proxy Statement.

Table of Contents**PART IV****ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES****(a)(1) Financial Statements**

See Index on Page F-1.

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.

Other schedules have been omitted because the information required to be set forth therein is not applicable or is readily available in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(a)(3) Exhibits

Exhibit	
No.	Description
2.1	Share Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 5, 2006, by and among Actuate Corporation, performancesoft, Inc., the shareholders of performancesoft, Inc. and Michael Tipping, as shareholder's representative as amended by the Agreement and Notice dated October 11, 2006.
3.1 (3)	Form of Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
3.2 (1)	Form of Bylaws of the Registrant.
4.1 (1)	Reference is made to Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2.
4.2 (1)	Specimen Common Stock Certificate.
10.1 (1)	Form of Indemnification Agreement.
10.2 (1)+	1994 Stock Option Plan, as amended.
10.3 (1)+	Amended and Restated 1998 Equity Incentive Plan.
10.4 (1)+	Amended and Restated 1998 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.
10.5 (1)+	1998 Non-Employee Directors Option Plan.
10.6 (4)+	2001 Supplemental Stock Option Plan.
10.7 (1)+	Offer Letter between the Company and Daniel A. Gaudreau dated May 7, 1997.
10.8 (2)	Office Building Lease between the Actuate and HMS Gateway Office, L.P. dated August 18, 1999.
10.9 (2)	First Amendment to Office Building Lease between the Actuate and HMS Gateway Office, L.P. dated September 30, 1999.

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10.10 (4)	Office Building Lease between the Actuate and HMS Gateway Office, L.P. dated December 21, 2000.
10.11 (6)+	Form of Severance Agreement (All Section 16 Officers)
16.1 (5)	Letter Regarding Change in Certifying Accountant
21.1	Subsidiaries of Actuate Corporation.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms.
24.1	Power of Attorney. (See the signature page to this Form 10-K).
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications

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- (1) Incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-55741).
 - (2) Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 1999.
 - (3) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1999.
 - (4) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2000.
 - (5) Incorporated by reference to our Form 8-K filed on June 16, 2004.
 - (6) Incorporated by reference to our Form 8-K filed on December 27, 2007.
- + Indicates management or compensatory plan or arrangement.

(b) Exhibits

See (a)(3) above.

(c) Financial Statement Schedule

See (a)(2) above.

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

ACTUATE CORPORATION

(Registrant)

By: /s/ DANIEL A. GAUDREAU
Daniel A. Gaudreau

**Senior Vice President, Operations and
Chief Financial Officer**

Date: March 14, 2008

POWER OF ATTORNEY

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ NICOLAS C. NIERENBERG Nicolas C. Nierenberg	Chairman of the Board and Chief Architect	March 14, 2008
/s/ PETER I. CITTADINI Peter I. Cittadini	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	March 14, 2008
/s/ DANIEL A. GAUDREAU Daniel A. Gaudreau	Senior Vice President, Operations and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 14, 2008
/s/ GEORGE B. BEITZEL George B. Beitzel	Director	March 14, 2008
/s/ KENNETH E. MARSHALL Kenneth E. Marshall	Director	March 14, 2008
/s/ ARTHUR C. PATTERSON Arthur C. Patterson	Director	March 14, 2008

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Arthur C. Patterson

/s/ STEVEN D. WHITEMAN

Director

March 14, 2008

Steven D. Whiteman

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ACTUATE CORPORATION

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Actuate Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Actuate Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we have also audited the financial statement schedule as set forth in Item 15(a)(2). These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Actuate Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. Also, as discussed in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Actuate Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated March 14, 2008 expressed an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Mountain View, California

March 14, 2008

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Actuate Corporation:

We have audited Actuate Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying *Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting* included in Item 9A(b). Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of 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.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. A material weakness has been identified related to the controls over the review of the income tax provision and included in Management's Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Actuate Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007 and the related financial statement schedule of Actuate Corporation. This material weakness was considered in determining

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the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2007 consolidated financial statements, and this report does not affect our report dated March 14, 2008, which expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

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In our opinion, because of the effect of the aforementioned material weakness on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, Actuate Corporation has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on management's statements referring to corrective actions taken after December 31, 2007, relative to the aforementioned material weakness in internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Mountain View, California

March 14, 2008

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Table of Contents**ACTUATE CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(in thousands, except share and per share data)**

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,468	\$ 31,113
Short-term investments	46,947	28,966
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$1,141 and \$826 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively	38,575	31,233
Other current assets	5,278	5,233
Total current assets	112,268	96,545
Property and equipment, net	5,269	4,379
Goodwill	35,594	35,248
Purchased intangibles	3,648	5,455
Non-current deferred tax assets	11,996	5,142
Other assets	1,133	820
	\$ 169,908	\$ 147,589
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,667	\$ 1,590
Current portion of restructuring liabilities	3,201	2,897
Accrued compensation	6,326	6,033
Acquisition related payable		4,864
Other accrued liabilities	5,677	4,635
Income taxes payable		703
Deferred revenue	40,352	38,525
Total current liabilities	58,223	59,247
Long-term liabilities:		
Deferred rent	1,124	23
Long-term deferred revenue	3,499	2,328
Long-term income taxes payable	483	
Deferred tax liability		420
Restructuring liabilities, net of current portion	5,606	7,761
Total long-term liabilities	10,712	10,532
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 8 and 13)		
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, issuable in series; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; issued 72,991,110 and 69,397,135 shares, respectively; outstanding 61,428,115 and 60,893,289 shares, respectively	61	61
Additional paid-in capital	144,471	121,562
Treasury stock, at cost; 11,562,995 and 8,503,846 shares, respectively	(43,724)	(23,300)

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Accumulated other comprehensive income	599	40
Accumulated deficit	(434)	(20,553)
Total stockholders' equity	100,973	77,810
	\$ 169,908	\$ 147,589

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Table of Contents**ACTUATE CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****(in thousands, except per share data)**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Revenues:			
License fees	\$ 53,216	\$ 46,919	\$ 36,939
Services	87,410	81,650	69,462
Total revenues	140,626	128,569	106,401
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of license fees	1,997	2,095	2,294
Cost of services	24,927	27,914	23,723
Sales and marketing	55,312	49,009	37,070
Research and development	21,826	21,055	16,533
General and administrative	17,784	16,026	13,115
Amortization of purchased intangibles	948	948	487
Purchased in-process research and development		900	
Restructuring charges	1,686	16	665
Total costs and expenses	124,480	117,963	93,887
Income from operations	16,146	10,606	12,514
Interest and other income, net	3,155	2,217	1,436
Income before provision for income taxes	19,301	12,823	13,950
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(863)	(974)	2,359
Net income	\$ 20,164	\$ 13,797	\$ 11,591
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.19
Shares used in basic net income per share calculation	60,838	60,375	61,057
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.18
Shares used in diluted net income per share calculation	68,722	66,814	63,269

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ACTUATE CORPORATION

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(in thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock			Treasury Stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Total Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Shares	Amount	(Loss)			
Balance at January 1, 2005	66,235,200	\$ 62	\$ 104,829	(4,363,417)	\$ (11,616)	\$ (389)	\$ (45,941)	\$ 46,945	
Comprehensive income									
Net income							11,591	11,591	
Net unrealized losses on available-for- sale securities						(56)		(56)	
Currency translation						(110)		(110)	
Total comprehensive income								11,425	
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	1,077,366	1	1,529					1,530	
Correction of shares outstanding	10,416								
Issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	213,669		429					429	
Stock repurchase		(3)		(3,002,731)	(7,075)			(7,078)	
Tax benefits from employee stock options			2,117					2,117	
Balance at December 31, 2005	67,536,651	\$ 60	\$ 108,904	(7,366,148)	\$ (18,691)	\$ (555)	\$ (34,350)	\$ 55,368	
Comprehensive income									
Net income							13,797	13,797	
Net unrealized gains on available-for- sale securities						72		72	
Currency translation						523		523	
Total comprehensive income								14,392	
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	1,640,855	2	3,430					3,432	
Issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	219,629		462					462	
Stock based compensation			6,492					6,492	
Stock repurchase		(1)		(1,137,698)	(4,609)			(4,610)	
Tax benefits from employee stock options			2,274					2,274	
Balance at December 31, 2006	69,397,135	\$ 61	\$ 121,562	(8,503,846)	\$ (23,300)	\$ 40	\$ (20,553)	\$ 77,810	
Comprehensive income									
Net income							20,164	20,164	
Net unrealized gains on available-for- sale securities						65		65	
Currency translation						494		494	
Total comprehensive income								20,723	

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Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	3,282,257	4	8,285						8,289
Issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	311,718		878						878
Stock based compensation			8,986						8,986
Stock repurchase		(4)		(3,059,149)	(20,424)				(20,428)
Impact from adoption of FIN 48								(45)	(45)
Tax benefits from employee stock options			4,760						4,760
Balance at December 31, 2007	72,991,110	\$ 61	\$ 144,471	(11,562,995)	\$ (43,724)	\$ 599	\$ (434)	\$ 100,973	

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

(in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 20,164	\$ 13,797	\$ 11,591
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:			
Stock based compensation expense	8,986	6,492	
Amortization of purchased intangibles	1,947	1,986	1,400
Depreciation	2,367	1,970	1,892
Purchased in-process research and development		900	
Deferred tax asset utilization	(178)	783	
Loss on investment			301
Accretion of discount on short-term investments	(259)	47	278
Tax benefits from exercise of stock options			2,117
Net operating loss utilizations related to prior acquisitions	107	764	
Restructuring charges	1,686	16	665
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisition:			
Accounts receivable	(7,342)	(3,200)	(2,022)
Other current assets	(795)	1,448	(431)
Accounts payable	672	(2,070)	214
Accrued compensation	293	207	62
Other accrued liabilities	1,194	895	(1,888)
Deferred tax assets	(5,903)	(6,867)	
Income taxes payable	(265)	394	(67)
Deferred tax liability	(420)	406	
Deferred rent liabilities	1,101	(174)	(122)
Restructuring liabilities	(3,433)	(2,191)	(4,067)
Deferred revenue	2,998	6,531	3,625
Net cash generated by operating activities	22,920	22,134	13,548
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	(2,956)	(1,279)	(450)
Increase in restricted cash	(395)		
Proceeds from maturities of short-term investments	118,022	76,833	71,505
Purchase of short-term investments	(135,679)	(63,869)	(73,812)
Acquisition of performancesoft, Inc., net of cash acquired	(5,632)	(15,668)	
Purchase of source code		(1,000)	
Purchase of minority shares of Actuate Japan		(354)	(366)
Proceeds from security deposit	209		
Net change in other assets	(127)	(256)	(46)
Net cash used in investing activities	(26,558)	(5,593)	(3,169)
Financing activities			
Tax benefits from exercise of stock options	4,760	2,274	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	9,162	3,894	1,959
Stock repurchases	(20,423)	(4,610)	(7,078)

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Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	(6,501)	1,558	(5,119)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(10,139)	18,099	5,260
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	494	524	(111)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	31,113	12,490	7,341
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 21,468	\$ 31,113	\$ 12,490
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 2,333	\$ 1,180	\$ 325

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ACTUATE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Actuate Corporation (Actuate or the Company) provides software and services to develop and deploy RIA (RIA) that deliver rich interactive content that improve customer loyalty and corporate performance. Applications built on Actuate s open source-based platform provide all stakeholders inside and outside the firewall, including employees, customers, partners and citizens with information that they can easily access and understand to maximize revenue, cut costs, improve customer satisfaction, streamline operations, create competitive advantage and make better decisions. The Company s goal is to ensure that all users can adopt decision-making information into their day-to-day activities, opening up completely new avenues for improving corporate performance.

Actuate was incorporated in November 1993 in the State of California and re-incorporated in the State of Delaware in July 1998. Actuate s principal executive offices are located at 2207 Bridgepointe Parkway, San Mateo California. Actuate s telephone number is 650-645-3000. Actuate maintains a Web site at www.actuate.com.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Actuate and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. Actuate has offices throughout North America, Europe and Asia including offices in Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, Singapore, Japan and China. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

As of December 31, 2007, Actuate owns approximately 88% of the outstanding voting stock of Actuate Japan Company Ltd. (Actuate Japan). The Company has consolidated the results of Actuate Japan from the date that it became the majority shareholder, which occurred in fiscal year 2000. Accumulated losses applicable to the minority shareholders exceed their equity capital in Actuate Japan and as a result, there is no minority interest presented on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. This excess loss applicable to the minority shareholders has been charged to Actuate, as the minority shareholders are not obligated to contribute their share of losses exceeding their equity capital.

In January of fiscal year 2006, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of capital stock of performancesoft, Inc. (performancesoft). performancesoft was a privately-held entity headquartered in Toronto, Canada. The Company acquired performancesoft for the purpose of enhancing its current product offering by adding performancesoft s products and technology to its existing product line. The transaction was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (SFAS 141), Business Combinations. The Company began including the operating results of performancesoft in its consolidated financial statements from the closing date of the acquisition, which was January 5, 2006.

Use of Estimates

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The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. On a regular basis, Actuate evaluates estimates, including those related to bad debts, intangible assets, income taxes and restructuring charges. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

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ACTUATE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Revenues

Actuate generates revenues from sales of software licenses and related services. The Company receives software license revenues from licensing its products directly to end-users and indirectly through resellers, system integrators and OEMs. The Company receives service revenues from maintenance contracts, consulting services and training that Actuate performs for customers.

Actuate recognizes revenues in accordance with AICPA Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2 (SOP 97-2), *Software Revenue Recognition*, as amended and modified by SOP 98-9, *Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions*. For sales to end-user customers, Actuate recognizes license revenues when a license agreement has been signed by both parties or a definitive agreement has been received from the customer, the product has been shipped, there are no unusual uncertainties surrounding the product acceptance, the fees are fixed or determinable, collectibility is probable and vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value exists to allocate the fee to the undelivered elements of the arrangement. Vendor-specific objective evidence is based on the price charged when an element is sold separately. Actuate has not established vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value for its licenses. Therefore, the Company recognizes revenues from arrangements with multiple elements involving software licenses under the residual method. If the license agreement contains payment terms that would indicate that the fee is not fixed or determinable, revenues are recognized as the payments become due and payable, assuming that all other revenue recognition criteria are met.

Actuate enters into reseller and distributor arrangements that typically give such distributors and resellers the right to distribute its products to end-users headquartered in specified territories. Actuate recognizes license revenues from arrangements with U.S. resellers and distributors when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement with the reseller or distributor, the product has been shipped, the fees are fixed or determinable and collectibility is probable. Actuate recognizes license revenues from arrangements with international resellers and distributors upon receipt of evidence of sell-through and when all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. If it is not practical to obtain evidence of sell-through, the Company defers revenues until the end-user has been identified and cash has been received. In some instances there is a timing difference between when a reseller completes its sale to the end-user and the period in which Actuate receives the documentation required for revenue recognition. Because Actuate delays revenue recognition until the reporting period in which the required documentation is obtained, it may recognize revenue in a period subsequent to the period in which the reseller completes the sale to its end-user.

Actuate also enters into OEM arrangements that provide for license fees based on the bundling or embedding of its products with the OEMs products. These arrangements generally provide for fixed, irrevocable royalty payments. Actuate recognizes license fee revenues from U.S. and international OEM arrangements when a license agreement has been executed by both parties, the product has been shipped, there are no unusual uncertainties surrounding the product acceptance, the fees are fixed or determinable, collectibility is probable and vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value exists to allocate the fee to the undelivered elements of the arrangement. Effective July 1, 2006, due to improved visibility with respect to international OEM sales transactions, we conformed our policy for sales through international OEMs to be consistent with U.S. OEM arrangements. Prior to this change, we deferred revenue on sales through international OEMs until we received a royalty report or other evidence of sell-through from such OEM, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria was met. The impact of this change on revenue for fiscal year 2006 was not significant.

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Credit-worthiness and collectibility for end-users are assessed based on payment history and current credit profile. When a customer is not deemed credit-worthy, revenues are deferred and recognized upon cash receipt.

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ACTUATE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Actuate recognizes maintenance revenues, which consist of fees for ongoing support and unspecified product updates, ratably over the term of the contract, typically one year. Consulting revenues are primarily related to standard implementation and configuration. Training revenues are generated from classes offered at the Company's headquarters and customer locations. Revenues from consulting and training services are typically recognized as the services are performed. When a contract includes both license and service elements, the license fee is typically recognized on delivery of the software, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met, provided services do not include significant customization or modification of the product and are not otherwise essential to the functionality of the software.

Actuate records a provision for estimated sales returns and allowances on product and service related sales in accordance with FASB Statement (SFAS) No. 48, *Revenue Recognition When Right of Return Exists* (SFAS 48). These estimates are primarily based on historical sales returns. If the historical data used to calculate these estimates do not properly reflect future returns, then a change in the allowances would be made in the period in which such a determination is made and revenues in that period could be materially affected.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash deposited with banks and highly liquid, high-quality instruments with maturities at the date of purchase of 90 days or less. Such instruments typically include money market securities, commercial paper, and other high quality debt instruments. In accordance with FASB Statement Number 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities* , and based on our intentions regarding these instruments, we classify all of our short-term investments as available-for-sale, and account for these investments at fair value. Short-term investments consist primarily of high quality debt securities with original maturities over 90 days, and may include corporate notes, United States government agency notes, municipal notes, and auction rate securities. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

Actuate views its available-for-sale portfolio securities with maturity beyond 90 days to be available for use in current operations. Accordingly, Actuate has classified all such marketable investments as short-term investments, even though the stated maturity dates may be one year or more beyond the current balance sheet date, as they are highly liquid instruments. In addition, all auction rate notes, including auction preferred and short-term municipals are classified as short-term investments regardless of the underlying reset date.

As of December 31, 2007 the Company had not experienced any failed auctions on any of its auction-rate securities and all of these securities on hand as of December 31, 2007 did have successful auctions in January 2008. However, in February of 2008 the auction market experienced an unprecedented high incidence of failed auctions. As a result, in March 2008, all of the Company's auction rate securities experienced failed auctions when they came up for reset. However, the Company continues to believe that the investments are not other than temporarily impaired at this time. These investments are still rated with a high credit rating as they are all held in reputable municipal entities and none are collateralized by mortgage backed securities. However, the Company does feel that the liquidity has been affected subsequent to year-end. Please refer to Note 15 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on this subsequent event.

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In the future Actuate will continue to evaluate whether there are any other than temporary impairments on these investments and it will consider classifying any remaining auction rate securities as long term investments. The auction securities are still properly classified as short-term investments in the financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2007.

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ACTUATE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

As of December 31, 2007, the fair value of the Company's cash, short-term investments, accounts receivable, and accounts payable, approximates the carrying amount, which is the amount for which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. Subsequent to year-end the markets for the Company's auction rate securities experienced significant numbers of failed auctions. This market disruption may impact the way in which the Company determines the fair value of these investments in the future. The Company is in the process of evaluating these developments. For more information on this subsequent event please refer to Note 15 of these Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk principally consist of marketable investments and accounts receivable. Actuate places its investments with high-credit-quality multiple issuers. The Company sells to a diverse customer base, predominantly to customers in the United States. No single customer has accounted for more than 10% of sales in any period presented. Actuate does not require collateral on sales with credit terms.

The Company's accounts receivable is subject to collection risks. The Company's gross accounts receivable is reserved against this risk through an allowance for doubtful accounts. This allowance is for estimated losses resulting from the inability of Actuate's customers to make required payments. It is an estimate and is regularly evaluated for adequacy by taking into consideration a combination of factors. The Company looks at factors such as past experience, credit quality of the customer, age of the receivable balance, and current economic conditions. These facts are reviewed to determine whether a specific reserve for bad debt should be recorded to reduce the related receivable to the amount believed to be collectible. The Company also ceases recognizing future revenues on any outstanding domestic maintenance renewal invoices which are older than 90 days past due.

The Company also records unspecified reserves for bad debts for all other customers based on a variety of factors, including length of time the receivables are past due and historical experience. Reserve percentages are applied to various aged categories of receivables based on historical experience to determine how much of an unspecified reserve is needed. The use of different estimates or assumptions could produce different allowance balances. If the financial condition of Actuate's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances might be required.

Software Development Costs

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Software development costs associated with new products and enhancements to existing software products are expensed as incurred until technological feasibility in the form of a working model has been established. To date, the time period between the establishment of technological feasibility and completion of software development has been short, and no significant development costs have been incurred during that period. Accordingly, Actuate has not capitalized any software development costs to date.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, which range from two to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or estimated useful life. The Company only capitalizes fixed assets with an initial value in excess of a specific threshold. Purchased items below that initial threshold value are immediately expensed.

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ACTUATE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Goodwill and Other Purchased Intangible Assets

The Company applies the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141 (SFAS 141), *Business Combinations* , and No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142). Under SFAS 142, goodwill and acquired workforce are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently, if impairment indicators arise. Other intangible assets consist of customer lists, purchased technologies, non-compete agreements, and trademarks acquired from various acquisitions. Intangible assets acquired in business acquisitions are recorded at their fair values using the income approach or cost approach. These other intangible assets are being amortized over their expected useful lives not exceeding four years using the straight-line method. See Note 6 for further discussion.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

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

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs are included in sales and marketing expense and amounted to \$857,000, \$679,000 and \$365,000 in fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company provides for the effect of income taxes in its Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* and FASB Interpretation 48 (FIN 48), *Accounting for Income Tax Uncertainties*. Under SFAS No. 109, income tax expense (benefit) is recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year, and for deferred tax assets and liabilities for the tax consequences of events that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48. Under FIN 48, only income tax positions that meet the more likely than not recognition threshold may be recognized in the financial statements. If an income tax position meets the more likely than not recognition threshold, then we must measure the amount of the tax benefit to be recognized by determining the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than a 50% likelihood of being realized upon effective settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all of the relevant facts. It is inherently difficult and subjective to estimate such amounts, as this requires us to determine the probability of various

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possible settlement outcomes. To determine if a tax position is effectively settled, we must also estimate the likelihood that a taxing authority would review a tax position after a tax examination had otherwise been completed. We must also determine when it is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease in the 12 months after each reporting date. These judgments are difficult because a taxing authority may change its behavior as a result of our disclosures in our financial statements that are based on the requirements of FIN No. 48. We must re-evaluate our income tax positions on a quarterly basis to consider factors such as changes in facts or circumstances, changes in tax law, effectively settled issues under audit, and new audit activity. Such a change in recognition or measurement would result in recognition of a tax benefit or an additional charge to the tax provision.

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ACTUATE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

An income tax position that meets the more likely than not recognition threshold shall initially and subsequently be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information.

The Company must make significant assumptions, judgments and estimates to determine its current provision for income taxes, its deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance to be recorded against its deferred tax assets. The Company's judgments, assumptions and estimates relating to the current provision for income taxes take into account current tax laws, its interpretation of current tax laws and possible outcomes of current and future audits conducted by foreign and domestic tax authorities. Changes in tax laws or our interpretation of tax laws, and developments in current and future tax audits, could significantly impact the amounts provided for income taxes in the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company's assumptions, judgments and estimates relating to the value of its net deferred tax assets take into account predictions of the amount and category of future taxable income from potential sources, including tax planning strategies that would, if necessary, be implemented to prevent a loss carryforward or tax credit carryforward from expiring unused. Actual operating results and the underlying amount and category of income in future years could render the Company's current assumptions, judgments and estimates of recoverable net deferred taxes inaccurate, thus materially affecting its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Sales Taxes

The Company presents its revenues net of sales tax in its consolidated statements of income.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of each of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is the foreign subsidiary's local currency except for the Company's Cayman subsidiary, whose books and records are maintained in U.S. dollars, and accordingly its functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Actuate translates the assets and liabilities of its international non-U.S. functional currency subsidiaries into U.S. dollars at the rates of exchange in effect at the end of the period. Revenues and expenses are translated using rates that approximate those in effect during the period. Gains and losses from currency translation are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated balance sheet. Currency transaction gains or losses are recorded in interest and other income, net in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Net Income Per Share

The Company computes basic net income per share using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, less weighted average shares subject to repurchase. The Company computes diluted net income per share using the weighted-average number of common shares and dilutive stock options outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method.

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The table below reconciles the weighted-average common shares used to calculate basic net income per share with the weighted-average common shares used to calculate diluted net income per share (in thousands).

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	60,838	60,375	61,057
Weighted-average dilutive stock options outstanding under the treasury stock method	7,884	6,439	2,212
Weighted-average common shares used in computing diluted net income per share	68,722	66,814	63,269

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ACTUATE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The weighted-average number of common shares excluded from the calculation of diluted net income per share was 2,947,917, 4,601,010 and 10,948,000 in fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. These shares were excluded from Actuate's calculation of weighted-average common shares used in computing dilutive net income per share as they were anti-dilutive. These anti-dilutive options could be dilutive in the future.

The weighted average exercise price of excluded stock options was \$6.62, \$5.05 and \$3.91 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Segment Information

Actuate provides software and services for Business Intelligence, Performance Management and Reporting applications. Actuate's chief operating decision maker (the Chief Executive Officer) reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis, accompanied by disaggregated information about revenues by geographic region for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial performance. Actuate considers itself to be in a single reportable segment, specifically the license, implementation and support of its software products. The Company aggregates its various groups into one segment primarily because these groups are similar in nature and the production and distribution processes are also similar. Furthermore, discrete information may also be unavailable or impractical to obtain, as these products can be cross-sold by various business units and geographies.

Actuate evaluates the performance of its geographic regions based primarily on revenues. Actuate does not regularly assess the performance of its geographic regions on other measures of income or expense, such as operating income or net income. In addition, as Actuate's assets are primarily located in its corporate office in the United States and not allocated to any specific region, Actuate does not produce reports for, or measure the performance of, its geographic regions based on any asset-based metrics. Therefore, geographic information is presented only for revenues in Note 12.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141R). SFAS 141R replaces SFAS 141 and establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. SFAS 141R also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS 160 also establishes reporting requirements that provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (FAS 159). FAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Entities that elect

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the fair value option will report unrealized gains and losses in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option may be elected on an instrument-by-instrument basis, with certain exceptions. FAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar assets and liabilities. The requirements of FAS 159 are effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. The Company is currently assessing whether fair value accounting is appropriate for any of its eligible instruments and cannot estimate the impact, if any, on its consolidated balance sheet, statement of income or statement of cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, (SFAS 157) Fair Value Measurement. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and also expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for periods beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company does not believe that the adoption of the provisions of SFAS 157 will materially impact its consolidated balance sheet, statement of income or statement of cash flows.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation, including a reclassification of a portion of our deferred tax assets and net operating losses utilized from prior acquisitions within the operating activities section of the Company's Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for fiscal year 2006. Deferred tax assets were also reclassified from the financing activities section to the operating activities section on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Cash flows as of December 31, 2006 to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications resulted in an increase of approximately \$1.8 million to cash generated by operating activities and a similar decrease to cash generated by financing activities. Such reclassifications had no other impact on the results of operations and the stockholders equity for the years presented.

2. Investment in Actuate Japan

The minority shareholders of Actuate Japan have the non-expiring option to put their equity interest (Minority Interest) in Actuate Japan and Actuate to the Company has the option to call the Minority Interest. In February 2006, a minority shareholder of Actuate Japan notified the Company that it wished to exercise its rights to put its equity interest in Actuate Japan. This minority shareholder exercised its right on March 15, 2006 resulting in a payment of approximately \$354,000 for this interest during the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. This payment was recorded as additional goodwill related to Actuate Japan. The Minority Interest as of December 31, 2007 was approximately 12% of the total equity interest. If the Minority Interest Shareholder chose to put these remaining shares, Actuate would be required to pay approximately \$470,000 to purchase these shares. The Company's policy is to record a liability, if any, at the time that the put or call is probable of being exercised. Should an indicator arise that the Minority Interest has declined in value below the exercise price of the put and call option, the Company would conclude that exercise is probable at that point in time and recognize a liability for the intrinsic value of the option. The Company performs a periodic review of the value of the Minority Interest. This review may include assumptions regarding projected future cash flows and discount rates. Variances in these assumptions could have a significant impact on the Company's conclusion as to whether it is necessary to record a liability. As of December 31, 2007, the Company concluded that it was not necessary to record a liability. The Company consolidated 100% of the operating results and all investments in the subsidiary are eliminated in consolidation. As of the date of this filing, the remaining minority shareholder has not notified the Company of any intent to exercise its put option.

Table of Contents**ACTUATE CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****3. Acquisitions***performancesoft*

On January 5, 2006, the Company acquired all of the outstanding stock of *performancesoft*, Inc. The acquisition principally consisted of an initial cash purchase price of \$15.3 million and additional contingent cash consideration of up to \$13.5 million based on the achievement of certain revenue and operating margin targets for fiscal year 2006. Due to the fact that the contingent consideration was not determinable at the time of acquisition, the Company did not include this contingent consideration in the acquisition cost at that time. Rather, it was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2006, when the Company was able to determine the estimated amount of the payout. The Company determined that the initial earnout payment would be approximately \$4.9 million and the Company recorded this amount as additional cost of the acquired enterprise and this additional consideration was allocated to goodwill at that time. This amount was increased by an additional \$616,000 in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 when the final settlement agreement was signed. This agreement represented the final earnout settlement amount along with accrued interest. The Company recorded this amount as additional cost of the acquired enterprise and this additional consideration was allocated to goodwill in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007. The total amount of the contingent consideration was paid out to the former shareholders on October 5, 2007.

In accordance with criteria stipulated in the acquisition agreement, funds previously held in escrow totaling \$201,000 were released to Actuate in October 2007. The Company had previously included these funds held in escrow as part of the final purchase price, and accordingly, it recorded this release of funds from escrow of \$201,000, as a reduction in the cost of the acquired enterprise and this was a reduction to goodwill in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007.

The total \$20.9 million purchase price is comprised of the following:

Cash	\$ 20,831,620
Direct transaction costs	92,044
Final purchase price	\$ 20,923,664

Direct transaction costs of \$92,044 include legal and accounting fees, appraisal fees, and other external costs directly related to the acquisition.

Table of Contents**ACTUATE CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Purchase Price Allocation*

The following represents the allocation of the final purchase price to the acquired net assets of performancesoft and the associated estimated useful lives, inclusive of the two contingent consideration payments discussed above (in thousands):

	Amount	Estimated Useful Life
Net tangible assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	1,048	N/A
Recoverable income tax	1,595	N/A
Accounts payable	(1,665)	N/A
Deferred revenue	(1,657)	N/A
Other net assets and liabilities	(315)	N/A
	(994)	N/A
Identifiable intangible assets:		
Existing technology	1,100	5 years
Customer and partner relationships	3,400	5 years
In-process research and development	900	N/A
Tradenname	800	3 years
Goodwill	15,718	N/A
Final purchase price	\$ 20,924	

As of the acquisition date, \$900,000 was allocated to in-process research and development. In-process research and development is dependent on the status of new projects on the date the acquisition is consummated. At the date of acquisition the acquired company had two development projects that were in process, relating to its Views product and a new product offering called Track. Both of these projects were completed by the end of the third quarter of fiscal year 2006. The value of in-process research and development was determined using the excess earnings approach. The discount rates used were 18% to 19% and they take into consideration the stage of completion and the risk surrounding the successful development and commercialization of each of the purchased in-process technology projects that were valued. The Company expensed the total value of these in-process research and development projects at the time of acquisition as they were determined to have no alternative future use. This expense was shown as a separate line item in the fiscal year 2006 Consolidated Statement of Income.

In connection with the performancesoft acquisition, Actuate's Board of Directors duly authorized the issuance of stock options to eligible performancesoft employees from the Company's 1998 Equity Incentive Plan. A total of 530,200 non-statutory stock options were issued in January 2006 under the 1998 Equity Incentive Plan at an exercise price of \$3.36. Each grant shall fully vest in four years with 25% vesting at the end of year one and the remaining balance vesting in thirty-six equal monthly installments. These options were valued at their fair value in accordance with SFAS 123R and are being amortized over their vesting period using the accelerated amortization method as provided under Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation Number 28, *Accounting for Stock Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Option or Awards Plans* (FIN 28).

Table of Contents**ACTUATE CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****4. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments**

All cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments have been classified as available for-sale securities and are detailed as follows (in thousands):

	Cost	Net Unrealized Gains (losses)	Estimated Fair Value
Balance at December 31, 2007			
Classified as cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash	\$ 16,525	\$	\$ 16,525
Money market funds	4,943		4,943
	21,468		21,468
Classified as short-term investments:			
Auction preferred	14,550		14,550
Commercial paper	13,903	9	13,912
Corporate bonds	12,972	(9)	12,963
Federal and municipal obligations	5,509	13	5,522
	46,934	13	46,947
Total	\$ 68,402	\$ 13	\$ 68,415

	Cost	Net Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Balance at December 31, 2006			
Classified as cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash	\$ 23,983	\$	\$ 23,983
Money market funds	45		45
Commercial paper	7,089	(4)	7,085
	31,117	(4)	31,113
Classified as short-term investments:			
Auction preferred	3,400		3,400
Commercial paper	7,941	(11)	7,930
Corporate bonds	11,176	(25)	11,151
Federal and municipal obligations	6,498	(13)	6,485
	29,015	(49)	28,966
Total	\$ 60,132	\$ (53)	\$ 60,079

Any individual security in the above tables with an unrealized loss has been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than twelve months. At this time, the Company believes that, due to the nature of the Company's investments, the financial condition of the issuer and the Company's ability to hold these investments through these short-term loss positions, factors would not indicate that these unrealized losses should be viewed as other-than-temporary.

As of December 31, 2007, the stated maturities of the Company's short-term investments are \$21.1 million within one year and \$25.8 million beyond one year. As of December 31, 2006, the stated maturities of the Company's short-term investments are \$16.4 million within one year and \$12.6 million beyond one year. These investments are generally classified as available-for-sale and are recorded on the balance sheet at fair market value with unrealized gains or losses reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. At December 31, 2007, Actuate viewed all of its marketable securities as highly liquid and

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

available for use in current operations. Accordingly, Actuate has classified all of its marketable securities as short-term investments, even though the stated maturity dates may be one year or more beyond the current balance sheet date. In addition, all auction rate securities, including auction preferred and short-term municipals, are classified as short-term investments at December 31, 2007 regardless of the underlying reset date. Auction rate securities are investments with long-term contractual maturities. They are usually found in the form of municipal bonds, preferred stock, a pool of student loans or collateralized debt obligations whose interest rates are subject to reset through an auction process. At the end of each reset period, investors can sell or continue to hold the securities at par. The Company held \$14.6 million in auction rate securities as of December 31, 2007.

Recent U.S. sub-prime mortgage defaults have had a significant impact across various sectors of the financial markets, causing global credit and liquidity issues. The short-term funding markets experienced credit issues during the first quarter of fiscal 2008. This led to liquidity disruption in asset-backed commercial paper and failed auctions in the auction rate market. As a result, several of the Company's auction rate securities that were held at December 31, 2007 did experience failed auctions in February 2008 and March 2008. However, each of these securities held at December 31, 2007 did experience successful auctions subsequent to December 31, 2007.

The Company's auction rate investments have always been and continue to be highly rated. Therefore, through December 31, 2007, the Company based the fair value of its auction rate securities on the market value of the investment. However, with the recent unprecedented developments in the auctions rate markets that occurred in February 2008, the Company is closely monitoring developments to determine whether it will be necessary to re-evaluate its valuation methodology for auction rate securities in the future. If we determine that the value of these auction rate securities has been other than temporarily impaired, we may need to record an impairment charge on these investments in the future.

The principal associated with failed auctions will not be accessible until successful auctions occur, a buyer is found outside of the auction process, the issuer establish a different form of financing to replace these securities, or final payments come due according to contractual maturities. We understand that issuers and financial markets are working on alternatives that may improve liquidity, although it is not yet clear when or if such efforts will be successful. We expect that we will receive the principal associated with these auction-rate securities through one of the means described above. While the recent auction failures will limit our ability to liquidate these investments for some period of time, we do not believe the auction failures will materially impact our ability to fund our working capital needs, capital expenditure or other business requirement at this time. However, if we deem that liquidity is not probable within the next twelve months, we may classify our auction rate securities as long-term investments in the future.

5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 1,521	\$ 3,564
Computers and purchased software	8,542	8,264

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Leasehold improvements	3,588	4,255
Total	13,651	16,083
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(8,382)	(11,704)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 5,269	\$ 4,379

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Table of Contents**ACTUATE CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****6. Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets**

Goodwill as of December 31, 2006	\$ 35,248
Acquisition of performancesoft (earn-out settlement)	616
Acquisition of performancesoft (release of escrow previously included in purchase price)	(201)
Acquired net operating losses utilized	(69)
 Goodwill as of December 31, 2007	 \$ 35,594

The net increase in goodwill was primarily the result of our acquisition of performancesoft, Inc. For additional discussion on the performancesoft acquisition, please refer to Note 3, Acquisition of performancesoft, Inc in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

During fiscal year 2007, the Company also made adjustments to goodwill and purchased technology related to the tax affected portion of the net operating losses (NOLs) utilized with respect to the Tidestone, Nimble and performancesoft acquisitions, respectively. These adjustments resulted in a reduction of approximately \$69,000 to the Company's goodwill, and an increase of \$139,000 to the Company's purchased intangibles balances.

Intangibles

Other purchased intangible assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2007			December 31, 2006		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer list	\$ 14,000	\$ (11,960)	\$ 2,040	\$ 14,000	\$ (11,280)	\$ 2,720
Purchased technologies	8,430	(7,089)	1,341	8,291	(6,089)	2,202
Trademark	1,500	(1,233)	267	1,500	(967)	533
	\$ 23,930	\$ (20,282)	\$ 3,648	\$ 23,791	\$ (18,336)	\$ 5,455

Amortization expense of purchased intangible assets was approximately \$1.9 million, \$2.0 million and \$1.4 million for fiscal years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. These charges are included in cost of license fees and amortization of purchased intangibles in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. The expected remaining annual amortization expense is summarized as follows (in

thousands):

Fiscal Year	Purchased Technology and Intangibles
2008	1,996
2009	826
2010	826
	\$ 3,648

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Table of Contents**ACTUATE CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****7. Deferred Revenue**

Deferred revenue consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Maintenance and support	\$ 37,847	\$ 34,001
Other	6,004	6,852
	\$ 43,851	\$ 40,853
Less: Current portion	(40,352)	(38,525)
Long-term deferred revenue	\$ 3,499	\$ 2,328

Maintenance and support consists of first year maintenance and support services associated with the initial purchase of Actuate's software, and the renewal of annual maintenance and support services from customers who purchased Actuate's software in prior periods. The maintenance and support period is generally 12 months and revenues are typically recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the maintenance and support period.

Other deferred revenue consists of deferred license, training and consulting fees generated from arrangements, which did not meet some or all of the revenue recognition criteria of SOP No. 97-2 and are, therefore, deferred until all revenue recognition criteria have been met.

8. Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments***Operating Lease Commitments***

Actuate's properties consist of leased facilities for sales and marketing, research and development, services and support and administrative personnel. Actuate also leases an additional 124,000 square feet in two facilities in South San Francisco, California. The lease on these facilities will expire in March 2008 and April 2011 and 50,000 square feet in one of these facilities is being subleased. In conjunction with the signing of these two building leases, Actuate provided the landlord with a letter of credit in the amount of \$3.9 million as a security deposit. The value of the letter of credit has decreased over time. As of December 31, 2007, only one letter of credit for \$228,600 remains securing these leases. Actuate has granted a security interest in all of its assets as security for the letter of credit.

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The Company reached the end of its lease term on its previous corporate headquarters located at 701 Gateway, in South San Francisco in February 2008. As a result, on June 1, 2007, the Company entered into a five year sublease agreement with Oracle Corporation for approximately 83,000 square feet of office space in the Bridgepointe Campus in San Mateo, California. This lease is operating in nature; commencing on August 1, 2007 and ending on July 31, 2012. In addition, the lease provides for approximately six months of free rent (rent holiday) and approximately \$600,000 in landlord incentives to be applied by Actuate towards construction of future improvements. The incentives were applied to leasehold improvements completed during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2007. The Company accounts for and recognizes the rent holidays in its operating lease on a straight-line basis over the lease term (including any rent holiday period) in accordance with paragraph 2 of FASB Technical Bulletin 85-3 (FTB 85-3), *Accounting for Operating Leases with Scheduled Rent Increases*. The Company accounts for the amortization of its leasehold improvements over the duration of the lease consistent with paragraph 5(f) of FASB Statement 13 (SFAS 13), *Accounting for Leases*, as amended. Leasehold improvements made by the Company that are funded by landlord incentives or allowances under an operating lease are recorded by the Company as leasehold improvement assets and amortized over the term of the lease consistent with the guidance in paragraph 5(f) of FASB SFAS 13. The incentives are recorded as deferred rent and amortized as reductions to lease expense over the lease term in accordance with paragraph 15 of SFAS 13.

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

As of December 31, 2007, Actuate pledged \$395,000 of restricted cash, as collateral for a standby letter of credit that guarantees its contractual obligations relating to its sublease agreement for its new corporate headquarter facilities located at the Bridgepointe Campus in San Mateo, California. This restricted cash is classified as Other Assets in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In addition to the Company's operating leases related to its headquarters, Actuate also has operating leases for various smaller facilities which house its foreign offices. Rent expense for all facilities under operating leases was approximately \$5.1 million, \$5.1 million, and \$4.3 million in fiscal years 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. For leases with escalating rent payments, rent expense is amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease. The Company has long-term deferred rent of approximately \$1,124,000 and \$23,000 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under operating leases (net of sublease income) are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Future Minimum Lease Payments(1)
2008	4,827
2009	4,742
2010	4,078
2011	2,655
2012	1,260
Thereafter	361
Total	\$ 17,923

- (1) Our future contractual obligations include minimum lease payments under operating leases at December 31, 2007, net of contractual sublease proceeds. Of the remaining net future minimum lease payments, approximately \$8.3 million is included in restructuring liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2007.

Indemnification

Our license agreements include indemnification for infringement of third party intellectual property rights and certain warranties. Historically, we have not experienced significant claims under these contractual rights. Therefore, no amounts have been accrued relating to those indemnities and warranties.

9. Stockholders Equity

Preferred Stock

Under the terms of the certificate of incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized, subject to any limitations prescribed by law, to issue preferred stock in one or more series. Each series shall have the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, such as dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, redemption prices, liquidation preferences and the right to increase or decrease the number of shares of any series, as the Board of Directors shall determine. The Board of Directors may issue preferred stock with voting or conversion rights that may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of Actuate and could adversely affect the market price of the common stock and the voting and other rights of the holders of common stock. The Company currently has no plans to issue any preferred stock.

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ACTUATE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Stock Option Plans

Amended and Restated 1998 Equity Incentive Plan. In May 1998, the Amended and Restated 1998 Equity Incentive Plan (the 1998 Plan) was adopted by the Board of Directors and approved by the stockholders in July 1998. Employees, consultants and directors are eligible for awards under the 1998 Plan. Initially, a total of 5,200,000 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance under the 1998 Plan. As of January 1 of each year, the number of shares reserved for issuance under the 1998 Plan will be increased automatically by the lesser of (i) 5% of the total number of shares of common stock then outstanding or (ii) 2,800,000 shares. The 1998 Plan has been amended and restated to account for stock splits.

Under the 1998 Plan, eligible participants may be awarded options to purchase shares of common stock, stock appreciation rights (SARs), restricted shares or stock units (collectively, the Awards). Options under the 1998 Plan may be incentive stock options designed to satisfy Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code) or non-statutory stock options not designed to meet such requirements. If restricted shares or shares issued upon the exercise of options granted under the 1998 Plan are forfeited, then such shares will again become available for Awards under the 1998 Plan. If stock units, options or SARs granted under the 1998 Plan are forfeited or terminated for any other reason before being exercised, then the corresponding shares will again become available for Awards under the 1998 Plan. The exercise price for non-statutory and incentive stock options granted under the 1998 Plan may not be less than 85% or 100%, respectively, of the fair market value of the common stock on the option grant date. The Board may amend or terminate the 1998 Plan at any time. Amendments may be subject to stockholder approval to the extent required by applicable laws.

Options granted under the 1998 Plan are exercisable when vested. Shares generally vest at the rate of 20% or 25% after one year from the date of grant with the remaining balance vesting monthly over the next four or three years, with a maximum contractual life of ten years. Upon a change in control, an Award under the 1998 Plan will become fully vested as to all shares subject to such Award if such Award is not assumed by the surviving corporation or its parent and the surviving corporation or its parent does not substitute such Award with another Award of substantially the same terms. In the event of an involuntary termination of a participant within 12 months following a change in control, the vesting of an Award under the 1998 Plan will accelerate in full. All outstanding repurchase rights under the 1998 Plan shall terminate automatically upon the occurrence of any merger, consolidation, or disposition of all or substantially all of the Company s assets, except to the extent the repurchase rights are expressly assigned to the successor corporation. As of December 31, 2007, 11,815,287 shares of common stock were reserved and available for future grants under the 1998 Option Plan.

2001 Supplemental Stock Plan. In January 2001, the Board of Directors adopted the 2001 Supplemental Stock Plan (the 2001 Plan). A total of 2,700,000 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance under the 2001 Plan. Employees and consultants are eligible for awards under the 2001 Plan. Members of the Board of Directors and officers of Actuate are not eligible to receive awards under the 2001 Plan.

Under the 2001 Plan, eligible participants may be awarded options to purchase shares of common stock and restricted shares only. All options granted under the 2001 Plan are non-statutory stock options. If restricted shares or shares issued upon the exercise of options granted under the 2001 Plan are forfeited, then such shares will again become available for awards under the 2001 Plan. The exercise price for non-statutory and incentive stock options granted under the 2001 Plan may not be less than 85% or 100%, respectively, of the fair market value of the common stock on the option grant date. The Board may amend or terminate the 2001 Plan at any time. Amendments may be subject to stockholder

approval to the extent required by applicable laws.

Options granted under the 2001 Plan are exercisable when vested. Shares generally vest at the rate of 25% after one year from the date of grant and the remaining balance vesting monthly over the next four years, with a

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maximum contractual life of ten years. Upon a change in control, an award under the 2001 Plan will become fully vested as to all shares subject to such award if such award is not assumed by the surviving corporation or its parent and the surviving corporation or its parent does not substitute such award with another award of substantially the same terms. In the event of an involuntary termination of a participant within 12 months following a change in control, the vesting of an award under the 2001 Plan will accelerate in full. All outstanding repurchase rights under the 2001 Plan shall terminate automatically upon the occurrence of any merger, consolidation, or disposition of all or substantially all of the Company's assets, except to the extent the repurchase rights are expressly assigned to the successor corporation. As of December 31, 2007, 714,288 shares of common stock were reserved and available for future grants under the 2001 Option Plan.

Tidestone Technologies Stock Option Plans. Tidestone Technologies, Inc.'s 1998 Incentive Stock Option Plan (T-98 Option Plan) and Non-qualified Stock Option Plan of 1999 (T-99 Option Plan) were assumed by the Company on May 30, 2001, in connection with the acquisition of Tidestone. The T-98 Option Plan and the T-99 Option Plan are collectively known as the Tidestone Option Plans . Each option under the Tidestone Option Plans was converted into a right to receive an option to purchase shares of Actuate's common stock. A total of 77,968 and 70,509 shares of common stock have been authorized for issuance under the T-98 Option Plan and T-99 Option Plan, respectively.

All options granted under the T-98 Option Plan are incentive stock options qualified under Section 422 of the Code, with a vesting term of five years while the options granted under the T-99 Option Plan are non-statutory stock options with a vesting term of three years. All options have a maximum contractual life of ten years. Options granted under the Tidestone Option Plans are generally exercisable upon grant, subject to repurchase rights by us until vested. Under the T-99 Option Plan, shares generally vest at the rate 33% annually. Under the T-98 Option Plan, shares generally vest at the rate of 20% annually. Upon a change in control, an award under the Tidestone Option Plans will become fully vested as to all shares subject to such award if such award is not assumed by the surviving corporation or its parent and the surviving corporation or its parent does not substitute such award with another award of substantially the same terms. As of December 31, 2007, 31,987 and 2,055 shares of common stock were reserved and available for future grants under the T-98 Option and T-99 Option Plan, respectively.

1998 Non-Employee Director Option Plan. The 1998 Non-Employee Directors Option Plan (the Directors Option Plan) was adopted by the Board of Directors in May 1998, and approved by the stockholders in July 1998. The Director Option Plan provides for non-employee members of the Board of Directors to be eligible for automatic option grants. 800,000 shares of common stock have been authorized for issuance under the Directors Option Plan. Each individual who first joins the board as a non-employee director, whether through election or appointment, will receive at that time an automatic option grant for 80,000 shares of common stock. With respect to the initial automatic option grant, the option will become exercisable as to 25% of the shares after one year of board service, with the balance of the shares becoming exercisable ratably in 36 monthly installments over the remaining period of optionee's board service. At each annual stockholders meeting beginning in fiscal year 1999, each current non-employee director will automatically be granted a stock option to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock, whether or not he or she is standing for re-election at that particular meeting, which will become fully vested and exercisable on the first anniversary of such meeting. Each option will have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the common stock on the automatic grant date and a maximum term of ten years, subject to earlier termination following the optionee's cessation of Board service.

In March 2007, the Board of Directors amended the automatic stock option grant program for non-employee directors under the Directors Plan to change the number of shares covered by the initial and annual awards to non-employee directors, beginning with the grants to be made at the 2007 Annual Meeting. The amendment reduced the number of option shares which will automatically be granted to each individual who first joins the

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Board as a non-employee director from 80,000 to 40,000 option shares and increased the number of option shares which will be automatically granted to each continuing non-employee Board member at each annual stockholders meeting from 10,000 option shares to 25,000 option shares. All other terms of the program including vesting schedules for the initial grant and the annual grant remain unchanged.

As of December 31, 2007, 230,000 shares of common stock were reserved and available for future grants under the Directors Option Plan.

Activity under all option plans was as follows:

	Shares Available		Outstanding Options		Weighted-Average Exercise Price
	For Grant	Number of Shares	Price Per Share		
Balance at December 31, 2004	10,064,108	19,079,133	\$ 0.06-\$31.19	\$ 2.90	
Additional authorization	2,800,000				
Options granted	(3,014,030)	3,014,030	\$ 1.80-\$3.47	\$ 2.43	
Options exercised		(1,077,366)	\$ 0.06-\$2.90	\$ 1.44	
Options forfeited and cancelled	1,723,393	(1,723,393)	\$ 0.82-\$7.59	\$ 3.73	
Balance at December 31, 2005	11,573,471	19,292,404	\$ 0.16-\$31.19	\$ 2.83	
Additional authorization	2,800,000				
Options granted	(3,141,200)	3,141,200	\$ 3.16-\$5.94	\$ 3.70	
Options exercised		(1,640,855)	\$ 0.16-\$5.26	\$ 2.11	
Options forfeited and cancelled	1,245,831	(1,245,831)	\$ 1.04-\$17.25	\$ 3.55	
Balance at December 31, 2006	12,478,102	19,546,918	\$ 0.16-\$31.19	\$ 2.98	
Additional authorization	2,800,000				
Options granted	(3,364,700)	3,364,700	\$ 4.99-\$8.39	\$ 5.53	
Options exercised		(3,282,257)	\$ 0.16-\$5.90	\$ 2.53	
Options forfeited and cancelled	880,215	(880,215)	\$ 1.27-\$21.63	\$ 4.40	
Balance at December 31, 2007	12,793,617	18,749,146	\$ 0.75-\$31.19	\$ 3.45	

The weighted-average grant date fair value of stock options granted was \$3.75 in fiscal year 2007, \$2.40 in fiscal year 2006 and \$1.82 in fiscal year 2005. Upon the exercise of options, the Company issues new common stock from its authorized shares. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during fiscal year 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$14.0 million, \$4.3 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

Options Outstanding

Options Exercisable

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	Weighted-Average			Weighted-Average	
	Number of Shares	Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$0.75-\$1.49	5,311,991	5.06 years	\$ 1.49	5,311,991	\$ 1.49
\$1.56-\$2.99	3,684,653	6.15 years	\$ 2.63	2,975,753	\$ 2.66
\$3.00-\$3.59	2,845,642	5.50 years	\$ 3.53	1,951,033	\$ 3.53
\$3.60-\$4.69	2,868,298	4.49 years	\$ 3.93	2,577,960	\$ 3.92
\$4.72-\$31.19	4,038,562	7.76 years	\$ 6.40	971,179	\$ 9.14
\$0.75-\$31.19	18,749,146	5.83 years	\$ 3.45	13,787,916	\$ 3.02

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At December 31, 2007, options outstanding had an intrinsic value of \$83.9 million. At December 31, 2007, 18,309,895 options were vested and expected to vest, with an aggregate intrinsic value of \$82.5 million, a weighted average exercise price of \$3.43 and a weighted average remaining contractual term of 5.77 years. The aggregate intrinsic value and weighted-average remaining contractual term of options currently exercisable at December 31, 2007 were \$68.4 million and 4.88 years, respectively.

Amended and Restated 1998 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The 1998 Amended and Restated Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the Purchase Plan) was adopted by the Board of Directors in May 1998, and approved by the stockholders in July 1998. A total of 1,000,000 shares of common stock were initially reserved for issuance under the Purchase Plan. On January 1 of each year, the number of shares reserved for issuance under the Purchase Plan is automatically increased by 600,000 shares. The Purchase Plan is intended to qualify under Section 423 of the Code. Each calendar year, two overlapping 24-month offering periods will commence on February 1 and August 1. Each offering period contains four six-month accumulation periods, with purchases occurring at the end of each six-month accumulation period. If the market price of Actuate's stock at the end of any six-month purchase period is lower than the stock price at the original grant date, the offering period is cancelled immediately after that purchase date. A new 24-month offering period is established using the then-current stock price as the base purchase price. The Purchase Plan permits each eligible employee to purchase common stock through payroll deductions, which may not exceed 15% of an employee's cash compensation. Employees enrolled prior to August 1, 2006 may purchase up to 500 shares per accumulation period until the end of their current accumulation period at which time they may purchase up to 1000 shares per accumulation period. New participants starting in the August 1 offering period may purchase up to 1000 shares per accumulation period. The price of each share of common stock purchased under the Purchase Plan will be 85% of the lower of (i) the fair market value per share of common stock on the date immediately prior to the first date of the applicable offering period or (ii) the date at the end of the applicable accumulation period. Employees may end their participation in the Purchase Plan at any time during the accumulation period, and participation ends automatically upon termination of employment with the Company. The Purchase Plan has been amended and restated to account for stock splits. During fiscal year 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company issued 311,718, 219,629 and 213,669 common shares, respectively under the Purchase Plan, with a weighted-average purchase price of \$2.82, \$2.10 and \$2.00, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, 4,870,774 shares had been purchased under the Purchase Plan and 1,529,226 shares of common stock were reserved and available for future issuance.

As of December 31, 2007, the number of shares of common stock reserved for future issuance of stock options under all option plans and the Purchase Plan was 14,322,843.

Valuation and Expense Information under SFAS 123(R)

Beginning January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS 123R. The Company currently uses the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options and employee stock purchase plan shares. The determination of the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends.

The Company elected to adopt the modified prospective transition method permitted by SFAS 123(R), which applies to new awards and to awards that were outstanding on January 1, 2006 that are subsequently modified, repurchased or cancelled. Under the modified prospective approach, compensation cost recognized for

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fiscal year 2006 and 2007 includes compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of, January 1, 2006. This cost is based on the grant-date fair value estimated at the time of the grant, in accordance with the pro forma provisions of SFAS 123R. Compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, is based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R. Accordingly, prior periods were not restated to reflect the impact of adopting the new standard. The fair value of option awards is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model. The Company amortizes its stock-based compensation expense for all awards in accordance with the method described in Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation 28, *Accounting for Stock Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Option or Award Plans*.

The fair value of the share-based awards granted in all periods was estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton method, with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Options					
	Year ended December 31,					
	2007		2006		2005	
Dividends	0%		0%		0%	
Forfeiture rate	3 - 4%		4%		N/A	
Risk-free interest rate	3.625	4.75%	4.50	4.88%	3.38	4.13%
Expected life (in years)	5.31	5.50	4.16	4.60	3.0	
Expected volatility	75.36	80.41%	80.88	86.82%	78.70	97.38%

	ESPP					
	Year ended December 31,					
	2007		2006		2005	
Dividends	0%		0%		0%	
Risk-free interest rate	4.47	5.05%	4.68	5.08%	3.03	3.87%
Expected life (in years)	0.5		0.5		0.5	
Expected volatility	35.78	38.66%	42.58	46.05%	45.19	46.36%

The weighted-average grant date fair value of stock options granted was \$3.75 in fiscal year 2007, \$2.40 in fiscal year 2006 and \$1.82 in fiscal year 2005.

During fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, Actuate issued 311,718 shares, 219,629 shares and 213,669 shares, respectively, under the Purchase Plan. The weighted-average deemed fair value of employees' stock purchase rights under the Purchase Plan during fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$1.91, \$1.44 and \$0.77, respectively.

The total compensation cost for share-based payments and the related tax benefits was \$9.0 million and \$4.8 million, respectively in fiscal year 2007. The total compensation cost for share-based payments and the related tax benefits was \$6.5 million and \$2.3 million, respectively in fiscal

year 2006.

Stock Repurchase Program

In January 2005, pursuant to the stock repurchase program announced in September 2001, and extended from time to time by the Company's Board of Directors, the Board of Directors approved an on-going extension of the Company's stock repurchase program. The Company is authorized to repurchase Actuate common stock in

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ACTUATE CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

an amount not to exceed cash flow from operations during the prior quarter, with the actual amount to be approved in advance by the Board.

On October 24, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors authorized an acceleration of its existing stock repurchase program. As of October 24, 2007, the Company is authorized to repurchase shares in an amount not to exceed approximately \$6.3 million per quarter, and the cumulative amount not to exceed \$50.0 million over a two year period. On February 4, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a further acceleration of our existing stock repurchase program which allowed for the repurchase of approximately \$10.0 million of shares in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. From the end of fiscal year 2007 through February 29, 2008, the Company has repurchased a total of 2.0 million shares for a total of approximately \$10.0 million in the open market under this stock repurchase plan.

10. Actuate 401(k) Plan

The Company sponsors a salary deferral 401(k) plan for all of its eligible domestic employees. This plan allows employees to contribute up to 60% of their pretax salary up to the maximum dollar limitation prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code. Beginning in fiscal year 2007, the Company started to match 50% of the employee's first 3% contribution. The maximum match in any given plan year is the lower of 3% of the employee's eligible compensation or the then current IRS compensation wage limit. In 2007 the IRS wage limit was \$225,000 and the maximum match was \$3,375 per employee. The Company's contributions under the plan were charged to operations and totaled approximately \$400,000 in fiscal 2007.

11. Restructuring Charges

During fiscal year 2005 the Company restructured its international operations and accounted for the restructuring charges in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities , which requires the recognition of costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. The amount of these costs recognized in fiscal year 2005 were approximately \$665,000, and primarily consisted of charges related to employee matters, estimated settlement costs stemming from employee litigation and idle facilities. There were no significant restructuring charges incurred in fiscal year 2006.

During the first half of fiscal year 2007, the Company evaluated the consolidation of its facilities as a result of the performance soft acquisition and determined that a \$297,000 facility-related restructuring charge was required. This charge was directly related to the consolidation of the Company's three offices located in the United Kingdom into one office and was accounted for in accordance with FAS 146.

During the second half of fiscal year 2007, the Company recorded a restructuring charge related to the relocation of its headquarters facility from South San Francisco to San Mateo, California and the closure of its service facility in Iselin, New Jersey. These charges were primarily comprised of rent and operating expenses through the end of the lease term for the fully vacated portion of the South San Francisco facility, disposal of fixed assets and leasehold improvements considered abandoned, and relocation costs to the new facility. The Company also recorded restructuring charges for rent and operating expenses for the Iselin, New Jersey facility. As a result of this relocation and the closure of its

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services facility, the Company recorded a total restructuring charge of approximately \$1.4 million in the second half of fiscal year 2007 in accordance with FAS 146.

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

The following table summarizes the restructuring accrual activity for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 (in thousands):

	Severance & Benefits	Facility Related	Total
Balance at December 31, 2004	1,269	14,965	16,234
Restructuring charges	744	(79)	665
Cash payments	(1,106)	(4,062)	(5,168)
Changes in estimate	(442)	278	(164)
Rents collected on the sublease		1,266	1,266
Balance at December 31, 2005	465	12,368	12,833
Restructuring charges	45	(29)	16
Cash payments	(89)	(3,450)	(3,539)
Changes in estimate	29	1	30
Rents collected on the sublease		1,318	1,318
Balance at December 31, 2006	450	10,208	10,658
Restructuring charges		1,686	1,686
Cash payments		(4,967)	(4,967)
Loss on disposal of assets		(244)	(244)
Changes in estimate	14	(9)	5
Rents collected on the sublease		1,669	1,669
	464	8,343	8,807
Less: Current portion	(464)	(2,737)	(3,201)
Long-term balance at December 31, 2007	\$	\$ 5,606	\$ 5,606

12. Income Taxes

The following table represents the profit (loss) before income taxes for domestic and foreign operations (in millions):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Domestic	\$ 11.9	\$ 8.3	\$ 10.3
Foreign	7.4	4.5	3.6
Profit before income taxes	\$ 19.3	\$ 12.8	\$ 13.9

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

The provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of the following (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Federal:			
Current	\$ 4,720	\$ 3,174	\$ 1,855
Deferred	(5,728)	(3,556)	
	(1,008)	(382)	1,855
State:			
Current	698	1051	394
Deferred	(897)	(2,013)	
	(199)	(962)	394
Foreign:			
Current	219	402	239
Deferred	125	(32)	(129)
	344	370	110
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ (863)	\$ (974)	\$ 2,359

The tax benefits associated with exercises of stock options reduced taxes currently payable by \$4.8 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Such benefits were credited to additional paid-in capital. Tax expense or benefits associated with the increase or reduction of tax reserves increased taxes currently payable by approximately \$164,000 in fiscal year 2007, \$275,000 in 2006 and reduced taxes currently payable by \$500,000 in fiscal year 2005. Tax expense associated with the utilization of acquired net operating loss carryforwards and the valuation allowance release increased taxes currently payable by approximately \$70,000 in fiscal year 2007. For 2006 and 2005 the tax benefits associated with the utilization of acquired net operating loss carryforwards and the valuation allowance release reduced taxes currently payable by approximately \$1.5 million and by approximately \$193,000, respectively.

The following table represents the tax benefits associated with the utilization of acquired net operating loss carryforwards and the valuation allowance release (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Purchased Technology	\$ 139	\$ (149)	\$ (51)
Goodwill	(69)	(1,398)	(142)

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Tax benefits from acquired NOL s and valuation allowance release	\$ 70	\$ (1,547)	\$ (193)
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Table of Contents**ACTUATE CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The difference between the provision (benefit) for income taxes and the amount computed by applying the federal statutory rate (35 percent) to income before taxes is explained below (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Income taxes at federal statutory rate	\$ 6,755	\$ 4,488	\$ 4,883
Permanent differences	(34)	942	(94)
Foreign tax rate differential	(1,871)	(1,097)	(941)
Valuation allowance release	(6,757)	(5,406)	(1,040)
State tax, net of federal benefit	1,260	695	172
Tax credits	(381)	(909)	(123)
Increase /(decrease) of tax reserves	164	275	(500)
Other	1	38	2
	\$ (863)	\$ (974)	\$ 2,359

As of December 31, 2007, Actuate had federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$2.2 million. The federal net operating loss carryforwards will expire in 2023 if not utilized. As of December 31, 2007, Actuate had federal and state research tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$3.3 million and \$7.4 million, respectively. The federal research credits will expire at various dates beginning in the year 2018 through 2027, if not utilized. The state research credits will expire at various dates beginning in the year 2011 through 2022, if not utilized.

Utilization of the net operating losses and the research tax credits may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to the ownership change limitations provided by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and similar state provisions. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of net operating losses and tax credits before utilization.

United States income and foreign withholding taxes have not been provided on undistributed earnings for certain non-U.S. subsidiaries. The undistributed earnings on a book basis for the non-U.S. subsidiaries are approximately \$9.6 million. Actuate intends to reinvest these earnings indefinitely in its operations outside the U.S.

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

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities for federal and states are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 6,541	\$ 5,712
Research credit carryforwards	6,636	7,857
performancesoft deferred tax assets	1,839	3,197
Depreciation and amortization	226	501
Accruals and allowances not currently tax deductible	6,344	6,762
Non-qualified stock options (SFAS 123R)	4,321	1,745
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 25,907	\$ 25,774
Valuation allowance	(10,667)	(17,246)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 15,240	\$ 8,528
Deferred tax liabilities		
Acquired intangible assets	\$ 2,339	\$ 1,950
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 12,901	\$ 6,578

SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, provides for the recognition of deferred tax assets if realization of such assets is more likely than not. The net valuation allowance decreased by approximately \$6.6 million and \$15.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The \$6.6 decrease in fiscal year 2007 resulted from the release of the valuation allowance of \$6.6 million during the fourth quarter which mostly related to temporary differences, utilization of net operating losses and tax credits. The \$15.3 million decrease in fiscal year 2006 results from utilization of deferred tax assets in 2006 of \$3.1 million, release of the valuation allowance of \$6.4 million during the fourth quarter, adjustments of \$4.6 million to deferred tax balances including the write off of acquired net operating losses expected to expire and an increase of \$1.3 million in gross deferred tax liabilities. As of December 31, 2007, approximately \$4.1 million of the valuation allowance reflected above relates to the tax benefits of stock option deductions that will be credited to additional paid-in capital when realized, approximately \$2.8 million of the valuation allowance reflected above relates to the tax attributes from acquisitions that will be credited to intangibles and goodwill, when realized and the remaining \$3.8 million is related to foreign net operating losses which will be credited to tax expense when realized.

In connection with our acquisition of performancesoft, at the end of 2006 we had an income tax receivable of approximately \$57,000, deferred tax assets of \$3.3 million with a valuation allowance of \$3.2 million and a deferred tax liability of \$1.7 million. During 2007, the income tax receivable was reduced to zero, reflecting refunds received; the deferred tax assets decreased to \$2.8 million along with the valuation allowance decreasing to \$2.7 million reflecting the utilization of some of the deferred tax assets and additional research and development costs incurred; and the deferred tax liability was reduced to \$1.2 million, reflecting book amortization taken. The reduction of the valuation allowance resulted in a corresponding decrease in the goodwill recorded as part of the acquisition. As this valuation allowance is reduced in the future, the goodwill balance will be reduced accordingly.

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In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold a tax position

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

is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 applies to all tax positions related to income taxes.

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48. The adoption and implementation of FIN 48 resulted in federal, state, and foreign unrecognized tax benefits of \$2.2 million. Of that total, approximately \$320,000 of the unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized would affect the effective tax rate. The \$2.2 million of unrecognized tax benefits was accounted for as a reduction of \$1.8 million to deferred tax assets and the corresponding valuation allowance, an increase in the long term liability of approximately \$320,000 which includes a transfer of \$275,000 from current tax liability to long term tax liability and approximately \$45,000 to the January 1, 2007 balance of retained earnings.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits for 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

Balance at January 1, 2007	\$ 2,168
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	164
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 2,332

As of December 31, 2007, the Company had total federal, state, and foreign unrecognized tax benefits of \$2.3 million. Of that total, approximately \$320,000 of the unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized would affect the effective tax rate.

Upon adoption of FIN 48, the Company adopted an accounting policy to classify interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. During its fiscal years for 2003 through 2007, the Company has not recognized any interest and penalties in its consolidated statement of income and consolidated statement of financial position. Furthermore, there were no accruals for the payment of interest and penalties at the end of 2007.

As of December 31, 2007, the Company does not expect any material changes to uncertain tax positions within the next twelve months.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal, states, and various foreign jurisdictions. Management believes that its accrual for tax liabilities is adequate for all open audit years based on its assessment of many factors including past experience and interpretations of tax law. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of complex judgments about future events. The 2003 to 2007 tax years generally remain subject to U.S. federal, state, or non-U.S. income tax examinations. Currently, the Company is not being audited by any federal, state or foreign income tax authorities.

Table of Contents**ACTUATE CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****13. Geographic Information**

Actuate's primary operations are located in the United States. Revenues from international sources relate to export sales, primarily to Europe and Japan. Actuate's revenues by geographic area are as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Revenues:			
North America	\$ 102,610	\$ 96,955	\$ 81,223
Europe	33,839	26,679	20,674
Asia Pacific and others	4,177	4,935	4,504
Total revenue	\$ 140,626	\$ 128,569	\$ 106,401

14. Contingencies

Actuate is engaged in certain legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Although there can be no assurance as to the outcome of such litigation, Actuate believes that the ultimate outcome of these actions will not have a material effect on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

15. Subsequent Events

As of December 31, 2007, the Company held approximately \$14.6 million in auction rate-based investments. All of these investments are issued by municipal entities and have a credit rating of AAA by at least one of the three standard rating agencies. None of these investments are collateralized by mortgage backed securities. The Company had never experienced a failed auction with any of these investments as of December 31, 2007 and all of these securities on hand as of December 31, 2007 did have successful auctions in January 2008. These auction rate securities are classified as short-term investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. During February of 2008 the public auction market experienced an unprecedented high incidence of failed auctions. Due to this turbulence in the market, the Company's auction securities experienced failed auctions when they came up for reset in March. The principal associated with failed auctions will not be accessible until successful auctions occur, a buyer is found outside of the auction process, the issuers establish a different form of financing to replace these securities, or final payments come due according to contractual maturities. We determined that no other-than-temporary impairment losses existed as of December 31, 2007 as all holdings had successful auctions in January of 2008 and the credit ratings were and continue to be strong for these securities. However, if the issuer of the auction rate securities is unable to successfully close future auctions or does not redeem the auction rate securities, we may be required to adjust the carrying value of the auction rate securities and record other-than-temporary impairment charges in future periods, which could materially affect our results of operations and financial condition. As of March 14, 2008, the Company holds approximately \$16.5 million in auction rate securities.

Table of Contents**ACTUATE CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****16. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)**

The following tables set forth certain unaudited financial data for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands, except per share data).

	Quarter Ended			
	March 31, 2007	June 30, 2007	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2007
Revenues	\$ 31,975	\$ 34,700	\$ 34,739	\$ 39,212
Income from operations	\$ 1,580	\$ 4,118	\$ 3,820	\$ 6,628
Net income	\$ 1,396	\$ 3,383	\$ 4,607	\$ 10,778
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.18
Diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.16

	Quarter Ended			
	March 31, 2006	June 30, 2006	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2006
Revenues	\$ 29,844	\$ 31,672	\$ 31,929	\$ 35,124
Income (loss) from operations	\$ (356)	\$ 2,353	\$ 3,620	\$ 4,989
Net income (loss)	\$ (470)	\$ 1,587	\$ 2,511	\$ 10,169
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.17
Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.15

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS****(In thousands)**

	Balance at beginning of period	Acquired through acquisition	Additions (reductions) charged to costs and expenses	Additions charged to other accounts(1)	Deductions(2)	Balance at end of period
Allowance for doubtful accounts:						
Year ended December 31, 2007	\$ 826	\$	\$ 159	\$ 472	\$ (316)	\$ 1,141
Year ended December 31, 2006	1,318	405	(184)	(235)	(478)	826
Year ended December 31, 2005	1,489		109	80	(360)	1,318

- (1) Represents amounts charged to revenue and deferred revenue for sales returns and other revenue related items.
(2) Deductions are primarily comprised of write-offs of receivable balances against the Allowance for Doubtful accounts.