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TREND MICRO INC  
Form 20-F  
July 01, 2002

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

Registration statement pursuant to Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001

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 333-10486

TREND MICRO KABUSHIKI KAISHA  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

TREND MICRO INCORPORATED  
(Translation of Registrant's Name Into English)

JAPAN  
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

Odakyu Southern Tower, 10F, 2-1, Yoyogi 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo  
151-8583, Japan  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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

Title of Each Class -----	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered -----
None	None

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

(1) Common Stock ("Shares")\*

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to

Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

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(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

As of December 31, 2001, 132,043,182 shares of common stock were outstanding, comprised of 130,838,682 Shares and 1,204,500 American Depositary Shares (equivalent to 1,204,500 Shares based on the ratio of 1 shares of Common Stock for each American Depositary Share in effect as of the date of filing of this annual report).

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  [X]

No  [ ]

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17  [ ]

Item 18  [X]

All information contained in this report is as of December 31, 2001 or for the year ended December 31, 2001 unless the context otherwise indicates. In tables appearing in this annual report, figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

\* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares, each of which represents one share of Common Stock.

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### Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report on Form 20-F contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. To the extent that statements in this annual report do not relate strictly to historical or current facts, they may constitute forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based upon management's current assumptions and beliefs in light of the information currently available to it, but involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Our actual actions or results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement after the date of this annual report, but investors are advised to consult any further disclosures by us in our subsequent filings pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Important risks and factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from our expectations are generally set forth in Item 3.D. and include, without limitation:

- . difficulties in addressing new virus and other computer security problems;
- . timing of new product introductions and lack of market acceptance for our new products;

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- . the level of continuing demand for, and timing of sales of, our existing products;
- . rapid technological change within the anti-virus software industry;
- . changes in customer needs for anti-virus software;
- . existing products and new product introductions by our competitors and the pricing of those products;
- . declining prices for our products and services;
- . difficulties in adapting our products and services to the internet;
- . the effect of future acquisitions on our financial condition and results of operations;
- . the effect of adverse economic trends on our principal markets;
- . the effect of foreign exchange fluctuations on our results of operations;
- . an increase in the incidence of product returns;
- . the potential lack of attractive investment targets;
- . difficulties in successfully executing our investment strategy; and
- . other risks discussed under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this annual report.

As used in this annual report, references to "Trend Micro" are to Trend Micro Incorporated. Also, as used in this annual report, references to "we", "our" and "us" are to Trend Micro Incorporated and, except as the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries.

Also, as used in this annual report:

- . "dollar" or "\$" means the lawful currency of the United States of America, and "yen" or "(Yen)" means the lawful currency of Japan.

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- . "U.S. GAAP" means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.
- . "ADS" means an America Depositary Share, each representing 1 shares of Trend Micro's common stock, and "ADR" means an American Depositary Receipt evidencing ADSs.
- . "fiscal 2001" and "fiscal year 2001" refer to Trend Micro's fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, and other fiscal years are referred to in a corresponding manner.

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## PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers.

Not applicable

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable.

Not applicable

Item 3. Key Information.

A. Selected Financial Data.

You should read the following selected consolidated financial information together with the financial statements and notes to the statements which begin on page F-2 and are in response to Item 8 and Item 18. You should also read the Operating and Financial Review and Prospects included as Item 5.

The consolidated income statement information for the fiscal years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, and the consolidated balance sheet information as of December 31, 2000 and 2001, are derived from and should be read together with our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, independent accountants, and are included elsewhere in this annual report.

The consolidated income statement information for the fiscal years ended December 31, 1997 and 1998, and the consolidated balance sheet information as of December 31, 1997, 1998 and 1999 are derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, independent accountants, but are not included in this annual report.

	Year Ended December			
	1997	1998	1999	2000
	(in millions of yen and thousands of dollars)			
Sales .....	(Yen) 7,398	(Yen) 9,746	(Yen) 13,633	(Yen) 20,000
Cost of sales .....	734	560	481	1,000
Gross profit .....	6,664	9,186	13,152	19,000
Operating expenses:				
Selling .....	1,316	2,526	3,454	4,000
Research and development .....	557	960	994	1,000
General and administrative .....	2,755	4,087	4,772	5,000
Goodwill amortization .....	-	-	276	-
Goodwill write-off .....	-	-	-	-
Total operating expenses .....	4,628	7,573	9,220	10,000
Operating income .....	2,036	1,613	3,932	9,000
Other income, net .....	82	85	67	-
Income before income taxes, minority interest and equity in loss of affiliated companies .....	2,118	1,698	3,999	9,000
Income taxes .....	1,267	1,295	1,849	-
Income before minority interest and equity in losses of affiliated				

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companies .....	851	403	2,150	
Minority interest in income of a consolidated subsidiary .....	-	-	-	
Income from consolidated companies .....	851	403	2,150	
Equity in losses of affiliated companies .....	-	-	3	
Net income .....	(Yen) 851	(Yen) 403	(Yen) 2,147	(Yen)
Net income per share (basic) .....	(Yen) 7.88	(Yen) 3.54	(Yen) 16.90	(Yen)
Net income per share (diluted) .....	-	(Yen) 3.46	(Yen) 16.42	(Yen)
Weighted average common shares outstanding (basic) .....	108,000,000	113,946,182	127,100,328	130,38
Weighted average common shares outstanding (diluted) .....	-	116,483,720	130,752,652	133,45

All prior share and per share amounts have been restated to reflect on one-into-two stock split e

	Year Ended December			
	1997	1998	1999	20

(in millions of yen and thousands of dollar

Consolidated Balance Sheet Information

Cash and cash equivalents .....	(Yen) 1,144	(Yen) 9,396	(Yen) 15,649	(Yen) 2
Total assets. ....	5,435	17,716	28,781	4
Short-term borrowings .....	151	72	-	
Current portion of long-term debt ...	-	-	-	
Long-term debt .....	-	-	6,000	
Total liabilities .....	3,190	4,143	11,471	2
Shareholders' equity .....	(Yen) 2,245	(Yen) 13,573	(Yen) 17,310	(Yen) 2

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Exchange Rates.

In parts of this annual report, we have translated Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollars solely for the convenience of readers. Unless otherwise indicated, the rate we used for the translation was (Yen) 132.00 per \$1, which was the approximate rate on December 31, 2001. The following table shows the noon buying rates for Japanese yen expressed in Japanese yen per \$1. On June 28 the noon buying rate announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was 119.85 (Yen) per \$1.

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Year ended/ending December 31,	High	Low	Average	Period-end
1997 .....	131.08	111.42	121.06	130.45

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1998 .....	147.14	113.08	130.99	113.08
1999 .....	124.45	101.53	113.73	102.16
2000 .....	114.62	101.70	107.80	114.80
2001 .....	131.47	114.26	122.18	131.04
2002 (through June 28, 2002) .....	134.77	119.38	128.86	119.85

### Calendar Year 2001

December .....	131.47	123.90	127.59	131.04
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### Calendar Year 2002

January .....	134.64	130.93	132.68	134.06
February .....	134.77	132.26	133.64	133.96
March .....	133.46	127.07	131.06	132.70
April .....	133.40	128.13	130.77	128.45
May .....	128.66	128.08	126.38	124.13
June (until June 28, 2002) .....	125.64	119.38	123.29	119.85

### B. Capitalization and Indebtedness.

Not applicable

### C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds.

Not applicable

### D. Risk Factors.

The occurrence of any of the following risks could hurt our business, financial condition or results of operations. In such case, the trading price of our shares and the ADSs could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment. Other risks and uncertainties not now known to us or that we think are immaterial may also impair our business.

MAJOR SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE VENDORS MAY INCORPORATE ANTI-VIRUS PROTECTION IN THEIR PRODUCT OFFERINGS, WHICH COULD RENDER OUR PRODUCTS OBSOLETE OR UNMARKETABLE.

Major vendors of operating system software and other software such as firewall or e-mail software or computer hardware may decide to enhance or bundle their products with their other products to include anti-virus functions. These companies may offer anti-virus protection as a standard feature in their products, at minimal or no additional cost to customers. This could render our products obsolete or unmarketable, particularly if anti-virus products offered by these vendors were comparable to our products. In addition, even if these vendors' anti-virus products offered fewer functions than our products, or were less effective in detecting and cleaning virus-infected files, customers could still choose them over our products due to lower cost.

BECAUSE WE GENERATE SUBSTANTIALLY ALL OF OUR REVENUE FROM A SINGLE PRODUCT LINE, WE ARE VULNERABLE TO DECREASED DEMAND FOR SUCH PRODUCTS.

Unlike software companies with diversified product lines, substantially all of our net sales come from licensing and selling anti-virus software products. Although we have begun to offer more comprehensive network and internet security and management software and services, we expect anti-virus products to continue to account for the largest portion of our net sales for the foreseeable future. If the demand for, or the prices of, this software drop as a result of competition, technological change or other factors such as lower growth or a contraction in the

worldwide anti-virus software market, our business, financial conditions and results of operations could materially suffer.

DETERIORATION IN OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH SOFTBANK COULD RESULT IN A DECREASE IN SALES OF OUR PRODUCTS.

We depend on our relationship with SOFTBANK, which is our largest customer and has played an instrumental role in the development of our business in Japan. An adverse change in our relationship with SOFTBANK would result in decreased sales to SOFTBANK and could disrupt our relationships with distributors of our products. This could make it difficult for us to market our products in Japan. Sales to SOFTBANK totaled approximately (Yen)2.5 billion or 18.0% of our net sales in 1999, (Yen)3.5 billion or 17.5% of our net sales in 2000 and approximately (Yen) 7.4 billion (\$55.7 million) or 23.5% of our net sales in 2001. In addition, SOFTBANK has close relationships with many systems integrators through which we sell our anti-virus software to corporate end users in Japan. Because of our dependence on SOFTBANK, the price of our shares and ADSs could fall as a result of adverse events affecting SOFTBANK, even if the events do not relate directly to us.

OUR PRODUCTS MAY BECOME OBSOLETE BECAUSE RAPID TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE REGULARLY OCCURS IN THE ANTI-VIRUS SOFTWARE MARKET.

The anti-virus software market is characterized by:

- . rapid technological change;
- . the proliferation of new and changing computer viruses;
- . frequent product introductions and updates; and
- . changing customer needs.

These characteristics of our market create significant risks and uncertainties for our business success. For example, our competitors might introduce anti-virus products that are technologically superior to our products. Additionally, new software operating system, network system or anti-virus software industry standards could emerge. Emerging trends in these systems and standards currently include applications distributed over the internet and the use of a web browser to access client-server systems. Our existing products might be incompatible with some or all of such standards. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could materially suffer unless we are able to respond quickly and effectively to these developments.

OUR HARDWARE-BASED PRODUCTS FACE MANUFACTURING AND INVENTORY RISKS.

We rely on a small number of third parties to manufacture some of our hardware-based products, such as our Gatelock product. We expect our reliance on third-party manufacturers to become more important as the number of our hardware-based products increases. Reliance on third-party manufacturers involves a number of risks, including a lack of control over the manufacturing process and the potential absence or unavailability of adequate capacity. If any of our third-party manufacturers cannot or will not manufacture our products in required volumes, on a cost-effective basis, in a timely manner, or at all, we will have to secure additional manufacturing capacity. The unexpected loss of any of our manufacturers could disrupt our business. Furthermore, our hardware-based products contain critical components supplied by a single or a

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limited number of third parties. Any significant shortage of components or the failure of the third-party supplier to maintain or enhance these products could lead to cancellation of customer orders or delays in the placement of orders.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO INCREASE OUR MARKET SHARE IN THE U.S. AND EUROPEAN MARKETS BECAUSE OUR COMPETITORS ARE MORE ESTABLISHED THAN WE ARE IN THESE MARKETS.

We believe that our share of the anti-virus software market in the U.S. and Europe is small relative to the market shares of our principal competitors, despite the growth of our sales in these markets in 2000 and 2001. Because our competitors are already well-established in these key markets and have greater financial and other resources and market recognition, we may not be able to compete effectively for market share. If this happens, we may not be able to increase sales or our market share in these markets, which could materially hurt the prospects for growth in our business.

Some of our major competitors have the following important advantages over us in the U.S. and European markets:

- . greater name recognition;
- . more diversified product lines;
- . larger customer bases; and
- . significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources.

As a result, as compared to us, our competitors may be able to:

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- . better withstand downturns in the anti-virus software market and in the computer software market in general;
- . adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies or changes in customer requirements; or
- . more effectively and profitably market, sell and support their products.

WE MAY SUFFER A LOSS OF SALES AND MARKET SHARE IN OUR CORE JAPANESE MARKET IF OUR COMPETITORS ACHIEVE SUCCESS IN JAPAN.

Our major competitors, Network Associates, Symantec Corporation and Computer Associates are active in the Japanese anti-virus software market and have allocated significant resources to achieve success in the Japanese anti-virus software market. Although these competitors currently have smaller shares of the Japanese market than Trend Micro, each has significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources as a whole than we do. Additionally, competition in our core Japanese market and in other Asian markets could intensify in the future if other competitors emerge. As a result of our competitors' efforts, we may not be able to maintain our current leading market position in Japan in the future. Also, in order to respond effectively to increased competition, we may be required to devote more of our product development, marketing and other resources to the Japanese market, which could limit our ability to grow in other markets. A material loss of sales and market share in Japan as a result of our competitors' success could materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.



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OUR GROWTH MAY SUFFER IF WE ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL IN ESTABLISHING A NEW INTERNET SERVICE BUSINESS.

One of our key strategies for long-term growth is to establish a line of business focused on delivering network management and security services over the internet for a fee. For example, we licensed our InterScan VirusWall technology to internet service providers in Japan which enables them to provide virus scanning service to their subscribers. We also entered into eDoctor agreements with systems integrators which we call Premium Security Partners to allow them to provide anti-virus outsourcing service to their customers. A Premium Security Partner provides services including administrating its customers' anti-virus products, monitoring virus infection and sending network-wide virus reports. At present, our internet service business is in its infancy and we generate only modest revenue from those services. We do not have significant experience in this business area, and if we do not successfully establish and expand this business, we may lose sales to our competitors who are able to effectively establish an internet-based service business model.

BECAUSE WE MAY ACQUIRE COMPANIES TO GROW OUR BUSINESS, FUTURE ACQUISITIONS MAY REDUCE OUR EARNINGS AND RESULT IN INCREASED COSTS IN OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS.

In a rapidly changing industry, we occasionally review acquisition opportunities. Accordingly, we may seek to expand our business through acquisitions, including our internet service business. Unlike some of our major competitors, we have limited experience in acquiring existing businesses. Future acquisitions could result in numerous risks and uncertainties, including:

- . Our inability to retain customers, suppliers and other important business relationships of an acquired business;
- . Difficulties in integrating an acquired company into Trend Micro, including the acquired company's operations, personnel, products and information systems;
- . Diversion of our management's attention from other business concerns; and
- . Adverse effects on our results of operations from acquisition-related charges, amortization of goodwill and purchased technology and possible recognition of impairment charge.

If we make such an acquisition using stock, our current shareholders' ownership interests will be diluted. Any of these factors could materially hurt our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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For example, in 2000, we acquired ipTrend to start a new business selling a Linux based remotely managed server appliance solution to small and medium sized companies. However, ipTrend performed poorly and was liquidated in December 2001. Due to the liquidation of ipTrend, (Yen) 2.3 billion (\$17.1 million) was booked as goodwill write-off in 2001.

WE MUST ADAPT TO THE RAPIDLY CHANGING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT BROUGHT ON BY THE WIDESPREAD USE OF THE INTERNET.

We have been seeking to use the internet in many parts of our business, including in the sale, distribution and support of our products. There are still many uncertainties regarding many facets of the internet, including reliability,

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security, access, tax, government regulation and cost. We also run the risk of not adapting to the latest changes in the internet, which could harm our business operations. If growth of the internet, including broadband and wireless infrastructures, does not develop at the rapid pace we expect, our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

IF HACKERS GAIN UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO OUR SYSTEMS, WE COULD SUFFER DISRUPTIONS IN OUR BUSINESS AND LONG-TERM DAMAGE TO OUR REPUTATION.

As an anti-virus software company that delivers virus protection products over the internet, we may be more susceptible to problems caused by hackers than other software companies. For example, if hackers were able to cause us to transmit computer viruses or interrupt the delivery of our anti-virus software monitoring and security services over the internet, we could suffer substantial disruptions in our business and material damage to our reputation. This could result in a significant loss of our customers and other important business relationships. We could also incur costs for public relations efforts following attacks by hackers. Hacker activities could also force us to incur substantial costs to fix technical problems or result in hackers gaining access to our proprietary information.

WE MUST EFFECTIVELY MANAGE OUR GROWTH.

Our business has grown rapidly. This growth has placed, and any future growth would continue to place, a significant strain on our limited personnel, management and other resources. Our ability to manage any future growth in our business will require us to:

- . attract, train, retain, motivate and manage new employees successfully;
- . effectively integrate new employees into our operations; and
- . continue to improve our operational, financial, management and information systems and controls.

If we continue to grow, our management systems currently in place may be inadequate or we may not be able to effectively manage our growth. In particular, we may be unable to:

- . provide effective customer service;
- . develop and deliver products in a timely manner;
- . implement effective financial reporting and control systems;
- . implement a new internet-based service business model; or
- . exploit new market opportunities and effectively respond to competitive pressures.

WE SELL OUR PRODUCTS THROUGH INTERMEDIARIES WHO MAY NOT VIGOROUSLY MARKET OUR PRODUCTS, HAVE RIGHTS OF RETURN OR MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY IN TIMELY PAYING FOR PURCHASED PRODUCTS.

We market substantially all of our products to end users through intermediaries, including distributors, resellers and value-added resellers. Our distributors sell other products that are complementary to, or compete with,

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our products. While we encourage our distributors to focus on our products through market and support programs, these distributors may give greater priority to products of other suppliers, including competitors.

OUR CUSTOMERS MAY CANCEL OR DELAY THEIR PURCHASES OF OUR PRODUCTS, WHICH COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS.

Our products may be considered to be capital purchases by certain customers or prospective customers. Capital purchases are often discretionary and, therefore, are canceled or delayed if the customer experiences a downturn in its business prospects or as a result of economic conditions in general. Any cancellation or delay could adversely affect our results of operations.

WE ARE EXPERIENCING, AND MAY CONTINUE TO EXPERIENCE, AN INCREASE IN THE INCIDENCE OF OUR PRODUCTS BEING RETURNED.

Some of our distributors are experiencing financial difficulties worldwide, which may adversely impact our collection of accounts receivable. We regularly review the collectibility and creditworthiness of our distributors to determine an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts. Our uncollectible accounts could exceed our current or future allowance for doubtful accounts, which would adversely impact our operating results.

WE RELY HEAVILY ON OUR MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL, WHO MAY NOT REMAIN WITH US IN THE FUTURE.

We rely, and will continue to rely, on a number of key technical and management employees, including our Chief Executive Officer, Steve Ming-Jang Chang. While we require our employees to sign employment agreements, our employees are generally not otherwise subject to noncompetition covenants. If any of our key employees leave, our business, results of operations and financial condition could suffer.

FLUCTUATIONS IN OUR QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS COULD CAUSE THE MARKET PRICE FOR THE SHARES AND THE ADSs TO FALL.

We believe that our quarterly financial results may fluctuate in ways that do not reflect the long-term trend of our future financial performance. It is likely that in some future quarterly periods, our operating results may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors. In this event, the price of our shares and the ADSs could fall.

Factors which could cause our quarterly financial results to fluctuate include:

- . Timing of sales of our products and services due to customers' budgetary constraints, seasonal buying patterns and our promotional activities;
- . New product introductions by our competitors;
- . Significant marketing campaigns, research and development efforts, employee hirings, and other current expenditures by us to drive the growth of our business;
- . Changes in customer needs for anti-virus software; and
- . Changes in economic conditions in our major markets.

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WEAKNESS IN THE JAPANESE ECONOMY MAY HURT OUR BUSINESS PERFORMANCE BECAUSE JAPAN IS OUR LARGEST MARKET.

While our sales in the U.S. and Europe have increased in recent years, we remain significantly dependent on the Japanese market. Net sales of our anti-virus software products in Japan accounted for approximately 43% of our net sales in 1999, approximately 33% in 2000 and approximately 39% in 2001. In the past three years, the Japanese economy has performed poorly due to a number of factors, including weak consumer spending and lower capital investment by Japanese companies. We believe the sluggish Japanese economy has hindered growth in our net sales during the last three years. Any further deterioration in the condition of the Japanese economy could significantly curtail the rate of growth in our net sales in Japan which, because of our dependence on the Japanese markets, could impact negatively on Trend Micro's net sales.

WE ARE MORE VULNERABLE THAN OUR COMPETITORS TO WEAKNESSES IN THE ECONOMIES OF ASIAN COUNTRIES BECAUSE WE MAKE A SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE OF OUR NET SALES IN ASIA.

The economies of certain Asian countries are susceptible to sudden and unpredictable downturns. Among other things, a decline in value of Asian currencies, together with difficulties in obtaining credit, can significantly limited the purchasing power of our Asian customers. For example, net sales of our products in these countries was approximately (Yen)1.8 billion or approximately 13% of our net sales in 1999, approximately (Yen)2.1 billion or approximately 11% of our net sales in 2000 and approximately (Yen)2.3 billion or approximately 7 % of our net sales in 2001. When compared with our main competitors, we believe we make a greater portion of our total sales in these countries. An economic downturn in Asia could hinder our growth.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS COULD LOWER OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS BECAUSE WE EARN REVENUES DENOMINATED IN A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CURRENCIES.

Our reporting currency is the Japanese yen and the functional currency of each of our subsidiaries is the currency of the country in which the subsidiary is domiciled. However, a significant portion of our revenues and operating expenses is denominated in currencies other than the Japanese yen, primarily the U.S. dollar, EURO and the New Taiwan Dollar. As a result, appreciation or depreciation in the value of other currencies as compared to the Japanese yen could result in material transaction or translation gains or losses which could reduce our operating results. These negative effects on Trend Micro from currency fluctuations could become more significant if we are successful in increasing our sales in markets outside of Japan. We do not currently engage in currency hedging activities.

BECAUSE OUR BUSINESS DEPENDS SIGNIFICANTLY ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, INFRINGEMENT OF OUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COULD HURT OUR BUSINESS.

Our success depends upon the development of proprietary software technology. We rely on a combination of contractual rights and patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws to establish and protect proprietary rights in our software. If we are unable to establish and protect these rights, our competitors may be able to use our intellectual property to compete against us. This could limit our growth and hurt our business. At present, our U.S. subsidiary holds four issued U.S. patents and our Taiwan subsidiary holds four issued U.S. patents. It is possible that no additional patents will be issued to us or any of our subsidiaries. In addition, our issued patents may not prevent other companies from competing with us. We also enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and license agreements with our customers, and limit access to our proprietary information and its distribution. However, we

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cannot guarantee that any of these measures will discourage others from misappropriating our technology or independently developing similar technology.

PRODUCT LIABILITY CLAIMS ASSERTED AGAINST US IN THE FUTURE COULD HURT OUR BUSINESS.

Our products are designed to protect customers' network systems and personal computers from damage caused by computer viruses. As a result, if a customer suffers damage from viruses, the customer could sue us on product liability or related grounds, claim damages for data loss or make other claims. Furthermore we manufactures hardware devices which could give rise to a higher incidence of product liability claims than we have up until now experienced. Our license agreements typically contain provisions, such as disclaimers of warranty and limitations of liability, which seek to limit our exposure to these types of claims. However, in some jurisdictions these provisions may not be enforceable or statutory, public policy or other grounds. We currently do not carry product liability

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insurance covering claims arising in the U.S. While we have not been sued on product liability grounds to date, a successful product liability or related claim brought against us could harm our business.

OUR BUSINESS FACES THE RISK OF INTERRUPTION FROM POWER SHORTAGES, EARTHQUAKES AND OTHER HAZARDS.

We face a number of potential business interruption risks that are beyond our control. The State of California experienced intermittent power shortages in 2000, sharp increases in the cost of energy and even interruptions of service to some business customers. If power shortages continue to be a problem our business may be materially adversely affected. Additionally, we may experience natural disasters that could interrupt our business.

Our corporate headquarters is located near a major earthquake fault. The impact of a major earthquake on our facilities, infrastructure and overall operations is not known. Safety precautions have been implemented, however there is no guarantee that an earthquake would not seriously disturb our entire business process. We are largely uninsured for losses and business disruptions caused by an earthquake and other natural disasters.

BECAUSE OF THE INFLUENCE OF OUR PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS, OUR OTHER SHAREHOLDERS MAY BE UNABLE TO INFLUENCE OUR BUSINESS.

Our principal shareholders, including our executive officers and directors, beneficially owned approximately 48.6% of our outstanding shares as of May 31, 2002. These shareholders, if they act together, would be able to significantly influence all matters requiring approval by our shareholders, including the election of directors and the approval of mergers or other business combination transactions. Our principal shareholders may have strategic or other interests that conflict with the interests of our other shareholders. As a result, the concentration in our shareholdings may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of Trend Micro, which could result in the loss of a significant financial gain to our shareholders.

OUR STOCK PRICE IS VOLATILE, AND INVESTORS BUYING THE SHARES OR ADSS MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RESELL THEM AT OR ABOVE THEIR PURCHASE PRICE.

Our common shares are traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, which is the principal market for the shares. Recently, the U.S. and Japanese securities

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markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. The market prices of securities of high-tech companies, and internet companies in particular, have been especially volatile. Since trading in our shares commenced on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on August 17, 2000, our stock price has fluctuated between a low of (Yen)1,670 and a high of (Yen)9,005. Since trading in our ADSs commenced on the Nasdaq National Market on July 8, 1999, the price of our ADSs has fluctuated between a low of \$14.50 and a high of \$159.38. The closing price on the Tokyo Stock Exchange for our stock on May 31, 2002 was (Yen)3,680, and the closing price on The Nasdaq National Market for our ADSs on May 31, 2002 was \$29.35 per ADS. The market price of our shares and ADSs is likely to fluctuate in the future.

WE DO NOT EXPECT TO PAY CASH DIVIDENDS.

We intend to retain any future earnings to finance our business and operations and any future growth. Therefore, we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Yen-dollar fluctuations could cause the market price of the ADSs to decline, reduce dividend amounts payable to ADS holders, if declared, and affect other items as expressed in U.S. dollars.

Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar will affect the U.S. dollar equivalent of the Japanese yen price of the shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and, as a result, are likely to affect the market price of the ADSs. These fluctuations will also affect our earnings, the book value of our assets and our shareholders' equity as expressed in U.S. dollars. If in the future we decide to pay dividends on the shares, we will declare any cash dividends in Japanese yen. Exchange rate fluctuations will also affect the dividend amounts payable to ADS holders following conversion into U.S. dollars of dividends paid in Japanese yen on the shares represented by the ADSs.

THE RIGHTS OF SMALL SHAREHOLDERS ARE LIMITED UNDER THE JAPANESE UNIT SHARE SYSTEM.

Our Articles of Incorporation provide that 500 shares constitute one "unit." The Japanese Commercial Code restricts the rights of shares that do not constitute whole units. Holders of shares constituting less than one unit do not have the right to vote. Each ADS offered in the offering represents the right to receive one share. A holder who owns less than 500 ADSs will indirectly own less than a whole unit. Under the deposit agreement governing the rights of ADS holders, in order to withdraw any shares, an ADS holder must surrender ADRs evidencing 500 ADSs or a multiple of 500 ADSs. Each ADR will bear a legend to that effect. Under the unit share system, holders of less than a unit have the right to require us to purchase their shares. Holders of ADSs that represent other than multiples of whole units cannot withdraw the underlying shares representing less than one unit. They will therefore be unable, as a practical matter, to

- . exercise the right to require us to purchase the underlying shares, or

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- . receive cash settlement in lieu of withdrawal.

As result, as a holder of ADSs, you will not be able to access the Japanese markets through the withdrawal mechanism to sell shares in lots of less than one unit. The unit share system does not affect the transferability of

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ADSS, which may be transferred in any lot size.

AS A HOLDER OF ADSS, YOU WILL HAVE FEWER RIGHTS THAN A SHAREHOLDER HAS AND YOU WILL HAVE TO ACT THROUGH THE DEPOSITARY TO EXERCISE THOSE RIGHTS.

The rights of shareholders under Japanese law to take actions, including voting their shares, receiving dividends and distributions, bringing derivative actions, examining the company's accounting books and records and exercising appraisal rights are available only to holders of record. Because the depositary, through its custodian agents, is the record holder of the shares underlying the ADSS, only the depositary can exercise those rights in connection with the deposited shares. The depositary will make efforts to vote the shares underlying your ADSS as instructed by you and will pay to you the dividends and distributions collected from us. However, in your capacity as an ADS holder, you will not be able to bring a derivative action, examine the accounting books and records of the company or exercise appraisal rights through the depositary.

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS UNDER JAPANESE LAW MAY BE MORE LIMITED THAN UNDER THE LAW OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

Our Articles of Incorporation, our Board of Directors' regulations and the Japanese Commercial Code govern our corporate affairs. Legal principles relating to such matters as the validity of corporate procedures, directors' and officers' fiduciary duties and shareholders' rights may be different from those that would apply if we were a non-Japanese company. For example, under the Japanese Commercial Code, only holders of 3% or more of the issued and outstanding shares are entitled to examine our accounting books and records. Shareholders' rights under Japanese law may not be as extensive as shareholders' rights under the law of other countries. You may have more difficulty in asserting your rights as a shareholder than you would as a shareholder of a corporation organized in another jurisdiction. In addition, Japanese courts may not be willing to enforce liabilities against us in actions brought in Japan which are based upon the securities laws of the United States or any U.S. state.

#### Item 4. Information on the Company.

##### A. History and Development of the Company.

We were established in 1989 as a Taiwanese company. In August 1996, we became a Japanese company and were reorganized in a series of transactions by which we became the parent corporation of Trend Taiwan and international subsidiaries.

We are a leader in network anti-virus and internet content security software and services. Our North American headquarters are in Cupertino, CA and we have business units worldwide. Our products are sold through corporate, value-added resellers and managed service providers. For additional information and evaluation copies of all our products, visit: <http://www.trendmicro.com>. Information contained on our website does not constitute part of this annual report.

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Our head office is located at Odakyu Southern Tower, 10F, 2-1, Yoyogi 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8583, Japan. Our telephone number is 81-3-5334-3600. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Mike Conner, President of Operations, North America and Senior Vice President, c/o Trend-Micro, Inc., 10101 N. DeAnza Blvd., Cupertino, California 95014.

Trend Micro began commercial operations in May 1989, shortly after

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computer viruses were first detected, and we completed our initial public offering on the Japanese over-the-counter market in August 1998. We listed American Depositary Shares on The Nasdaq National Market in July 1999 in connection with a global offering of 12,750,000 shares in the form of shares and ADRs. In August 2000 we listed on the first section of Tokyo Stock Exchange.

### B. Business Overview.

#### Introduction

We develop, market and support anti-virus software and management solutions for corporate computing systems and personal computers. Our products deliver virus protection at each access point within the corporate network where data files are exchanged. Our products operate across a range of computer operating system platforms, including Windows NT, Windows 2000, Windows 98, NetWare, Sun Solaris and several versions of UNIX. Corporate and government end users of our anti-virus software and management tools include Bank of America, Hewlett-Packard, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lucent Technologies, GTE, Coca-Cola, MCI WorldCom, ConAgra, Microsoft, Siemens, Bayer, Deutsche Bank, Nestle, Nissan, Avery Dennison, Dana Corporation, GE Access, Honeywell, Hughes Space and Aircraft, NCR, Texas Instruments, Thomson Multimedia Inc, the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. State Department, the European Parliament and the European Commission.

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#### Industry Background

##### The Computer Virus Problem

Computer viruses are software programs which infect computer systems by secretly attaching themselves to other software, self-replicating and spreading as data from e-mail, application software files, discs and the internet. Viruses cause varying degrees of damage, including displaying disruptive messages on a user's screen, altering or destroying system files, and reformatting a computer's hard drive. In corporate networks, viruses can cause network servers and client computers to stop working. This can result in significant productivity losses, damage to data files and system reconfiguration costs.

##### Development of the Anti-Virus Software Market

The anti-virus software market has grown significantly in the past few years and is expected to continue to grow in the future. International Data Corporation, an independent research organization, states that in 2000, worldwide revenue for anti-virus software reached \$1.4 billion, representing a 25% growth over 1999 revenue, and estimates that this market will increase at a 15% compound annual growth rate and reach \$2.8 billion by 2005. International Data Corporation estimates that worldwide revenue for the anti-virus software market will increase at a 17% compound annual growth rate from 1999 to 2004, reaching \$2.7 billion.

In 2001, the International Computer Security Association published a virus prevalence survey which gathered responses from 300 qualified respondents who worked for companies and government agencies with more than 500 PCs, two or more LANs, and at least two remote connections to the site. The group of 300 organizations had 1,182,634 virus encounters on 666,327 machines during the 20 months of the survey period from January 2000 through August 2001. This translates to 113 encounters per 1,000 machines per month over the entire survey period.



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Our products have evolved with the development of the anti-virus software market as a whole. Until recently, sales of anti-virus software products consisted primarily of sales of our desktop programs, such as PC-cillin/Virus Buster, which we introduced in Japan in 1991. To meet increased demand for network-based products as companies shifted from stand-alone desktop personal computers to client-server enterprise networks in the early 1990s, we introduced LANprotect, our first server application, in 1993. To address the increased risk of virus infection for enterprise networks resulting from widespread use of the internet, we introduced InterScan VirusWall in 1997 to provide real-time scanning at the internet gateway. The internet gateway is the network server where data enters the network from the internet. In 1998 we introduced Trend Virus Control System to enable network-wide anti-virus software monitoring, updating and management from a central management console. In 2001 we introduced GateLock, a broadband security appliance.

### Challenges to Providing Comprehensive Anti-virus Protection

The evolution of computer viruses with the shift from stand-alone personal computers to client-server enterprise networks and, most recently, the emergence of the internet have created a number of challenges to businesses seeking protection against viruses such as how to keep pace with the rapid evolution and proliferation of new viruses, how to protect themselves against infections at multiple levels and how to provide enterprise-wide protection against rapidly evolving virus technology.

### The Trend Micro Enterprise Solution

Trend Micro offers a suite of integrated anti-virus software and anti-virus management solutions designed to provide comprehensive, cost-effective protection at each level of the enterprise network -- from the internet gateway to the desktop personal computer. Our anti-virus solutions provide advanced protection against new viruses. The core of our anti-virus solutions is our proprietary pattern matching, rules-based and emulation detection technologies which can identify and remove most known viruses, including boot sector, polymorphic, macro and applet based viruses. Our VSAPI scanning engine, which incorporates our MacroTrap virus detection technology, rapidly detects known and some unknown macro viruses. VSAPI is the core of our anti-virus technology and is explained in greater detail below. In addition, we continuously collect data on new viruses and offer solutions which allow important virus events to be recorded in a comprehensive system log:

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- . weekly anti-virus software updates to help protect against emerging viruses; and
- . monthly anti-virus "health check" status reports.

Our products operate at multiple levels in the enterprise network:

- . first, at the gateway level, before data enters the network server;
- . second, at the network server, where infected files can be detected before being transmitted to client computers; and
- . finally, at the client computer itself.

We believe that protection at the gateway level is of particular importance due

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to the increasingly widespread use of the internet. Our InterScan product, with its real-time scanning technology, provides virus protection at the network server where data enters the network from the internet. Furthermore, our Trend Virus Control System technology allows anti-virus deployment, updating and monitoring to be performed via the internet and across the enterprise network.

We offer products, described more fully below, in the following categories:

- . enterprise-wide management;
- . internet gateway virus protection;
- . server level virus protection;
- . desktop level virus protection;
- . internet-based service solutions; and
- . integrated small business solutions.

### Enterprise-Wide Management

The principal product in our enterprise-wide management line is called Trend Virus Control System. Trend Virus Control System is a management tool that allows the network administrator to monitor, update and manage anti-virus programs on the network from a single point, regardless of the programs' physical location or platform. Once installed on a Windows NT server, the Trend Virus Control System registers every anti-virus product detected on the network and delivers network-wide virus reports and alerts to the central management console. Using technology that can automatically update and reconfigure software from a remote location, the Trend Virus Control System installs, configures and automatically delivers virus pattern updates to our InterScan VirusWall, ScanMail, ServerProtect and OfficeScan Corporate Edition anti-virus products. The Trend Virus Control System enables network-wide updating and management of anti-virus software by a service partner, such as a systems integrator, through the internet. The Trend Virus Control System and eDoctor give our product suite an important competitive advantage in Japan, where enterprises tend to rely on remotely based systems integrators to provide continuing anti-virus support. The Trend Virus Control System supports both Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape/AOL Navigator browsers.

### Internet Gateway Virus Protection

InterScan VirusWall provides real-time scanning at the network server where data enters the network from the internet. InterScan VirusWall blocks viruses hidden in simple mail transfer protocol, file transfer protocol and

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hypertext transfer protocol internet traffic. Network administrators can set InterScan VirusWall to respond to virus infection incidents in any or all of the following ways:

- . alerting the system administrator;
- . isolating the infected file for later cleaning or later action;
- . deleting the infected file; or

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- . permitting the user to download the file under controlled conditions.

InterScan eManager enables customers to block unsolicited bulk e-mail and other unwanted e-mail and to control distribution of sensitive e-mail content. InterScan eManager does this by combining checking of unsolicited bulk e-mail and the content of other incoming data from the internet into the same scanning step with InterScan's virus monitoring. InterScan eManager also allows the system manager to optimize the use of the network's capacity to carry information by setting priorities for the delivery of large e-mail messages. In addition to its capability to scan incoming data from the internet, InterScan eManager offers profile-based filtering based on customized word lists to prevent confidential or inappropriate e-mail from being transmitted. InterScan eManager was introduced in the U.S. and Europe in December 1998 and was released in Japan in May 1999.

InterScan WebProtect provides anti-virus protection for Microsoft proxy servers, a vulnerable point because internet traffic passes directly from the proxy server to the desktop. InterScan WebProtect scans on a real-time basis, automatically cleans infected files transferred through the internet, and blocks unsigned and suspect code written in Authenticode, Microsoft's digital identification software. InterScan WebProtect also blocks known malicious Java applets and ActiveX objects. Its "intelligent virus scanning" component automatically activates whenever internet access takes place, but can be configured to ignore types of multimedia files that cannot contain viruses, minimizing the program's effect on performance. InterScan WebProtect sends customizable warning messages to senders, recipients and the network administrator when it detects an internet mail infection and automatically tracks all infections in a detailed activity log. InterScan WebProtect was released in the U.S. and Europe in November 1996.

InterScan AppletTrap is the newest addition to the InterScan product suite. It was introduced in the U.S. and Europe in March 1999. It detects and blocks both known and unknown malicious Java and ActiveX applets with minimal impact on internet traffic performance. InterScan AppletTrap first scans at the proxy server to detect and block applets containing known malicious code. It then uses patented technology to instruct the destination client personal computer regarding acceptable behavior and shuts down applets exhibiting malicious behavior, such as trying to access unauthorized directories, without affecting network or client personal computer performance. Finally, unknown applets which have exhibited malicious behavior on a client personal computer are placed on a list to be automatically excluded at the server where data enters the network from the internet if such applets attempt to re-enter the network in the future. InterScan AppletTrap can be used in conjunction with either Netscape/AOL Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer.

ScanMail acts at the e-mail and groupware server level to combat computer viruses where they currently most often appear: in document files shared via e-mail and groupware, which is software that facilitates work among personal computer users at different remote locations. When it detects a virus, ScanMail sends a customizable alert message to the administrator, sender and recipient without delaying the original message. Infected files are cleaned automatically and sent on to the intended recipients. Using ScanMail's ActiveX program controls, the network administrator can send files containing unknown viruses to TrendLabs for analysis and disinfection. ScanMail products are available for Lotus Notes, Microsoft Exchange. HPOpenMail's ScanMail for Lotus Notes v2.0 and HouseCall, Trend Micro's free online virus scanning service were honored with certifications from ICSA for their ability to detect 100% of known 'in the wild' viruses in August 2000. ScanMail for Microsoft Exchange was named as the "best buy" e-mail anti-virus solution in the January 2000 issue of SC Magazine.

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In 2001, Trend Micro began providing free PDA device resident virus protection on Palm, EPOC and Pocket PC operating systems to protect users from wireless.

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### Server Level Virus Protection

ServerProtect offers anti-virus protection at the file and application server level for organizations using Windows NT or Novell NetWare to manage their local area networks. ServerProtect for Network Appliance(TM) filers provides a comprehensive anti-virus solution for Network Appliance filers. Managed through an intuitive management console, the software provides centralized virus scanning, pattern updates, event reporting, and anti-virus configuration. Virus scanning takes place in separate scan servers running Windows 2000/NT. ServerProtect for EMC Celerra(TM) brings the power of Trend Micro's centralized virus protection to the Celerra line of server devices which connect and move data to enterprise-level data storage systems. ServerProtect scans and disinfects remote servers, sends infection notices, installs anti-virus programs on client personal computers and automatically generates a virus report log. ServerProtect allows administrators of local area networks to securely install and manage virus protection on multiple servers and domains from a single console, which can be remotely located.

### Desktop Level Virus Protection

OfficeScan Corporate Edition is the desktop-based anti-virus component of our corporate solution. While active at the desktop level, OfficeScan Corporate Edition is centrally controlled and can be installed, managed and upgraded using the Trend Virus Control System, or deployed through an intranet web page, Windows NT remote server, Microsoft System Management Server or login script. Centralized administration ensures that all users have the most up-to-date software and virus descriptions, limits client modifications to the software, and ensures that reports of virus activity reach the system administrator.

PC-cillin, which is marketed in Japan as Virus Buster, is our anti-virus product for the home personal computer and workstation. PC-cillin removes viruses without interrupting programs then running on the user's personal computer or workstation, when infections occur. PC-cillin includes an easy-to-use graphic user interface, and is available in Windows XP Home and Professional, Windows NT Workstation 4.0 SP6 or above, Windows Me, Windows 98 or 98 SE, Windows 95 OSR2, and Windows 2000, Professional SP1 or above.

PC-cillin 2002 includes a Personal Firewall for secure internet computing. PC-cillin 2002 scans for viruses in new emails, including viruses that might, for example, hide in the "Personal Folders" within Microsoft Outlook that allow users to store emails locally on their computer. With adjustable security levels, a trusted site list, and port blocking capabilities, PC-cillin's Personal Firewall gives users the control to keep their computer safe from malicious programs and internet intruders. The Personal Firewall is ideal for computers using always-on broadband connections (DSL, cable modem) or for computers that are often online. But computers that only connect to the internet for short periods of time are still vulnerable to hacker attacks and need protection. PC-cillin 2002 includes Trend Micro's PC-cillin for Wireless to provide portable, easy-to-use anti-virus security for your Personal Digital Assistants, to protect important information they have on them, and to secure PCs during synchronization.

Trend ChipAway Virus provides hardware-level protection to stop

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boot-sector viruses from infecting the computer during the period before the operating system and traditional anti-virus software load. This product works by encoding virus protection in the basic input/output system, read-only memory chips used to start the computer before its operating system software loads.

### Broadband Security Product

DSL gateways, cable modems, and other "always-on" broadband connections provide immediate, high-speed access to the internet. However, along with their speed and convenience, broadband connections also bring new threats and increased danger to online security. Without adequate precautions, they leave an open channel to the PC that is plainly visible to anyone on the internet. Due to their "always-on" characteristic, viruses and hackers can easily access unprotected computers to damage or steal personal data. Code Red and Nimda, recent examples of hybrid threats which combine the functions of viruses and hacker tools, were able to spread so rapidly in part because they were aided by host computers infected through open broadband connections.

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GateLock is a broadband security appliance for home and small office and home office users. It combines a range of security solutions, including a hardware-based firewall and high-performance virus scanning, embedded in a single plug-and-play unit. GateLock aims to solve on-line security problems by creating a strong defense line at the point where the user's computer links up with the internet, stopping hackers and viruses before they enter the computer and reach the user's data. It scans and deals with email and attachments that might contain viruses, hides user IP addresses, and blocks unauthorized intrusions. It provides a record of all viruses and unauthorized entry attempts that it detects. Moreover, GateLock also functions as a DHCP server that allows multiple computers on a small network to share a single, secure broadband connection.

### Internet-Based Support Services

The role of our Premium Security Partners is particularly important in Japan, where enterprise users typically look to systems integrators to manage their networks and to provide virus solutions. A Premium Security Partner is a systems integrator with whom we have entered into an agreement to provide the Premium Security Partner with a bundle of services, which we call our eDoctor services, which enable the Premium Security Partner to provide those services to its own customers. eDoctor, which was introduced in Japan in 1998, includes services such as administrating anti-virus products in customers' networks, monitoring virus infection and sending network-wide reports.

TrendLabs is a web-based virus analysis service available generally to corporate end users to send virus-infected files via e-mail to one of our internationally located virus analysis centers for detection and cleaning. Files containing unusual or unknown viruses are automatically routed to our virus expert on duty.

HouseCall is online scanning software which allows personal computer users to have virus infections detected and removed over the web. Upon detecting a virus, HouseCall lists its name and the infected file. If the virus cannot be removed, HouseCall gives the user the opportunity to delete the file. The service is accessible to all internet users from our website.

### Integrated Small Business Solution

OfficeScan SBS is designed for the Microsoft Small Business Server.

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OfficeScan SBS combines file server protection, e-mail and groupware server protection for Microsoft Exchange, and desktop-based protection in a single package. It provides centralized installation, administration and reporting for networks of up to 25 workstations.

### Technology

We believe that our innovative anti-virus technologies are an important competitive advantage. Key technologies used in our products include the following:

VSAPI is the core of our anti-virus technology and our newest scanning engine. VSAPI, which is incorporated in all of our anti-virus products, detects most known viruses, including boot-sector, polymorphic, macro and applet-based viruses as well as some unknown viruses. When a virus is detected, VSAPI alerts system users based upon instructions selected by a network administrator and either blocks the virus-infected file from being forwarded or cleans and quarantines it, with notice to the user, mail recipient and/or network administrator. VSAPI also incorporates the following scanning technologies and features:

- . our proprietary SoftMice simulator, which traces, decrypts and extracts polymorphic viruses;
- . our DeepScan technology, which tracks a program's execution through multiple-layered files and locates viruses buried in the file body;
- . Wildcard virus scanning capability to detect variant viruses;
- . Scanning capability for 19 types of compressed files and decoding capability for MIME, BinHex, Base64 and UUEncoded files;

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- . A specific scanning module for detecting known malicious Java code;
- . our Script Trap technology, which scans for scripting viruses based on how viruses "behave" rather than the design of the virus code; and
- . our Trend System Cleaner, which is designed to completely clean computer systems of Trojans and the unwanted, lingering items they leave behind.

MACROTRAP is an advanced virus detection technology incorporated into the VSAPI scanning engine. Unlike simple pattern matching detection technologies which identify viruses by their unique software codes, MacroTrap uses rule-based scanning to detect known macro viruses and mutated versions of macro viruses by executing the code in a virtual environment that emulates the actual system environment in which the code will be run. Executed code that does not match the software code of any known virus but nonetheless violates predetermined rules of "good behavior" is then identified as suspect and "trapped." This method is particularly well suited for macro viruses because such viruses are very easily created and therefore more varied. Because it uses the same technology upon which Word and Excel files are based, MacroTrap extracts only the affected portion of each word processing or spreadsheet file it scans. This minimizes scanning time and the processing burden on the central processing unit.

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APPLETRAP, our newest technology, detects known and unknown malicious ActiveX controls and Java applets with minimal impact on internet traffic performance. AppletTrap uses pattern-matching to block known malicious ActiveX controls and Java applets before they enter the network. AppletTrap's patent-pending technology also enables client personal computers to terminate unknown ActiveX controls or Java applets that are behaving in an abnormal manner before they can damage the computers' hard drive or spread elsewhere in the network.

Server Pipeline is our patented technology which enables scanning of data which have been transmitted through the internet, and also reviews of the content of e-mail files. The scanning and detection functions are performed at the server level, enabling viruses to be detected and eliminated before they spread to client personal computers via e-mail or file exchange. The InterScan technology forms the basis of our product suites for the enterprise, including the InterScan VirusWall, ServerProtect, Scan Mail and eManager products.

CASCADE UPDATE is a management program which centrally deploys anti-virus software from intranet servers to client personal computers. Upon installation, an IntraScan agent program remains on the client personal computer, configured to respond to messages from the server that indicate when new virus pattern updates or program upgrades or configuration changes are available. The agent program automatically downloads all new anti-virus program components from our website to the client personal computer. OfficeScan for Microsoft Small Business Server is our first implementation of the Cascade Update technology.

### SALES AND MARKETING

We sell our products primarily to corporate end users on a site license basis through systems integrators, distributors and value-added resellers, with the remaining portion consisting largely of retail package software sales through distributors. As a result, we are substantially dependent on these third parties. Our agreements with distributors are generally nonexclusive, do not have minimum purchase requirements and may be terminated by either party without cause. Our current marketing efforts are targeted primarily at large to mid-size corporations, and to a lesser extent, small businesses and individual end users. We work with systems integrators and value-added resellers, through which most of our sales are made, to increase the brand recognition and visibility of our products in the network security market. We also promote sales of our products as a suite so that corporate end users can benefit from comprehensive anti-virus protection throughout their enterprise networks. As part of these efforts, we also disseminate product and industry information through our website. In addition, we advertise in trade publications and exhibit our products at trade shows worldwide, including World PC Expo, Windows World Expo Japan in Japan, Comdex, InfoSec, ISPCON, and the RSA Conference in the United States, CeBit in Germany and the Network and Windows NT shows in Britain.

Some of our customers seek to get their anti-virus products from service providers and not directly from anti-virus solution vendors, such as Trend Micro. To meet this challenge, we are also making efforts to enter into agreements with

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service providers so that they offer our products to their customers, as discussed in "---- Service Provider and Other Relationships".

Trend Micro has a global network of partnerships and strategic alliances with some of the most respected names in the IT industry including:

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Check Point, Cisco Systems, Compaq, Hewlett Packard, ISS, Lotus, Lucent Technologies, GE Access and Network Appliance.

### Japan

Overview. We sell our products in Japan to both corporate and individual end users primarily through systems integrators and distributors, and conduct a limited amount of direct sales to end users, including online sales through a reseller's website. Historically, most of our revenues have been derived from sales in Japan. We expect that sales in Japan will continue to represent a significant percentage of our revenues in the future.

Distribution Through Systems Integrators and Distributors. Virtually all of our sales to Japanese corporate end users are made through systems integrators, with remaining sales coming mostly from direct sales to major corporate customers. In Japan, systems integrators play a much larger role in delivering management information services than in the United States, providing primary computer support services such as installation, systems integration, upgrades and maintenance.

Relationship with SOFTBANK. Since 1996, we have entered into numerous agreements with SOFTBANK in connection with the distribution of our products in Japan by SOFTBANK. Currently, all distribution by SOFTBANK of our products in Japan is covered by an October 1999 distribution agreement with SOFTBANK COMMERCE, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of SOFTBANK. This distribution agreement gives SOFTBANK COMMERCE the non-exclusive right in Japan to distribute all of our products. It is automatically renewable for successive one-year terms, unless either party exercises its right of non-renewal by giving prior written notice. The October 1999 distribution agreement supersedes all prior agreements between SOFTBANK and us relating to distribution of our products. We make rebate payments to SOFTBANK based on SOFTBANK's achievement of sales targets agreed upon between SOFTBANK and us.

Historically, a significant percentage of our net sales have been sales to SOFTBANK. For example, sales to SOFTBANK totaled approximately (Yen) 2.5 billion or 18.0% of net sales in 1999, (Yen) 3.5 billion or 17.5% of net sales in 2000 and (Yen) 7.4 billion (\$55.7 million) or 23.5% of net sales in 2001. The majority of sales to SOFTBANK in 1999, 2000 and 2001 consisted of SOFTBANK's sales of our products to systems integrators.

Service Provider and Other Relationships. We contracted with Nifty, NTT-Communications, Internet Initiative Japan, Cable & Wireless IDC and NTT-ME, to license InterScan VirusWall technology to them which enables them to provide virus scanning service to their subscribers. We entered into eDoctor agreements with SECOM Trust net, Hitachi, Fujituu Business Systems, Otsuka Shokai which allow them to provide anti-virus outsourcing service to their customers.

### United States

Overview. Our U.S. sales strategy has evolved with the development of the anti-virus software market as a whole, moving from a focus on packaged software sales for the personal computer to our current focus on corporate protection. Initially, we distributed and sold mainly packaged anti-virus software for the personal computer in the U.S. through a republisher. As a market has developed for selling products to corporate customers with multiple users, we have shifted our strategy to building relationships with value-added resellers and distributors who sell to corporate customers, and to cooperating with major hardware and software manufacturers. Our current focus in the U.S. is developing these strategic partnerships in the server, security, groupware and router areas to take advantage of our product strengths and partners' marketing channels and, in the process, to increase brand awareness of our products.



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Strategic Partnerships. We have entered into agreements with Check Point, Compaq, Hewlett-Packard, IBM/Lotus, NetIQ, Microsoft, Cisco, Netscreen, EMC, Network Appliance, Citrix, Stonesoft, NetIQ, Rainfinity, Sun Microsystems and SendMail. These agreements permit cooperative marketing activities such as vendors' referral of customers to our products and reference to our products in their product literature and websites. Our agreements

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with these vendors also typically provide for co-development and licensing arrangements so that our and the vendors' products operate smoothly when used together.

Distributors and Value-Added Resellers. Our principal distributors and value-added resellers in the U.S. are Ingram Micro, Tech Data, GE Access and Interwork Technology. Value-added resellers including Verisign/Secure IT, ISS, Osage Systems, Midwest Systems, Conquest and Exault typically purchase products for resale to corporate customers, and provide limited update services and technical support. Distributors do not provide such additional services and support. To develop these relationships, in October 1997 we established the Trend Enterprise Security Solutions reseller channel program which provides qualified resellers with training, marketing materials and sales referrals. Our website matches customers with certified distributors based on customers' geographical location. Approximately 600 resellers currently participate in our reseller channel program, including Software House International, Softmart, ASAP Software Express, Software Spectrum and Corporate Software.

Other Distribution Channels. We are also pursuing sales growth through other distribution channels including alliances with internet service providers and other providers of internet-related services. Under an agreement with Infonet Services Corporation, a global internet service provider, we receive a percentage royalty based on sales of our e-mail and internet traffic virus protection scanning services to Infonet customers. We have similar agreements with USi, Syntegra, USA.net, and other global Service Providers. We have agreements with various hardware manufacturers to include our software with their products. For example Ositis Software includes our scan engine in their AVStripper appliance, and Sony includes PC-cillin on their laptops. In addition, InterScan VirusWall has been added to the virus scanning services offered by Pilot Network Services, a provider of secure internet services to corporations. We also distribute our Virus Buster product under the name "PC-cillin" directly to end users who download it from our website.

Europe, the Middle East and Africa

Overview. Trend Micro is represented throughout Europe, the Middle East and Africa the region with offices in Germany, France, Italy, Spain, UK, Norway, Sweden, Holland and Dubai. Our European Support Center, which is located in Munich, Germany, offers real-time technical support and anti-virus expertise to Trend Micro's channel partners throughout the whole of Europe.

Distributors. The majority of our European revenues are from sales of site licenses to corporate users. Our principal systems integrators and distributors in Europe are C2000, MME and Peapod Distribution. Principal distributors for Europe, Middle East and Africa region include: France; Logix (France) Allasso (France) Risc (France) ComputerLinks (France) Cris Reseaux (France) IDE PRO (France) InfoManage (Suisse), Germany; Entrada, Infinigate, ICON Bristol, ComputerLinks (TechData Midrange, starting end of Q2), Italy; ITWAY, Esprinet, JSoft/Opengate, Computer Gross, Nordic Region; Network Consult A/S (Denmark), Next AB (Sweden), Itegra AB (Sweden), Scribona AS (Norway), Itegra (Norway), Securesoft Oy (Finland), Spain, ADD Distribuciones

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Informativas, AFINA Sistemas, Allasso, GTI, Netmaster (Portugal), UK; e92+, Peapod, Sphinx cst, Unipalm.

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World Online. In May, 2000 Trend Micro entered into an agreement with World Online International, one of the leading internet communications companies. Under our agreement, we provide World Online with the software to enable it to deliver web-based anti-virus scanning services to its customers. World Online is headquartered in the Netherlands. As of March 31st, 2000, World Online had 2.2 million active subscribers. World Online provides internet access and a wide spectrum of internet content and has operations in 15 countries. Its principal shareholders include the Swiss-based Sandoz Family Foundation, Intel and Reggeborgh Beheer. World Online has strategic alliances with companies such as Shell, Bouygues, Microsoft, Sun, Bertelsmann, Reuters, Oracle and Vodacom (South African affiliate of Vodafone).

### Other Parts of the World

Outside of Japan and the United States, we sell our products mostly to corporate and individual end users worldwide, mostly through distributors, resellers and value-added resellers, with some direct sales to corporate end users and retail customers. A majority of these sales in Asia, Australia and South America were to corporate end users through systems integrators and distributors.

Trend Micro is a leading enabler of managed virus protection services to the global carrier and service provider marketplace. Based on the features inherent to Trend Micro's products, and the global support service capacity, global carriers and service providers of nearly every prevalent service model and industry categorization model, worldwide, have chosen Trend Micro as their solution provider partner.

Potential customers accessing our website who wish to purchase products are referred to a list of resellers, based on the country where the customer is located. We are continuing to recruit other network security-oriented systems integrators and value-added resellers in Europe and Asia to target a broader range of prospective corporate customers. Our partnerships with global major hardware and software vendors also enhance our marketing efforts in Europe and Asia as well as in the United States.

### OPERATIONS

In Japan, we outsource assembly, packaging and shipping of all of our anti-virus software products to value-added resellers. Our Taiwanese subsidiary and, in some cases, third party service providers assemble, package and ship products to be sold in the United States, Europe and Asia other than Japan. Products are generally shipped within seven days of receipt of an order and, accordingly, there is minimum order backlog at any time.

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved in normal claims and other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business, and are not involved in any litigation or other legal proceedings which, if determined adversely to us, we believe would individually or in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on us or our operations.

C. Organizational Structure.

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We are not, directly or indirectly, owned or controlled by other corporations or by the Japanese government or any foreign government. The following table lists Trend Micro's consolidated subsidiaries as of May 31, 2002, each of which is significant except the final three.

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NAME	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	EQUITY HELD BY TREND-MICRO DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY
Trend Micro Incorporated	Taiwan	99%
Trend Micro Inc.	USA	100%
Trend Korea Inc.	Korea	99%
Trend Micro Italy S.r.l.	Italy	100%
Trend Micro Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100%
Trend Micro Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100%
Trend Micro do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	99%
Trend Micro France	France	99%
Trend Micro Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong	99%
Trend Micro (UK) Limited	UK	100%
Trend Micro Latinoamerica S.A.de C.V.	Mexico	100%
Trend Micro (Shanghai) Inc.	China	100%
Trend Micro (NZ) Limited	NZ	100%
ipTrend Incorporated*	Taiwan	99%
Trend Micro Incorporated Sdn.Bhd*	Malaysia	99%

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\* Currently in the process of being liquidated.

### D. Property, Plants and Equipment.

Our headquarters are located in Tokyo, Japan, where we lease an aggregate of 4,002 square meters of office space in two buildings under lease contracts which expire in April 2003 and in April 2004 respectively. We also lease an aggregate of approximately 487 square meters of office space in Osaka, Fukuoka and Nagoya.

We lease approximately 37,490 square feet of office space in Cupertino, California under a lease which expires in January 2006. We lease office space for our regional sales, research and development and sales office in Taiwan and for our customer service center in the Philippines. We also lease small sales offices in Korea, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Australia, Germany, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Holland, Dubai, Singapore, India, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

## Item 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

### A. Operating Results.

You should read the following discussion together with the financial statements and notes included in this annual report. Additionally, the following discussion includes forward-looking statements about our business and future performance. You should read these forward-looking statements together with the description of the uncertainties and risks associated with these statements contained under the headings "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking

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Statements" and "Risk Factors" in this annual report.

### OVERVIEW

Trend Micro develops, markets and supports anti-virus software and management solutions for corporate computer systems and desktop personal computers. Our net sales consist primarily of license and post-contract customer support fees, as well as limited sales of our products to other companies for inclusion in their products. Site license fees for corporate end users consist of a fee for the license itself and fees for post-contract customer support delivered over the initial license term. Maintenance and support generally include virus pattern updates, product version updates, telephone and online technical support and free use of our 24-hour service centers. Upon expiration of the initial term, corporate end users can renew the post-contract customer support annually by paying a fee generally equal to one-half of the initial license fee in Japan and 20%-50% of the initial license fee in the United States and elsewhere, depending on the country. For retail purchasers of PC-cillin/Virus Buster, the license fee includes post-contract customer support for the initial one-year

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term only. In order to receive post-contract customer support services after the initial term, these retail purchasers must pay a percentage, generally less than one-half, of the original license fee.

We generally recognize revenues from product licenses when:

- . persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists;
- . the product has been shipped or electronically delivered;
- . the fee is fixed and determinable; and
- . collection of the resulting account receivable is reasonably assured.

In general, we record sales revenues attributable to maintenance and support as deferred revenue and recognize such revenues ratably over the license term. The percentage of the license fee which is deferred varies depending on the location of the Trend Micro entity making the sale, as well as the product sold. The weighted average percentage of license fees which were deferred was approximately 30% in 2000 and 2001.

Our net sales grew 56% from approximately (Yen)20.1 billion in 2000 to approximately (Yen) 31.3 billion (\$237.3 million) in 2001. Our net sales consist primarily of sales by our operating entities in Japan, the United States, Taiwan and Europe. Japan, the U.S., Taiwan and Europe accounted for approximately 39%, 27%, 6% and 22%, respectively, of our net sales in 2001, and approximately 33%, 31%, 10% and 21%, respectively, in 2000.

Net sales in Japan totaled approximately (Yen)6.6 billion and (Yen)12.1 billion (\$91.8 million) in 2000 and 2001, respectively, representing approximately 33% and 39% of our total net sales in these periods. The increase in the percentage of our total net sales represented by our net sales in Japan was primarily due to the fact that our net sales in Japan grew approximately 83% compared to 2000. In absolute terms, net sales in Japan grew from 2000 to 2001, primarily due to the introduction of a new version of our PC client products to corporate and consumer users. Net sales in Japan grew approximately 13% from 1999 to 2000.

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Our U.S. net sales grew from approximately (Yen)6.3 billion in 2000 to approximately (Yen)8.6 billion (\$65.0 million) in 2001, an increase of approximately 37%. Net sales in the United States grew approximately 63% from approximately (Yen)3.8 billion in 1999 to approximately (Yen)6.3 billion in 2000. These annual increases in our U.S. net sales resulted largely from higher sales of internet-based products. Also, annual increase in our net sales resulted from higher sales of our new version of PC client products in 2001.

Our Taiwan net sales decreased from approximately (Yen)1,918 million in 2000 to approximately (Yen)1,896 million (\$14.4 million) in 2001, a decrease of approximately 1%. Net sales increased from approximately (Yen)1,647 million in 1999 to approximately (Yen)1,918 million in 2000. As the continuing recession in Asia adversely affected our net sales in Japan and other parts of Asia during 1999, 2000 and 2001, net sales in 2000 increased slightly compared with 1999 and net sales in 2001 decreased compared with 2000.

Net sales in Europe grew approximately 66% from approximately (Yen)4.1 billion in 2000 to (Yen)6.9 billion (\$52.0 million) in 2001. Net sales in Europe grew approximately 126% from approximately (Yen)1.8 billion in 1999 to (Yen)4.1 billion in 2000. We achieved a high rate of growth in sales from 1999 to 2000 and from 2000 to 2001 as we gained greater name recognition in the European market and as a result of heightened use of anti-virus products by European corporate customers.

Net sales outside of Japan, the United States, Taiwan and Europe increased approximately 135% from approximately (Yen)483 million in 1999 to approximately (Yen)1.1 billion in 2000, and from 2000 to 2001 increased approximately 66% from approximately (Yen)1.1 billion to approximately (Yen)1.9 billion (\$14.1 million). Due to the establishment of our Mexican subsidiary in 2000, net sales in 2000 greatly increased compared with 1999. We gained greater name recognition in the Latin American market because of our Mexican subsidiary and as a result of heightened use of anti-virus products by Latin America corporate customers in these periods.

We made rebate payments to SOFTBANK of approximately (Yen)97.8 million in 1999, approximately (Yen)71.5 million in 2000 and approximately (Yen)221.9 million (\$1.7 million) in 2001. The rebate amounts were based on SOFTBANK's achievement of sales targets agreed upon between SOFTBANK and us. We record rebate payments as deductions of sales revenue on an accrual basis.

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Our consolidated financial statements are denominated in Japanese yen. All asset and liability accounts of our foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the year-end rates of exchange. We translate all income and expense accounts at rates of exchange that approximate those prevailing at the time of the transactions and accumulate the resulting adjustments as a separate component of shareholders' equity. We translate foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables into Japanese yen at year-end rates of exchange and recognize or expense the resulting translation gains or losses on a current basis. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Japanese yen and other currencies, principally the U.S. dollar, Euro and the New Taiwan Dollar, will affect the translation of the financial results of our foreign subsidiaries into Japanese yen for purposes of our consolidated financial results, and will also affect the Japanese yen value of any amounts we receive from our subsidiaries. In the past we have recorded a majority of our expenses, and recognized a substantial majority of our net sales, in Japanese yen.

In April and June 1998, July 1999, June 2000, and March, June and

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November, 2001, we granted warrants to attract and retain key employees. Also, in July 1999, options were granted under the U.S. program of our 1999 incentive plan, and in March 2001, options were granted under an incentive stock option plan which qualified under the Japanese Commercial Code and the Industrial Revitalization Special Measures Law. The warrants granted in 1998 generally commenced vesting on the first anniversary of the grantee's employment. The warrants granted in 1999 generally commenced vesting six months after the grant date, and the stock options granted in 1999 generally commenced vesting one year after the grant date. The warrants granted in 2000 generally commenced vesting one year after the grant date. The warrants granted in 2001 and the stock option granted in 2001 will generally commence vesting one year after the grant date. Using methodology under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, we have recorded a non-cash compensation expense of approximately (Yen)379.8 million for the year ended December 31, 1999 and approximately (Yen)101.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2000 with respect to the 1998 warrants. This expense accounts for the difference between the exercise prices of the 1998 warrants and the deemed fair market value as of the warrants' grant date of the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants. The 1998 warrants are expected to continue to vest through December 31, 2001. Had such non-cash compensation expense for our warrants and stock options in 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 been determined based on the fair value of such warrants at the grant dates, as prescribed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, our pro forma net income would have been approximately (Yen)1.7 billion in 1999, approximately (Yen)2.8 billion in 2000 and approximately (Yen)3.7 billion (\$27.9 million) in 2001 and net income per share would have been (Yen)13.36, or (Yen)12.99 on a fully diluted basis, in 1999, (Yen)21.70, or (Yen)21.20 on a fully diluted basis, in 2000 and (Yen)28.03 (\$0.21) or (Yen)27.77 (\$0.21) on a fully diluted basis, in 2001. Those figures are significantly different than those determined under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No.25. Those differences result mainly from the current price of the shares and their expected volatility. The impact of the pro forma value of the warrants computed under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 has not affected our reported earnings or cash flows. The impact has been measured for disclosure purposes only and is entirely non-cash in nature. See note 15 to the financial statements.

We issued (Yen)6 billion worth of unsecured bonds due July 2002 with detachable warrants in connection with our 1999 incentive plan in July 1999. The bonds bear interest at the annual rate of 2.5%. (Yen)1.3 billion and (Yen)0.9 billion (\$6.8 million) which were composed of (Yen)6 billion worth of unsecured bonds issued in 1999 was redeemed in 2000 and in 2001, respectively. Also (Yen)0.8 billion (\$6.1 million) which was composed of (Yen)6 billion worth of unsecured bonds issued in 1999 was repurchased in 2001. We issued (Yen)5 billion worth of unsecured bonds due June 2003 with detachable warrants in connection with our 2000 incentive plan in June 2000. The bonds bear interest at the annual rate of 2.1%. We issued (Yen)5 billion (\$37.9 million) worth of unsecured bonds due March 2004 with detachable warrants in connection with our 2001 incentive plan in March 2001. The bonds bear interest at the annual rate of 1.75%. We issued (Yen)1.5 billion (\$11.4 million) worth of unsecured bonds due June 2004 with detachable warrants in connection with our 2001 incentive plan in June 2001. The bonds bear interest at the annual rate of 1.5%. We issued (Yen)6 billion (\$45.5 million) worth of unsecured bonds due November 2004 with detachable warrants in connection with our 2001 incentive plan in November 2001. The bonds bear interest at the annual rate of 1.75%. (Yen)6 billion (\$45.5 million) which was composed of (Yen)6 billion worth of unsecured bonds issued in November, 2001 was repurchased in December, 2001. We have invested the proceeds of the bonds in cash and other short-term investments. Since these investments are likely to yield less interest income than the interest expense on the bonds, we will incur a net interest expense with respect to the bonds.

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COMPARISON OF THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000 AND 2001

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth the results of operations for Trend Micro in absolute terms and as a percentage of net sales. Our historical operating results are not necessarily indicative of the results for any future period.

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	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC		
	2000	2000	2001
			(in thousands, except per
Net sales .....	(Yen) 20,070,366	100.0%	(Yen) 31,326,321
Cost of sales .....	1,474,689	7.3	1,898,971
Gross profit .....	18,595,677	92.7	29,427,350
Operating expenses:			
Selling .....	5,445,167	27.2	7,177,519
Research and development .....	2,043,480	10.2	2,755,200
General and administrative .....	5,303,661	26.4	9,725,458
Goodwill amortization .....	276,286	1.4	-
Goodwill write-off .....	-	-	2,253,559
Total operating expenses .....	13,068,594	65.2	21,911,736
Operating income .....	5,527,083	27.5	7,515,614
Other income (expense):			
Interest income .....	241,133	1.2	393,254
Interest expense .....	(220,960)	(1.1)	(296,625)
Gain on sales of marketable securities ...	119,650	0.6	19,975
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net .....	283,305	1.4	585,671
Other income (expense), net .....	941,500	4.7	(461,312)
Total other income .....	1,364,628	6.8	240,963
Income before income taxes, minority interest And equity in loss of affiliated companies .....	6,891,711	34.3	7,756,577
Income taxes:			
Current .....	4,701,426	23.4	4,214,459
Deferred .....	(1,578,889)	(7.9)	(973,338)
	3,122,537	15.5	3,241,121
Income before minority interest and equity in losses of affiliated companies .....	3,769,174	18.8	4,515,456

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Minority interest in income of a consolidated subsidiary .....	6,845	0.1	
Income from consolidated companies .....	3,762,329	18.7	4,515,456
Equity in losses of affiliated companies .....	87,672	0.4	129,544
Net income .....	(Yen)3,674,657	18.3%	(Yen)4,385,912

### NET SALES

Net sales increased 56.1% from (Yen)20.1 billion in 2000 to (Yen)31.3 billion (\$237.3 million) in 2001. The increase was due to increased sales of internet-based products such as InterScan VirusWall and ScanMail, which grew from approximately (Yen)7.8 billion or 39% of our net sales in 2000 to approximately (Yen)10.1 billion (\$76.3 million) or 32% of our net sales in 2001. Net sales of server-based products, primarily ServerProtect, increased from approximately (Yen)2.5 billion or 13% of our net sales in 2000 to approximately (Yen) 3.4 billion (\$25.8 million) or 11% of our net sales in 2001, reflecting higher corporate demand for internet-based products.

Net sales of anti-virus software for personal computers, including retail package sales of PC-cillin/Virus Buster, increased from approximately (Yen)4.0 billion of net sales in 2000 to approximately (Yen)11.3 billion (\$85.5 million) of net sales in 2001. Net sales of anti-virus software for personal computers, including retail package sales of PC-cillin/Virus Buster, increased from approximately 20% of net sales in 2000 to approximately 36% of net sales in 2001. Within the personal computer product category, retail package sales of personal computer software increased from approximately (Yen)0.9 billion in 2000 to approximately (Yen)5.5 billion (\$41.6 million) in 2001,

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due primarily to increased sales of our products in our Japanese market. We released Virus Buster 2002 in November 2001. Site license sales of personal computer software to corporate end users increased from approximately (Yen) 3.1 billion in 2000 to approximately (Yen) 5.8 billion (\$43.9 million) in 2001.

Our net sales include a limited amount of sales of our products to other companies for inclusion in their products. Sales of these products was approximately (Yen) 0.4 billion in 2000 and a percentage of net sales was 2% in 2000. From 2001, these sales are allocated to internet-based products, server-based products and anti-virus software for personal computers. Our net sales also include revenues from post-contract customer support fees and royalties. Sales, other than product sales, increased from approximately (Yen) 4.0 billion in 2000 to approximately (Yen) 5.4 billion (\$41.1 million) in 2001. The increase was due primarily to increased renewals of post-contract customer support by corporate customers. In terms of a percentage of net sales, sales, other than product sales, decreased from approximately 20% in 2000 to approximately 17% in 2001. Net sales of products developed by ipTrend, which totaled approximately (Yen) 1.4 billion and (Yen) 1.1 billion (\$8.6 million) or 6% and 4% of net sales in each of 2000 and 2001, respectively.

### COST OF SALES

Cost of sales consists primarily of outbound shipping and handling costs, costs of manuals and packaging, amortization of software development expense, costs of job order production except software which is associated with ipTrend. Cost of sales increased 28.8 % from approximately (Yen) 1,474.7 million



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in 2000 to approximately (Yen) 1,899.0 million (\$14.4 million) in 2001. The increase was primarily due to the increase in retail package sales for personal computer software.

### OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses increased 67.7% from approximately (Yen) 13.1 billion in 2000 to approximately (Yen) 21.9 billion (\$166.0 million) in 2001.

### SELLING EXPENSES

Selling expenses consist primarily of advertising and selling commissions. Selling expenses were approximately (Yen) 5.4 billion in 2000 and approximately (Yen) 7.2 billion (\$54.4 million) in 2001, an increase of 31.8%. The increase was primarily due to increased personnel expenses resulting from an increase in the number of employees from 404 in 2000 to 455 in 2001.

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

Research and development expenses consist primarily of payroll and related expenses for software engineers who develop and update our anti-virus software products. Research and development expenses increased 34.8% from approximately (Yen) 2,043.5 million in 2000 to approximately (Yen) 2,755.2 million (\$20.9 million) in 2001. Research and development personnel increased from 365 at December 31, 2000 to 490 at December 31, 2001. All costs relating to research and development to establish the technological feasibility of our software products are expensed as incurred. In our software development process, technological feasibility is established upon completion of all significant testing for the original English language version of the product. We produce local language versions of our anti-virus software, such as Japanese and Chinese, from the English language version by adding local language functions. Localization costs, which include direct labor and overhead costs, are capitalized and amortized over the estimated life of the product in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 86. We believe that we will need to continue to incur costs to update current products and develop new products to remain competitive. Accordingly, we expect our research and development expenses to increase moderately in absolute terms in future periods.

### GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of payroll and related expenses, customer service, accounting and administration and other general corporate expenses. General and administrative expenses increased 83% from approximately (Yen) 5.3 billion in 2000 to approximately (Yen) 9.7 billion (\$73.6 million) in 2001, representing approximately 26% and 31% of net sales for these years. An increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to increased payroll costs for newly hired employees as well as a salary increase for

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existing employees. Employees engaged in activities other than research and development increased from 398 at December 31, 2000 to 477 at December 31, 2001. We expect general and administrative costs to increase in absolute terms in future periods as we expand our operations.

### GOODWILL AMORTIZATION AND GOODWILL WRITE-OFF

In February 2000, we acquired a controlling interest in ipTrend Incorporated for the purpose of making inroads into UNIX-based operating

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systems, and Internet platform technology, especially in Linux systems. ipTrend effectively became a wholly-owned subsidiary upon acquisition of the remaining minority interest in November 2000. The total purchase price was (Yen)2.8 billion and (Yen)2.5 billion was allocated to goodwill. However, based on a revaluation of our strategy for ipTrend's business and ipTrend's performance, in July 2001, we decided to curtail ipTrend's business, and ipTrend was liquidated in December 2001 after transferring Trend Micro main business to IPSQUARE, an unrelated third party, and its Security Appliance Server business to it in August 2001. The assets of (Yen) 40 million (\$0.3 million) and the liabilities of (Yen) 29 million (\$0.2 million) were transferred to or assumed by IPSQUARE at their carrying amount without any gain or loss on the transaction. As a result of the curtailment of ipTrend's business, we wrote off the unamortized goodwill balance of (Yen)2.2 billion (\$17.1 million). Goodwill amortization of (Yen)276 million and the write-off of (Yen)2.2 billion (\$17.1 million) are included in operating income for the year ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)

We earned interest income of approximately (Yen) 241.1 million during 2000 and approximately (Yen) 393.3 million (\$3.0 million) during 2001. Interest income in 2001 is received mainly from our investment in bonds issued by SOFTBANK and cash in bank.

We recognized a gain on sales of marketable securities of approximately (Yen) 119.7 million and (Yen) 20.0 million in 2000 and 2001, respectively. The gain primarily resulted from our sale in shares of common stock of March First, a Nasdaq-listed U.S. technology company and Open Loop Inc, a Nasdaq Japan listed Japan technology company in 2000 and 2001, respectively.

In 2000, we earned gain on settlement of litigation with Network Associates of (Yen) 1 billion, net of related fees for lawyers of (Yen) 307 million in total.

INCOME TAXES

Our statutory tax rate was 42.1% in 2000 and 2001. Our effective tax rate was 45.3% in 2000 and 41.8% in 2001. The difference between our statutory and effective tax rates in 2000, resulted primarily from a change in valuation allowance for deferred tax assets.

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COMPARISON OF THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999 AND 2000

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DE	
	1999	1999
	-----	-----
		(in thousands, ex
Net sales .....	(Yen) 13,633,170	100.0%
Cost of sales .....	481,574	3.5
	-----	-----
Gross profit .....	13,151,596	96.5
	-----	-----
Operating expenses:		
Selling .....	3,453,296	25.3

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Research and development .....	994,340	7.3
General and administrative .....	4,772,038	35.0
Goodwill amortization .....	-	-
	-----	-----
Total operating expenses .....	9,219,674	67.6
	-----	-----
Operating income .....	3,931,922	28.9
Other income (expense):		
Interest income .....	148,487	1.1
Interest expense .....	(66,526)	(0.5)
Gain on sales of marketable securities .....	280,532	2.1
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net .....	(174,921)	(1.3)
Other income (expense), net .....	(120,298)	(1.0)
	-----	-----
Total other income .....	67,274	0.4
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes, minority interest and equity in loss of affiliated companies .....	3,999,196	29.3
	-----	-----
Income taxes:		
Current .....	2,538,455	18.6
Deferred .....	(688,988)	(5.1)
	-----	-----
	1,849,467	13.5
	-----	-----
Income before minority interest and equity in losses of affiliated companies .....	2,149,729	15.8
Minority interest in income of a consolidated subsidiary .....	-	-
Income from consolidated companies .....	2,149,729	15.8
Equity in losses of affiliated companies .....	2,356	0.0
Net income .....	(Yen) 2,147,373	15.8%
	-----	-----

### NET SALES

Net sales increased 47.2% from (Yen) 13.6 billion in 1999 to (Yen) 20.1 billion in 2000. The increase was primarily due to increased sales of internet-based products such as InterScan VirusWall and ScanMail, which grew from approximately (Yen) 6.3 billion or 46% of our net sales in 1999 to approximately (Yen) 7.8 billion or 39% of our net sales in 2000. Net sales of server-based products, primarily ServerProtect, increased from approximately (Yen) 1.5 billion or 11% of our net sales in 1999 to approximately (Yen) 2.5 billion or 13% of our net sales in 2000, reflecting higher corporate demand for internet-based products.

Although net sales of anti-virus software for personal computers, including retail package sales of PC-cillin/Virus Buster, increased from approximately (Yen) 3.5 billion of net sales in 1999 to approximately (Yen) 4.0 billion of net sales in 2000, net sales of anti-virus software for personal computers, including retail package sales of PC-cillin/Virus Buster, declined from approximately 26% of net sales in 1999 to approximately 20% of net sales in

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2000, and no longer represent the largest portion of our net sales. Within the personal computer product category, retail package sales of personal computer software increased from approximately (Yen) 0.7 billion in 1999 to approximately (Yen) 0.9 billion in 2000, due primarily to increased sales of our products in our Asian

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markets. We released Virus Buster 2001 in September 2000. Site license sales of personal computer software to corporate end users increased from approximately (Yen) 2.8 billion in 1999 to approximately (Yen) 3.1 billion in 2000.

Our net sales include a limited amount of sales of our products to other companies for inclusion in their products. Sales of these products decreased slightly from approximately (Yen) 0.7 billion in 1999 to approximately (Yen) 0.4 billion in 2000, and as a percentage of net sales decreased from 5% in 1999 to 2% in 2000. Our net sales also include revenues from post-contract customer support fees and royalties. Sales, other than product sales, increased from approximately (Yen) 1.4 billion in 1999 to approximately (Yen) 4.0 billion in 2000. The increase was due primarily to increased renewals of post-contract customer support by corporate customers. In terms of a percentage of net sales, sales, other than product sales, increased from approximately 10% in 1999 to approximately 20% in 2000.

Net sales of other products, which totaled approximately (Yen) 0.2 billion and (Yen) 1.4 billion or 2% and 6% of net sales in each of 1999 and 2000, respectively. The increase was primarily due to increased sales related with ipTrend.

### COST OF SALES

Cost of sales consists primarily of outbound shipping and handling costs, costs of manuals and packaging, amortization of software development expense, costs of job order production except software which is associated with ipTrend. Cost of sales increased 206.2 % from approximately (Yen) 481.6 million in 1999 to approximately (Yen) 1,474.7 million in 2000. The increase was primarily due to the increase in retail package sales for personal computer software, and the increase in amortization of capitalized software development costs in relation to expanded R & D activities.

### OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses increased 41.7% from approximately (Yen) 9.2 billion in 1999 to approximately (Yen) 13.1 billion in 2000.

### SELLING EXPENSES

Selling expenses consist primarily of advertising and selling commissions. Selling expenses were approximately (Yen) 3.5 billion in 1999 and approximately (Yen) 5.4 billion in 2000, an increase of 57.7%. The increase was primarily due to increased personnel expenses resulting from an increase in the number of employees from 179 in 1999 to 404 in 2000.

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

Research and development expenses consist primarily of payroll and related expenses for software engineers who develop and update our anti-virus software products. Research and development expenses increased 105.5% from approximately (Yen) 994.3 million in 1999 to approximately (Yen) 2,043.5 million in 2000. Research and development personnel increased from 204 at December 31,

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1999 to 365 at December 31, 2000. All costs relating to research and development to establish the technological feasibility of our software products are expensed as incurred.

### GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of payroll and related expenses, customer service, accounting and administration and other general corporate expenses. General and administrative expenses increased

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11% from approximately (Yen) 4.7 billion in 1999 to approximately (Yen) 5.3 billion in 2000, representing approximately 35% and 26% of net sales for these years. An increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to increased payroll costs for newly hired employees as well as a salary increase for existing employees. Employees engaged in activities other than research and development increased from 315 at December 31, 1999 to 398 at December 31, 2000. We expect general and administrative costs to increase in absolute terms in future periods as we expand our operations.

### GOODWILL AMORTIZATION

In February 2000, we acquired a controlling interest in ipTrend. ipTrend effectively became a wholly owned subsidiary in November 2000, when the remaining minority interest was acquired. The total purchase price was (Yen)2.8 billion and (Yen)2.5 billion was allocated to goodwill. In 2000, (Yen) 276 million was booked as goodwill amortization.

### OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)

We earned interest income of approximately (Yen) 148.5 million during 1999 and approximately (Yen) 241.1 million during 2000. Interest income in 1999 was primarily earned from the investment of approximately (Yen) 10.2 billion in net proceeds from our August 1998 Japanese initial public offering in Japanese money market funds and other cash equivalents, and from interest received from our investment in bonds issued by SOFTBANK. Interest income in 2000 is received mainly from our investment in bonds issued by SOFTBANK.

In 2000 we recognized a gain on sales of marketable securities of approximately (Yen) 119.7 million. The gain primarily resulted from our sale in shares of common stock of March First, a Nasdaq-listed U.S. technology company.

In 2000, we earned gain on settlement of litigation with Network Associates of (Yen) 1 billion, net of related fees for lawyers of (Yen) 307 million in total.

### INCOME TAXES

Our statutory tax rate was 47.7% and 42.1% in 1999 and 2000, respectively. A change in Japanese income tax regulations reduced our statutory rate to approximately 42.1% beginning on January 1, 2000. Our effective tax rate was 46.2% in 1999 and 45.3% in 2000. The difference between our statutory and effective tax rates resulted primarily from changes in valuation allowance for deferred tax assets in 1999 and an amortization of goodwill in 2000.

### APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We believes the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated

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financial statements:

- . revenue recognition;
- . Allowance for sales returns and allowance for doubtful accounts;
- . accounting for income taxes;
- . valuation of long-lived and intangible assets and goodwill;

### REVENUE RECOGNITION

We derive our revenues primarily from (1) software product license, (2) post-contract customer support which includes virus pattern updates, product version updates, telephone and online technical support and free use of our 24-hour service centers, and (3) royalties. As described below, significant management judgments and estimates must be made and used in connection with the revenue recognized in any accounting period. Material differences may result in the amount and timing of our revenue for any period if our management makes different judgments or utilizes different estimates.

In accordance with the provisions of Statement of Position 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition," as amended by Statement of Position 98-9, "Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions", we recognize revenue from software product licenses when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been delivered, the fee is fixed and determinable, and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Delivery generally occurs when product is shipped or electronically delivered. The portion of the license fee attributable to post-contract customer support services is deferred and recognized as revenue over the license agreement term. Royalty revenues are recognized as earned unless collection of the related receivables is not assured.

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At the time of the transaction, we assess whether the fee associated with our revenue transactions is fixed and determinable and whether or not collection is reasonably assured. We assess whether the fee is fixed and determinable based on the payment terms associated with the transaction. If a significant portion of a fee is due after our normal payment terms, which are 30 to 90 days from the invoice date, we account for the fee as not being fixed and determinable. In these cases, we recognize revenue as the fees become due.

We assess collection based on a number of factors, including past transaction history with the customer and the credit-worthiness of the customer. We do not request collateral from our customers. If we determine that collection of a fee is not reasonably assured, we defer the fee and recognize revenue at the time collection becomes reasonably assured, which is generally upon receipt of cash.

For all of our sales, we use either a binding purchase order or signed license agreement as evidence of an arrangement. Sales through our distributors are evidenced by a master agreement governing the relationship together with binding purchase orders on a transaction by transaction basis.

We allocate revenue to post-contract customer support services based on the fair value of the post-contract customer support services, which are determined based on separate sales of renewals to customers.

### ALLOWANCE FOR SALES RETURNS AND ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

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The preparation of financial statements requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Specifically, our management must make estimates of potential future product returns related to current period product revenue. Management analyzes historical returns, current economic trends, and changes in customer demand and acceptance of our products when evaluating the adequacy of the sales returns. Significant management judgments and estimates must be made and used in connection with establishing the sales returns in any accounting period. Material differences may result in the amount and timing of our revenue for any period if management made different judgments or utilized different estimates. The balance of allowance for sales returns was (Yen) 643,622 thousand (\$4,876 thousand) as of December 31, 2001. Similarly, our management must make estimates of the uncollectability of our accounts receivables. Management specifically analyzes accounts receivable and analyzes historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness, current economic trends and changes in our customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Our accounts receivable balance was (Yen) 11,430,383 thousand (\$86,594 thousand), net of allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns of (Yen) 850,376 thousand (\$6,442 thousand), as of December 31, 2001.

### ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME TAXES

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves our estimating our actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items, such as deferred revenue, for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a period, we must include an expense within the tax provision in the statement of operations.

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Significant management judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. We have recorded this valuation allowance of (Yen) 207,099 thousand (\$1,569 thousand) million as of December 31, 2001, due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize some of our deferred tax assets, primarily consisting of certain net operating losses carried forward before they expire. The valuation allowance is based on our estimates of taxable income by jurisdiction in which we operate and the period over which our deferred tax assets will be recoverable. In the event that actual results differ from these estimates or we adjust these estimates in future periods we may need to establish an additional valuation allowance which could materially impact our financial position and results of operations.

The net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2001 was (Yen) 4,190,796 thousand (\$31,749 thousand), net of a valuation allowance of (Yen) 207,099 thousand (\$1,569 thousand).

### VALUATION OF LONG-LIVED AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

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We assess the impairment of identifiable intangibles, long-lived assets and related goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors we consider important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- . significant underperformance 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;
- . significant negative industry or economic trends;
- . significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period; and
- . our market capitalization relative to net book value.

When we determine that the carrying value of intangibles, long-lived assets and related goodwill may not be recoverable based upon the existence of one or more of the above indicators of impairment, we measure any impairment based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate determined by our management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in our current business model. Net intangible assets and long-lived assets amounted to (Yen) 3,123,336 thousand (\$23,662 thousand) as of December 31, 2001. We did not have any goodwill balances as of December 31, 2001.

### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

#### Business combinations and goodwill and intangible assets

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("FAS") No.141 "Business Combinations" which supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No.16 "Business Combinations" and FAS No.142, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets" which supersedes APB No.17 "Intangible Assets." FAS No. 141 requires the use of the purchase method of accounting for business combinations and prohibits the use of the pooling of interests method which was previously permitted under APB No.16, for business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. FAS No.141 also refines the definition of intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination. As a result, the purchase price allocation of future business combinations may be different than the allocation that would have resulted under the old rules.

FAS No.142 eliminates the amortization of goodwill, requires annual impairment testing of goodwill and introduces the concept of indefinite life intangible assets. The new rules also prohibit the amortization of goodwill associated with business combinations that close after June 30, 2001.

These new requirements will impact future period net income by an amount adjusted for any differences between the old and new rules for defining intangible assets on future business combinations. Although FAS No. 142 requires to perform an initial transition impairment test in 2002, the Company did not have any goodwill balances as of December 31, 2001.

#### Impairment or disposal of long-lived assets

In October 2001, the FASB issued FAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." FAS No. 144 addresses significant issues relating to the implementation of FAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of," and develops a single accounting model, based on the framework established in FAS No. 121 for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale, whether such assets are or are not deemed to be a business. SFAS No. 144 also modifies the



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accounting and disclosure rules for discontinued operations. The standard was adopted on January 1, 2002, and is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

### Accounting for asset retirement obligations

In August 2001, the FASB issued FAS No. 143, "Accounting for Assets Retirement Obligations." SFAS No. 143 provides accounting and reporting guidance for legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction or normal operation of a long-lived asset. The standard is effective January 1, 2003. The Company is reviewing the provisions of this standard. Its adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements.

FAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections"

In April 2002, the FASB issued FAS No. 145, effective for the fiscal years beginning or transactions occurring after May 15, 2002. This statement rescinds certain authoritative pronouncements and amends, clarifies or describes the applicability of others. The Company is now in the process of assessing the impact that the statement will have on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

### B. Liquidity and Capital Resources.

At December 31, 2001, we had cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities of approximately (Yen) 42.6 billion (\$323.0 million), up from approximately (Yen) 26.3 billion at December 31, 2000. The increase was primarily due to operating activities and proceeds from our issuance of bonds.

Net cash provided by operating activities of approximately (Yen) 12.2 billion (\$92.7 million) in 2001 and (Yen) 6.1 billion in 2000. The increase from 2000 to 2001 was primarily due to an increase of net income, an

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increase in deferred revenue associated with increased net sales and an increase of depreciation and amortization. These increases were primarily offset by an increase of accounts receivable relating to increased net sales.

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately (Yen) 4.1 billion in 2000 and approximately (Yen) 2.9 billion (\$22.1 million) in 2001. The decrease from 2000 to 2001 was primarily due to a (Yen) 2.6 billion (\$19.5 million) increase in proceeds from sales of marketable securities and no cash payments for acquisition, net of cash acquired, which was occurred in 2000. This decrease was partially offset by a (Yen) 2.5 billion (\$18.9 million) increase in payment for purchases of marketable securities and (Yen) 0.9 billion (\$6.7 million) increase in payments for purchases of fixed assets.

Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately (Yen) 6.5 billion in 2000 and approximately (Yen) 5.8 billion (\$43.8 million) in 2001. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2000 and 2001 consisted primarily of proceeds from our issuance of bonds in connection with our 2000 and 2001 warrants less payments for repurchasing treasury bonds in 2001.

During 2001, a significant portion of our cash inflows were generated by our operations. Because our operating results may fluctuate significantly, as a result of decrease in customer demand or decrease in the acceptance of our future products, our ability to generate positive cash flow from operations may

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be jeopardized.

In 2000, we issued (Yen) 5 billion worth of unsecured bonds in connection with our 2000 incentive plan and in 2001, we issued (Yen) 12.5 billion (\$94.7 million) worth of unsecured bonds in connection with our 2001 incentive plan. (Yen) 1.3 billion and (Yen) 0.9 billion (\$6.8 million) which were composed of (Yen) 6 billion worth of unsecured bonds issued in 1999 were redeemed in 2000 and 2001 respectively. (Yen) 0.8 billion (\$6.1 million) which was composed of (Yen) 6 billion worth of unsecured bonds issued in 1999 and (Yen) 6 billion (\$45.5 million) which was composed of (Yen) 6 billion worth of unsecured bonds issued in 2001 were repurchased in 2001. In order to reduce interest costs, we repurchased some of the bonds in the market with an intention to hold the treasury bonds until they can be extinguished legally. As the repurchase transaction is deemed as redemption of the bonds in substance, the treasury bonds are offset with the bonds on the face of consolidated balance sheets [meaning unclear]. We used the proceeds of the bond issuance for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Future payments due under debt and lease obligations as of December 31 (in thousands):

Year ending December 31:	long-term debt	Non-cancelable operating leases	Total
2002 .....	(Yen) 3,000,000	(Yen) 976,558	(Yen) 3,976,558
2003 .....	5,000,000	428,861	5,428,861
2004 .....	6,500,000	427,343	6,927,343
2005 .....	-	425,795	425,795
2006 .....	-	101,585	101,585
2007 and thereafter .....	-	9	9
Total .....	(Yen) 14,500,000	(Yen) 2,360,151	(Yen) 16,860,151

We had no commercial commitments as of December 31, 2001.

In 1998, we entered into three overdraft agreements with Japanese commercial banks, under which we are able to obtain short-term financing at prevailing interest rates for periods not in excess of one year. The aggregate amount available under these overdraft agreements is (Yen) 800 million. Each of the overdraft agreements has an initial one-year term and is automatically renewed for additional one-year terms unless otherwise notified by either party. At December 31, 2001, no amounts were outstanding under these overdraft agreements.

Our capital requirements depend on numerous factors, including

- . market acceptance of our products,
- . the resources we devote to developing, marketing, selling and supporting our products, and
- . the extent to which we are able to establish relationships with strategic partners in the U.S., Europe and elsewhere.

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We plan to devote additional capital resources to hire additional engineers and other employees and expand our product development, support, and sales and marketing organizations, to expand marketing programs, establish additional facilities worldwide and for other general corporate activities. Additionally, in the future we may make acquisitions and strategic investments in order to grow our business. We believe that our current cash balance, cash flow from operations and existing credit facilities will satisfy our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for the next 12 months. Insofar as we are not able to satisfy our working capital and capital expenditure requirements we may seek to raise additional equity or debt financing. However, we cannot be sure that such funding will be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

### RESEARCH AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Trend Micro's research and product development activities focus on the development of new anti-virus and security software, enhancements to existing products and integration of products to enable monitoring, updating and management via the internet. We conduct research and development at our Tokyo headquarters and our U.S., Taiwan, Germany and China subsidiaries and have a research staff of 571 engineers. Complementing our internal development efforts, we are members of industry-level initiatives such as the Association of Anti-virus Asia Researchers group launched in Hong Kong in September 1998. Our engineers' participation in this group gives us additional access to information regarding newly discovered viruses.

Research and development expenditures, consisting primarily of software development costs and research and development staff salaries and benefits, increased from (Yen) 994.3 million in 1999 to (Yen) 2043.5 million in 2000 and (Yen) 2755.2 million (\$20.9 million) in 2001.

### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Our ability to compete successfully depends in part on our ability to protect the proprietary technology contained in our software products. We rely upon a combination of patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret laws and contractual provisions to establish and protect proprietary rights in our software.

Our U.S. and Taiwanese subsidiaries hold the following principal patents relating to core technologies:

NAME	STATUS	REGISTRATION DATE	REGISTRATION NUMBER	EXPIRATION DATE	
Method and apparatus for controlling network and workstation access prior to workstation boot	Patented	8/22/1995	5,444,850	8/3/2013	Tre
Virus detection and removal apparatus for computer networks	Patented	4/22/1997	5,623,600	9/25/2015	Tre
Method and apparatus for controlling network and workstation access prior to	Patented	10/21/1997	5,680,547	8/7/2015	Tre Inc

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workstation boot

Apparatus and method for electronic mail virus detection and elimination	Patented	3/30/1999	5,889,943	3/28/2016	Tre Inc
System, apparatus and method for the detection and removal of viruses in macros	Patented	9/14/1999	5,951,698	10/1/2016	Tre Inc
Event triggered iterative virus detection	Patented	9/28/1999	5,960,170	3/17/2017	Tre Inc
Computer network malicious code scanner	Patented	11/9/1999	5,983,348	9/9/2017	Tre

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NAME	STATUS	REGISTRATION DATE	REGISTRATION NUMBER	EXPIRATION DATE	
Controlled distribution of application programs in a computer network	Patented	9/12/2000	6,119,165	11/16/2017	Tren
Computer network malicious code scanner method and apparatus	Patented	8/7/2001	6,272,641	11/8/2019	Tren

We plan to transfer the ownership of these patents to Trend Micro (Japan).

We do not typically enter into signed license agreements with our corporate, government and institutional customers who license products directly from us. We include an electronic version of a "shrinkwrap" license in all of our electronically distributed software and a printed license in the box for our packaged products in order to protect our copyrights in those products. The enforceability of these licenses generally is uncertain in the United States as well as in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries either do not protect proprietary rights or offer only limited protection for those rights.

In addition, as is common in the software industry, third parties may sue us for alleged infringement of their intellectual property rights. We may also have to take legal action to defend our intellectual property from infringement.

We also generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, and limit access to and distribution of proprietary information.

D. Trend Information.

The information required by this Item is set forth in Item 5.A of this annual report.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

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### A. Directors and Senior Management.

The following table shows information regarding our directors and executive officers as of May 31, 2002.

Name	Age	Position(s)	Month in which Current Term Expires
Steve Ming-Jang Chang	47	Representative Director; President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of Officer and Executive Vice President the Board	March, 2003
Mahendra Negi	42	Representative Director, Chief Financial Officer	March, 2003
Eva Yi-Fen Chiang	43	Director; Chief Technology Officer and Executive Vice President	March, 2003
Mike Conner	46	Director, President of Trend Micro North American Operations, Senior Vice President	March, 2003
Nick Dederer	51	Director, Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President	March, 2003
Edward Tian	38	Director	March, 2003
Fumio Hasegawa	62	Statutory Auditor	March, 2005
Sadatoshi Nakayama	50	Statutory Auditor	March, 2005
Yasuo Kameoka	46	Statutory Auditor	March, 2005
Kouji Fujita	40	Statutory Auditor	March, 2005

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Steve Ming-Jang Chang is the founder and Chief Executive Officer of Trend Micro. Chang formed Trend Micro, in California, in 1988, with the goal of developing anti-virus software for personal computers. Prior to launching Trend Micro, Chang worked as an engineer at Hewlett Packard and later founded AsiaTek, Inc., - a Taiwan-based UNIX software design company. Steve Chang received his B.S. in Applied Mathematics from Fu-Jen Catholic University in Taiwan and his M.S. in Computer Science from Lehigh University, Pennsylvania.

Mahendra Negi is the Chief Financial Officer of Trend Micro, and sits on the Board of Directors. He joined Trend Micro in May 2000 from Merrill Lynch. Negi started his career in the petroleum industry, and then moved to commercial banking before joining Merrill Lynch. He holds a Ph.D. in Physics from Nagpur University in India in addition to his Ph.D. in Management from the London Business School.

Eva Yi-Fen Chiang is one of our co-founders. She is currently Executive Vice President and a Director and has been our Chief Technology Officer since May 1988. She is also Steve Ming-Jang Chang's sister-in-law.

Mike Conner is President of North American Operations and sits on the Board of Directors. Mike Conner's responsibilities include sales, marketing, technical support, finance, and human resources for Trend Micro's United States business unit. He joined Trend Micro in 1997 as Vice President of North American sales. Mike Conner brings more than 12 years of corporate and channel sales experience, including seven years at Software Publishing Corporation (SPC). After leaving SPC, Mike served as Borland's senior director of Channel Sales and Customer Service and then joined GoldDisk as Vice President of Sales before

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coming to Trend Micro. Mike Conner graduated from Western Illinois University with a B.S. degree.

Nick Dederer is the Chief Operating Officer of Trend Micro, and sits on the Board of Directors. He joined Trend Micro in 2000 as Corporate Vice President, from Intel Corporation. Nick Dederer holds M.A. in Business Administration, Finance emphasis from University of California Berkeley.

Dr. Edward Suning Tian is the CEO of China Netcom, a Chinese telecommunications carrier in China, jointly founded by the Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Railways, National Bureau of Broadcasting, File and Television, and Shanghai Municipal Government. Prior to joining China Netcom in June 1999, Dr. Tian co-founded the first internet technology provider in China Asia Info. Dr. Tian holds a Ph.D. in Environmental Management from Texas Tech University. He also received an M.S. from the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. He is a frequent speaker at major events and a contributor to many publications on Internet technology and the new economy.

Fumio Hasegawa graduated in 1967 from Chuo University with a degree from the commercial science department. He has worked for Shell Oil and Tokyo Shell Pack. He became one of our Statutory Auditors in March, 2000.

Sadatoshi Nakayama graduated from Kyoto University's Department of Science in 1977. He has worked for the Chuo Audit Corporation (now the ChuoAoyama Audit Corporation) and is currently the head of Sadatoshi Nakayama CPA Office and became one of our Statutory Auditors in March 2001.

Yasuo Kameoka graduated from Sohka University's Department of Economics in 1978. He joined PriceWaterhouse in 1978 and Tokuichi Hayashi CPA Office in 1988. Currently he is the representative employee of Daikoh Audit Corporation. He became one of our Statutory Auditors in March 2001.

Kouji Fujita graduated from Hitotsubasdhi University's Department of Juristic Law in 1987. He was admitted to the Japanese Bar, joined Okuno & Partners legal office in April 1989. He became one of our Statutory Auditors in March 2002.

### B. Compensation

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, the aggregate compensation of all directors and executive officers paid or accrued by Trend Micro was (Yen) 68.8 million (\$521 thousand). Under the Japanese Commercial Code and local practice, we may make severance payments to a retired director or statutory auditor with shareholder approval, if our management proposes such payments based on a resolution of our Board of Directors. However, we do not intend to make such a proposal for directors and statutory auditors. We have an internal formula to determine the amounts of severance payments to statutory auditors if we were to make

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such a proposal for statutory auditors. We have not recorded any liabilities relating to severance payments to directors and statutory auditors as of December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001 because we have no liabilities to directors, and related liabilities to statutory auditors were insignificant.

### C. Board Practices.

Directors are elected at a general meeting of shareholders, and the normal term of office of a director is two years, although they may serve any

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number of consecutive terms. We do not have an audit or recommendation committee, a standard practice in Japan. We do not have any service contracts with any of our directors providing for benefits upon termination of employment. We have not established a retirement plan or corporate pension plan for our directors or employees.

In accordance with the requirements of the Commercial Code of Japan, our Articles of Incorporation provide for not less than three corporate auditors. Corporate auditors, of whom at least one must be from outside of the company, are elected at a general meeting of shareholders, and the normal term of office of a corporate auditor is three years, although they may serve any number of consecutive terms. Corporate auditors are under a statutory duty to oversee the administration of our affairs by the directors, to examine our financial statements and business reports to be submitted by the Board of Directors to the general meetings of shareholders and to report their opinions thereon to the shareholders. They are entitled to attend meetings of the Board of Directors and to express their opinions, but they are not entitled to vote. Corporate auditors also have a statutory duty to provide their report on the audit report prepared by our independent certified public accountants to the board of corporate auditors, which must submit its auditing report to the Board of Directors. The Board of Corporate Auditors will also determine matters relating to the duties of the corporate auditors, such as audit policy and methods of investigation of our affairs.

Our directors serve on the board for two year terms and statutory auditors serve for three year terms. However, in May, 2002, the Japanese Commercial Code was amended to require that statutory auditors serve for a period of 4 years, except that the statutory auditors who were in office both at May 1, 2002 and who remain so at the time of our ordinary shareholders' meeting in 2002 will serve for a period of three years. We intend to propose to our shareholders at our next shareholders' meeting that our Articles of Incorporation be amended to reflect this change. Our executive officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The terms of Messrs. Chang, Negi, Conner, Dederer and Tian and Ms. Chiang expire upon the completion of our ordinary shareholders' meeting in 2003. The terms of Messrs. Hasegawa, Nakayama, Kameoka and Fujita expire upon completion of our ordinary shareholders' meeting in 2005.

Pursuant to the home country practices exception granted to us by the Nasdaq National Market, we are permitted to follow corporate governance practices complying with relevant Japanese laws and Japanese stock exchange rules, which are different from those followed by U.S. domestic companies under Nasdaq's listing standards. Nasdaq rules and our current practices relating to corporate governance have the following significant differences:

- . Audit Committee. Nasdaq requires that a U.S. domestic company registered with Nasdaq have an audit committee consisting of at least three independent directors, and that the audit committee be charged with the responsibility of selecting, monitoring and communicating with the outside auditor of the company to ensure the outside auditor's independence. Pursuant to the home country practices exception, we do not have an audit committee with functions called for by Nasdaq rules.
- . Shareholder Approval Policy. Nasdaq requires that shareholder approval be obtained prior to issuance by a U.S. domestic company registered with Nasdaq of stock options or a purchase plan to officers or directors except, among others, when the plan under which the amount of securities issued does not exceeds 1% of number of shares of common stock, or the voting power outstanding or 25,000 shares. Pursuant to the home country practices exception, we only follow relevant Japanese laws which, as discussed in "Voting Rights" under Item 10.B of this

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annual report, generally require us to obtain shareholder approval if stock options are to be issued with "specially favorable" conditions.

Nasdaq also requires that, with certain exceptions specified in its rules, in connection with acquisition of stock or assets of another company, shareholder approval be obtained prior to issuance of common stock or securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock (1) if any director, and officer or substantial shareholder has a 5% interest, or all of them collectively have a 10% interest, in the stock or assets and the issuance would increase the outstanding common shares or voting power by more than 5%, and (2) if due to the issuance the voting power of the common stock equals or exceeds 20% of the voting power outstanding before the issuance or if the number of shares of the common stock is equals or exceeds 20% of the number of shares outstanding before the issuance. Pursuant to the home country practices exception, we only follow relevant Japanese laws which, as discussed in "Voting Rights" under Item 10.B of this annual report, generally require us to obtain shareholder approval with respect to the issuance of new shares at a "specially favorable" price or issuance of bond with share acquisition right with "specially favorable" terms or of acquisition right with "specially favorable" terms to person other than shareholders.

The Listing and Hearing Review Council of the Nasdaq Stock Market recently issued a series of recommendations to the Securities and Exchange Commission to modify several disclosure and corporate governance requirements. Under the current proposals, non-U.S. issuers such as Trend Micro would continue to be able to follow home country practices with respect to corporate governance requirements. If and when the proposed rules are finally adopted after the Securities and Exchange Commission's approval, there would be additional significant differences other than those discussed above between the Nasdaq rules and our current practices relating to corporate governance.

The rights of ADR holders, including their rights relating to corporate governance practices, are provided in the deposit agreement which is an exhibit to this annual report.

### D. Employees.

As of May, 2002, we had 1,685 employees, of whom 1,069 are located in Asia, 304 are located in the United States, 238 are located in Europe and 74 are located in other regions. And of the 1,685 employees, 223 were in administrative positions, 571 were in sales and marketing positions, 574 were in research and development positions and 317 were in technical support positions.

As of December 31, 2001, we had 1,422 employees, of whom 191 were in administrative positions, 455 were in sales and marketing positions, 490 were in research and development positions, 286 were in technical support positions.

As of December 31, 2000, we had 1,167 employees, of whom 180 were in administrative positions, 404 were in sales and marketing positions, 364 were in research and development positions and 219 were in technical support positions.

Our employees do not belong to any labor union. We believe that our employee relations are good.

### E. Share Ownership.

See Item 6.A for information on share ownership of our directors and senior management.

1997 Incentive Plan and 1998 Incentive Plans



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Our 1997 incentive plan and 1998 incentive plans provide for the grant of warrants to purchase shares to employees and directors. All directors and employees of Trend Micro and its subsidiaries, other than directors or

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employees residing in California and holding more than 10% of the outstanding shares, were eligible to participate in the incentive plans.

All of the warrants authorized under the incentive plans, representing an aggregate of 10,653,600 shares, have been issued. As of May 31, 2002, warrants to purchase a total of 8,533,200 shares have been exercised, warrants to purchase a total of 748,800 shares have been retired, warrants to purchase a total of 947,400 shares have been expired, and warrants to purchase a total of 424,200 shares remain issued and outstanding. From June 1 to June 7, 2002, 8,400 shares have been exercised, and on June 7, 2002, remained 415,800 shares have been expired. All warrants issued to date under the incentive plans were issued with an exercise price of (Yen) 142.5 per share. Under the incentive plans, any warrants that have been retired, expired, become unexercisable or forfeited for any reason are not available for any future issuances.

If required by applicable regulations, the exercise price of a warrant will be not less than 85% of the fair market value of the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrant on the date of grant. The warrants are exercisable at a rate determined by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion. However, the incentive plans provide that in no event will any warrant become exercisable at a rate less than 20% per year for each of the first five years from its issue date, and no warrant is exercisable after 10 years from its issue date.

The Board of Directors may amend the incentive plans and warrants and may assume, repurchase or resell outstanding warrants at any time in compliance with applicable laws, but any amendment or modification which materially alters or impairs a warrant holder's rights requires the warrant holder's prior written consent. The incentive plans permit the board of directors to impose transfer restrictions on the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants, including a right of first refusal to purchase the shares. Each of the incentive plans terminates ten years after its respective date of adoption.

Due to restrictions under the Japanese Commercial Code, the warrants were not issued directly to eligible employees but were initially issued as unsecured bonds with detachable warrants with a face value equal to the exercise price of the warrants. The bonds were issued and sold to SOFTBANK, upon which we fully redeemed the bonds and repurchased the warrants. Following these transactions, we transferred some of the warrants to our Japanese employees and sold the remaining warrants to our subsidiaries for transfer to employees at our subsidiaries.

### 1999 Incentive Plan

We have adopted the Trend Micro Incorporated 1999 incentive plan. The 1999 incentive plan has two components:

- . we have issued warrants to acquire up to 1,875,000 newly-issued shares to employees in Japan and employees of our non-U.S. subsidiaries; and
- . under the U.S. program of the plan, STG Incentive Company L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company organized by Gainway Enterprises Limited, Trueway Company Limited and Steve Ming-Jang Chang, has

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issued options directly to employees and directors of Trend U.S. to acquire up to 1,602,000 shares from STG Incentive Company L.L.C.

The exercise price per share for the warrants and the options issued under the 1999 incentive plan is the fair market value of the shares on the date on which the exercise price was determined. We have issued the warrants in the form of unsecured bonds with detachable warrants. Immediately following issuance of the bonds, we repurchased the warrants and issued some of the warrants to our Japanese employees and sold the remaining warrants to our subsidiaries for issuance to employees outside of Japan and the United States. The terms of the warrants issued under our 1999 incentive plan are substantially identical to those of the warrants issued under the 1997 and 1998 incentive plans.

Trend U.S. determines the allocation of and vesting for options. Options are granted by STG Incentive Company L.L.C. at the direction of Trend U.S. Each option gives the option holder the right to purchase one unit of 500 shares during the four-year period from the date of grant. The options will not be transferable other than by inheritance or under a domestic relations order by a court. Upon exercise of an option, the option holder will deposit the underlying shares into the ADS facility and receive ADSs. The custodian will return shares underlying options

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which have not been exercised as of the end of the option term to STG Incentive Company L.L.C. for distribution to Trueway, Gainway and Mr. Chang.

The following table shows information about the warrants and options granted to our directors and executive officers under our 1999 incentive plan which are outstanding as of May 31, 2002.

Name ----	Expiration Date -----	Options Total Number of Shares Underlying -----	Aggregate Exercise Price -----
Eva Yi-Fen Chiang	7/12/2003	102,000	\$2,560,200
Mike Conner	7/12/2003	54,000	\$1,355,400
Directors and Executive Officers as a group (10 persons)	7/12/2003	173,187	\$3,915,600

### 2000 Incentive Plan

We have adopted the Trend Micro Incorporated incentive plan. Under the 2000 incentive plan we have issued warrants to acquire up to 636,942 newly-issued shares to our directors and employees.

The exercise price per share for the warrants issued under the 2000 incentive plan is the fair market value of the shares on the date on which the exercise price was determined. We have issued warrants in the form of unsecured bonds with detachable warrants. Immediately after these bonds were issued, we repurchased the warrants and issued a portion of them to our Japanese employees and sold the remaining warrants to our subsidiaries for issuance to employees outside of Japan and the United States. The terms of the warrants issued under our 2000 incentive plan are substantially identical to those of the warrants issued under the 1997, 1998 and 1999 incentive plans.

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The following table shows information about the warrants granted to our directors and executive officers which are outstanding as of May 31, 2002 under our 2000 incentive plan.

Name -----	Expiration Date -----	Total Number of Shares Underlying Warrants -----	Aggregate Exercise Price -----
Eva Yi - Fen Chiang	6/19/2003	6,878	53,992,300
Mahendra Negi	6/19/2003	30,318	237,996,300
Mike Conner	6/19/2003	8,662	67,996,700
Directors and Executive Officers as a group (10 persons)	6/19/2003	45,858	359,985,300

### 2001 Incentive Plan

Our Board of Directors has authorized three incentive plans for the fiscal year 2001. The first plan was authorized in February 2001. Warrants for a total of 881,057 shares were issued at an exercise price of (Yen) 5,675, of which 7,929 have been redeemed. The following table shows information about the warrants granted to our directors and executive officers under the first 2001 incentive plan.

Name -----	Expiration Date -----	Total Number of Shares Underlying Warrants -----	Aggregate Exercise Price -----
Mahendra Negi	3/12/2004	13,920	78,996,000
Nick Dederer	3/12/2004	18,325	103,994,375
Directors and Executive Officers as a group (10 persons)	3/12/2004	32,245	182,990,375

The second plan was authorized by our Board of Directors in May, 2001. Warrants for a total of 260,416 shares and options for a total of 713,500 shares were issued at an exercise price of (Yen) 5,760. The following table

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shows information about the warrants granted to our directors and executive officers under the first 2001 incentive plan.

Name -----	Expiration Date -----	Total Number of Shares Underlying Warrants/Options -----	Aggregate Exercise Pri -----
Eva Yi - Fen Chiang	5/28/2004	9,722	55,998,72
Mike Conner	5/17/2004	8,000	46,080,00
Directors and Executives Officers as a group (10 persons)	5/17/2004	17,722	102,078,72

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The third plan was authorized in November 2001. Warrants for a total of 2,316,602 shares were issued at an exercise price of (Yen) 2,590. The following table shows information about the warrants granted to our directors and executive officers under the third 2001 incentive plan.

Name -----	Expiration Date -----	Total Number of Shares Underlying Warrants -----	Aggregate Exercise Pri -----
Steve Ming-Jang Chang	11/12/2004	62,548	161,999,32
Mahendra Negi	11/12/2004	50,579	130,999,61
Eva Yi-Fen Chiang	11/12/2004	45,559	117,997,81
Mike Conner	11/12/2004	37,451	96,998,09
Nick Dederer	11/12/2004	42,471	109,999,89
Edward Tian	11/12/2004	8,494	21,999,46
Directors and Executive Officers as a group (10 persons)	11/12/2004	247,102	639,994,18

### 2002 Incentive Plan

We have adopted the Trend Micro Incorporated Incentive Plan. The plan was authorized in April 2002. We have issued warrants for a total of 1,159,420 shares were issued at an exercise price of (Yen) 3,450. The following table shows information about the warrants granted to our directors and executive officers under the plan.

Name -----	Expiration Date -----	Total Number of Shares Underlying Warrants -----	Aggregate Exercise Pri -----
Steve Ming-Jang Chang	4/11/2006	10,144	34,996,80
Mahendra Negi	4/11/2006	21,739	74,999,55
Eva Yi-Fen Chiang	4/11/2006	21,739	74,999,55
Mike Conner	4/11/2006	14,492	49,997,40
Nick Dederer	4/11/2006	21,739	74,999,55
Edward Tian	4/11/2006	2,898	9,998,10
Directors and Executive Officers as a group (10 persons)	4/11/2006	92,751	319,990,95

The 2002 Incentive Plan will be approved at an Extraordinary General Meeting we plan to call in September 2002.

### Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

#### A. Major Shareholders.

The Securities and Exchange Law of Japan requires any company which is the issuer of securities which are, among other considerations, listed on any Japanese stock exchange or are traded on the over-the-counter market in Japan to disclose information about its major shareholders, including approximately its ten largest shareholders of record as of the end of each fiscal year and each semi-annual period. Also, as explained under Item 10.D below, any person who becomes, beneficially and solely or jointly, a holder of more than 5% of the total issued shares of a company listed on any Japanese stock exchange or whose shares are traded on the Japanese over-the-counter

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market, as calculated pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan, must file with the Local Finance Bureau having jurisdiction within five business days a report concerning such shareholding. For this purpose, shares issuable to such person upon his exchange of exchangeable securities, conversion of convertible securities or exercise of warrants are taken into account in determining both the size of his holding and the issuer's total issued shares.

As of May 31, 2002, there were three shareholders of record holding 5% or more of the total issued shares of our common stock. One of these shareholders of record, Trueway Company Limited, which as of May 31, 2002 held of record 24,850,000 shares, or 18.7% of the total issued shares, is a corporation controlled by Yeh Min Yuen. Another record shareholder, Gainway Enterprises Limited, which as of May 31, 2002 held of record 12,511,000 shares, or 9.4% of the total issued shares, is a corporation controlled by Liao Hsueh-Hsuan. These two individuals' beneficial ownership of our common stock is disclosed in the table below. The third shareholder of record, MLPFS Custody Account No. 2, which as of May 31, 2002 held of record 12,628,500 shares, or 9.5% of the total issued shares, is a trust holding shares of our common stock for individuals residing in Taiwan and other countries. To our knowledge, as of May 31, 2002, none of these individuals beneficially owned, through this trust or otherwise, 5% or more of the total issued shares of our common stock.

Within the last three years, to our knowledge, the following significant changes in the percentage ownership held by major shareholders have occurred:

- (1) At the time of our initial public offering in Japan in August 1998, SOFTBANK was our largest shareholder. Since then, SOFTBANK has reduced its holding of shares of our common stock. In March 2000, SOFTBANK sold all of its remaining shares of our common stock. To our knowledge, SOFTBANK currently does not beneficially own shares of our common stock.
- (2) We are aware of the filing by Jardine Fleming Investment Management that, as of December 31, 1999, it and its affiliates together owned, beneficially and jointly, 5.6% of the issued shares of our common stock, as calculated pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan. Subsequently, Jardine Fleming Investment Management made another filing reporting that, as of September 30, 2000, their beneficial and joint ownership fell below 5% of the issued shares of our common stock, as calculated pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan.
- (3) We are aware of the filing by Merrill Lynch Investment Managers Limited that, as of March 31, 2002, it and its affiliates together owned, beneficially and jointly, 9.5% of the issued shares of our common stock, as calculated pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan. Subsequently, Merrill Lynch Investment Managers Limited made another filing, which reported that, as of May 31, 2002, it and its affiliates owned, beneficially and jointly, 5.2% of the issued shares of our common stock, as calculated pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan.

The following table shows information known to us regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of May 31, 2002, by each person known by us to beneficially own more than 5% of the outstanding shares of our Common stock.

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Name	Shares of common stock beneficially owned	
-----	Number	Percentage
Yeh Min-Yuen .....	24,850,000	18.7%
Liao Hsueh-Hsuan .....	12,511,000	9.4%

As of December 31, 2001, there were 60 record shareholders of Trend Micro with addresses in the United States, and those U.S. holders held 10,441,123 shares of our common stock including 1,204,500 held through our ADSs.

To the extent known to us, we are not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation, by the Japanese or any other government or by any other natural or legal persons severally or jointly.

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We know of no arrangements the operations of which may at a later time result in a change of control of Trend Micro.

### B. Related Party Transactions.

#### Transactions with SOFTBANK

Acquisition of SOFTBANK bonds. Between October 1998 and December 1998, Trend Micro purchased in the public market an aggregate of 12,000,000 units of bonds issued by SOFTBANK, for a total purchase price of (Yen) 1,200,826,000. Of these bonds, 11,000,000 units had a maturity date of October 18, 1999 and a 2.3% annual interest rate. Semi-annual interest payments under these bonds were made on April 18 and October 18 of each year. The remaining 1,000,000 units matured in October 2000. We also currently own 17,000,000 units of SOFTBANK bonds which we purchased for (Yen) 1.7 billion in March 1999. These bonds are due March 24, 2003 and bear 3% interest. Semi-annual interest payments under these bonds are due March 24 and September 24 of each year. In each instance, we purchased the SOFTBANK bonds at the then current fair market value of these bonds and in brokered transactions.

Issuance of Bonds to SOFTBANK in Connection with Incentive Plans. In connection with the 1998 incentive plan, we issued unsecured bonds with detachable warrants to SOFTBANK in the following amounts: on April 15, 1998, (Yen) 412.9 million; and on June 15, 1998, (Yen) 196.6 million. We immediately fully redeemed the bonds on their dates of issuance at their face value. We also repurchased all of the detachable warrants upon issuance of each bond and immediately distributed such warrants, at the fair market price on the date of issuance, to our and our subsidiaries' participating employees.

We issued approximately (Yen) 6 billion worth of unsecured bonds with detachable warrants to SOFTBANK, which may include affiliated companies, in connection with the 1999 incentive plan. We have also repurchased the detachable warrants and distributed them, with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying shares on the date of issuance, to our and our non-U.S. subsidiaries' employees. The bonds will bear interest at the annual rate of 2.5%. (Yen) 1.3 billion of these bonds were redeemed in 2000 and (Yen) 900 million (\$6.8 million) were redeemed in June and September, 2001. To reduce interest costs, (Yen) 800 million (\$6.1 million) were repurchased in September, 2001. The purpose of the repurchase is to hold the treasury bonds until they can be retired legally and it is same as the redemption substantially. Thus, bonds

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and treasury bonds are disclosed in net amount in the balance sheet.

At the time we entered into these transactions, members of our management were members of SOFTBANK's management and remained so until March 2001.

Investment in SoftTrend Capital. In December 1999, Trend Micro invested (Yen) 12.5 million in SoftTrend Capital Corporation. As of April 30, 2000, Trend Micro is a 20% shareholder of SoftTrend Capital. SoftTrend Capital is indirectly owned by SOFTBANK.

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### Item 8. Financial Statements.

The information required by this item has been provided beginning on page F-2.

### Item 9. The Offer and Listing.

#### Japanese Over-The-Counter Market and the Tokyo Stock Exchange

Our shares have been traded since August 18, 1998 on the Japanese over-the-counter market. On August 17, 2000 our shares were listed on Tokyo Stock Exchange, which is the principal trading market for the shares. Prior to August 18, 1998, there was no public market for the shares. The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing per-share sale prices of the shares as reported by the Japan Securities Dealers Association, retroactively taking into account the one-into-three stock split effected on September 30, 1999, and the one-into-two stock split effected on March 31, 2001.

#### Japanese Over-The-Counter Market

	Yen Price Per Share	
	High	Low
1998 (from August 18) .....	1,417	697
1999 .....	12,500	1,183
First quarter .....	2,550	1,183
Second quarter .....	3,400	1,900
Third quarter .....	6,450	2,783
Fourth quarter .....	12,500	7,000
2000 .....		
First quarter .....	16,400	8,450
Second quarter .....	9,550	4,750
Third quarter (until August 16) .....	9,200	6,700

#### Tokyo Stock Exchange

2000 .....		
Third quarter (from August 17) .....	9,005	6,805
Fourth quarter .....	8,100	4,135
2001 .....	6,375	1,670
First quarter .....	6,375	3,165
Second quarter .....	6,290	4,500
Third quarter .....	4,470	1,670
Fourth quarter .....	3,380	2,045

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2002	First quarter .....	3,670	2,935
	Second quarter .....	3,890	3,180
Calendar Year 2002	January .....	3,310	2,935
	February .....	3,180	2,945

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	Yen Price Per Share	
	High	Low
March .....	3,670	3,100
April .....	3,560	3,290
May .....	3,700	3,340
June .....	3,890	3,180

On June 28, 2002, the closing sale price of our shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange was 3,350 (Yen) per share.

U.S. Market

Certain of our shares have been traded on The Nasdaq National Market since July 8, 1999 in the form of American Depositary Shares under the symbol "TMIC." The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing per-ADS sale price of the ADSs, retroactively taking into account the one-into-three stock split effected on September 30, 1999, the one-into-two stock split effected on March 31, 2001, and the ten-into-one ADR ratio change which take effect on July 2, 2001.

	Dollar Price Per ADS		
	High	Low	
1999 .....	\$121.25	\$23.33	
Third quarter .....	65.63	23.33	
Fourth quarter .....	121.25	66.88	
2000 .....	159.38	32.50	
First quarter .....	159.38	82.50	
Second quarter .....	85.94	50.00	
Third quarter .....	86.95	59.38	
Fourth quarter .....	74.38	32.50	
2001 .....	59.38	14.50	
First quarter .....	59.38	28.75	
Second quarter .....	51.50	37.40	
Third quarter .....	34.50	14.50	
Fourth quarter .....	27.05	17.50	
2002	First quarter .....	27.95	21.75
	Second quarter .....	30.90	24.65
Calendar Year 2002	January .....	24.95	22.31
	February .....	23.56	21.75



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March .....	28.60	23.50
April .....	27.40	24.65
May .....	29.35	26.21
June .....	30.90	26.91

On June 28, 2002, the closing sale price of the ADSs on The Nasdaq National Market was \$27.44 per ADS.

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### Item 10. Additional Information.

#### A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

#### B. Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The following is a summary of material information concerning the shares, including summaries of material provisions of our articles of incorporation and share handling regulations, and of the Japanese Commercial Code and related legislation. These summaries should be read together with the articles and the share handling regulations which have been filed as exhibits to our previous filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

#### General

Our authorized share capital as of May 31, 2002 is 250,000,000 shares, of which 132,317,000 (taking into account the one-to-two stock split in March 31, 2001) shares are issued and 132,292,585 shares are outstanding as of the same date. Under the Japanese Commercial Code, shares must be registered and are transferable by delivery of share certificates. In order to assert shareholders' rights against us, a shareholder must have its name and address registered on our register of shareholders, in accordance with our share handling regulations. The registered beneficial holder of deposited shares underlying the ADSs is the depository for the ADSs. Accordingly, holders of ADSs will not be able to assert shareholders' rights.

A holder of shares may choose, at its discretion, to participate in the central clearing system for share certificates under the Law Concerning Central Clearing of Share Certificates and Other Securities of Japan. Participating shareholders must deposit certificates representing all of the shares to be included in this clearing system with Japan Securities Depository Center. If a holder is not a participating institution in the Securities Center, it must participate through a participating institution, such as a securities company or bank having a clearing account with the Securities Center. All shares deposited with the center will be registered in the name of the Securities Center on our register of shareholders. Each participating shareholder will in turn be registered on our register of beneficial shareholders and be treated in the same way as shareholders registered on our register of shareholders. For the purpose of transferring deposited shares, delivery of share certificates is not required. Entry of the share transfer in the books maintained by the Securities Center for participating institutions, or in the book maintained by a participating institution for its customers, has the same effect as delivery of share certificates. The Securities Center system is intended to reduce paperwork required in connection with transfers of shares. Beneficial owners may at any time withdraw their shares from deposit and receive share certificates.

#### Dividends

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Under our Articles of Incorporation, our financial accounts will be closed on December 31 of each year and dividends, if any, will be paid to shareholders of record at December 31. In addition to year-end dividends, the Board of Directors may by resolution declare an interim cash dividend to shareholders of record as of June 30 or each year. Under the Japanese Commercial Code, however, we cannot declare or pay dividends unless specified financial criteria are met based on the amount of our stated capital and legal reserves.

### Japanese Unit Share System

In accordance with the requirements of the Japanese Commercial Code, our Articles of Incorporation provide that 500 shares constitute one "unit." The number of shares constituting a unit is not permitted to exceed 1,000 shares or one-two-hundredth (1/200) of the number of all issued shares. The unit share system does not affect the transferability of ADSs, which may be transferred in lots of any size.

**Transferability of Shares Representing Less Than One Unit.** Under the Japanese Commercial Code and the Deposit Agreement, holders of ADSs will be able to surrender ADSs and withdraw the underlying shares from deposit only in whole unit lots of one unit or larger. A holder who owns ADRs evidencing less than 500 ADSs will indirectly own less than a whole unit. Such a holder will not be able to dispose of its shares in lots of less than one unit and will not have access to the Japanese market through surrender of their ADSs and withdrawal and sale in Japan of the

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underlying shares. The Japanese unit share system does not affect the transferability of ADSs, which may be transferred in lots of any size.

**Rights of Holder of Shares Representing Less Than One Unit to Require Trend Micro to Purchase Such Shares.** A holder of shares representing less than one unit may at any time require Trend Micro to purchase such shares. Such shares will be purchased at their last reported sale price on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the day a request pertaining to such purchase is delivered to our transfer agent or, if no sales take place on that day, the price at which the next sale of shares is effected on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, less applicable brokerage commissions. However, because holders of ADSs representing less than one unit are not able to withdraw the underlying shares from deposit, such holders will not be able to exercise this right as a practical matter.

**Other Rights of Holder of Shares Representing Less Than One Unit.** Under our Articles of Incorporation, a holder of shares representing less than one unit has all the rights that a holder of shares representing a full unit of shares; except for the rights:

- . to require us to issue share certificates;
- . to require us to issue replacement certificates for lost, stolen or destroyed share certificates; and
- . to vote.

**Voting Rights of a Holder of Shares Representing Less Than One Unit.** A holder of shares representing less than one unit cannot exercise any voting rights pertaining to such shares. In calculating the quorum for various voting purposes, the aggregate number of shares representing less than one unit will be excluded from the number of outstanding shares. A holder of shares representing

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one or more whole units will have one vote for each unit held.

### General Meeting of Shareholders

We normally hold our ordinary general meeting of shareholders in March of each year in Tokyo, Japan. In addition, we may hold an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders whenever necessary by giving at least two weeks' advance notice. Under the Japanese Commercial Code, notice of any shareholders' meeting must be given to each shareholder having voting rights or, in the case of a non-resident shareholder, to his resident proxy or mailing address in Japan in accordance with our share handling regulations, at least two weeks prior to the date of the meeting.

Any shareholder or group of shareholders holding at least 300 voting rights, or 1% of the total outstanding voting rights, for a continuous period of six months or longer may propose a matter for consideration at a shareholders meeting by submitting a written request to the Board of Directors at least six weeks before such meeting.

### Voting Rights

A shareholder is generally entitled to one vote per unit. In general, under the Japanese Commercial Code, a resolution can be adopted at a general meeting of shareholders by a majority of the voting rights represented at the meeting. The Commercial Code and our articles of incorporation require a quorum for the election of directors and statutory auditors of not less than one-third of the total number of outstanding voting rights. Our shareholders are not entitled to cumulative voting in the election of directors. A corporate shareholder whose outstanding shares are in turn more than one-quarter directly or indirectly owned by Trend Micro does not have voting rights. Shareholders may exercise their voting rights through proxies, provided that such proxies are also shareholders who have voting rights.

The Japanese Commercial Code provides that a quorum of the majority of outstanding voting rights must be present at a shareholders' meeting to approve any material corporate actions such as:

- . amendment of the Articles of Incorporation;

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- . the removal of a director or statutory auditor;
- . establishment of a 100% parent-subsidiary relationship by way of share exchange or share transfer;
- . a dissolution, merger or consolidation;
- . a company split;
- . the transfer of the whole or an important part of our business;
- . the taking over of the whole of the business of any other corporation; and
- . any issuance of new shares at a "specially favorable" price (or any issuance of bond with share acquisition right with "specially favorable" terms or of share acquisition right with "specially favorable" terms to persons other than shareholders.

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At least two-thirds of the voting rights represented at the meeting must approve such actions.

The voting rights of holders of ADSs are exercised by the depositary based on instructions from such holders. An agent of the depositary is the record holder of the underlying shares.

### Subscription Rights

Holders of shares have no preemptive rights under our articles of incorporation. Under the Japanese Commercial Code, the Board of Directors may, however, determine that shareholders be given subscription rights in connection with a particular issue of new shares. In this case, such rights must be given on uniform terms to all shareholders as of a specified record date by at least two weeks' prior public notice to shareholders of the record date. Public or individual notice must be given to each of these shareholders at least two weeks prior to the date of expiration of the subscription rights.

Rights to subscribe for new shares may be transferable or nontransferable as determined by the Board of Directors. If subscription rights are not transferable, a purported transfer by a shareholder who is not resident in Japan will be enforceable against Trend Micro and third parties only with our prior written consent.

### Liquidation Rights

Upon a liquidation of Trend Micro, the assets remaining after payment of all debts, liquidation expenses and taxes will be distributed among the shareholders in proportion to the number of shares they own.

### Liability to Further Calls or Assessments

All of our currently outstanding shares, including shares represented by the ADSs, are fully paid and nonassessable.

### Transfer Agent

UFJ Trust and Banking Co., Limited is the transfer agent for our common stock. Toyo Trust's office is located at 4-3, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0005 Japan. Toyo Trust maintains our register of shareholders and records transfers of record ownership upon presentation of share certificates.

### Repurchase by Trend Micro of Shares

The Japanese Commercial Code, in principle, permit us to acquire, hold or dispose of our shares. We may acquire our shares on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on which the shares are traded, through the Japanese stock exchange, if any, on which such shares are listed, by way of tender offer (pursuant to an ordinary resolution of an ordinary general meeting of shareholders), from a specific party (pursuant to a special resolution of an ordinary

general meeting of shareholders) or from our subsidiary (pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors). When such acquisition is made by us from a specific party other than our subsidiary, any shareholder may make a request directly to a representative director, five days prior to the relevant shareholders' meeting, that we acquire the shares held by such shareholder. Any such acquisition of shares must satisfy certain requirements, including that the

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total amount of the purchase price may not exceed the amount of the retained earnings available for dividend payments and the amount of any reduction of the stated capital, additional paid-in capital or legal reserve (if such reduction of the stated capital, additional paid-in capital or legal reserve has been authorized pursuant to a resolution of the relevant general meeting of shareholders), minus the amount to be paid by way of appropriation of retained earnings for the relevant fiscal year. However, if it is anticipated that the net assets on the balance sheet as at the end of the relevant fiscal year will be less than the aggregate amount of the stated capital, additional paid-in capital, the accumulated legal reserve and other certain items prescribed under the law, we may not purchase such shares. We may hold the shares acquired in compliance with the provisions of the Japanese Commercial Code, and generally, may dispose of or cancel such shares by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

### C. Material Contracts.

The information required by this item is set forth in Item 4.

### D. Exchange Controls.

The Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law of Japan and the cabinet orders and ministerial ordinances issued under the law govern the acquisition and holding of shares of equity securities of Japanese corporations, including Trend Micro, by exchange non-residents and by foreign investors.

Exchange non-residents are individuals who are not resident in Japan and corporations whose principal offices are located outside Japan. Generally, branches and other offices of non-resident corporations located within Japan are regarded as exchange residents of Japan and branches and other offices of Japanese corporations located outside Japan are regarded as exchange non-residents of Japan.

Foreign investors are defined to be:

- . individuals not resident in Japan;
- . corporations which are organized under the laws of foreign countries or whose principal offices are located outside Japan;
- . corporations not less than 50% of the shares of which are held by individuals or corporations described above; and
- . a corporation in which a majority of the directors or similar persons having the power of representation are non-resident individuals of Japan.

On May 23, 1997 the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law was amended with effect from April 1, 1998. In accordance with this amendment, with minor exceptions, all aspects of the foreign exchange and foreign trade transactions which under the previous law required licensing or other approval or prior notification to the Minister of Finance of Japan now only require reporting of such transactions after they occur. However, the Minister of Finance of Japan retains the power to impose a licensing requirement for some transactions in limited circumstances.

### Offering of the Shares

A selling shareholder is required to file a report concerning the transfer of securities with the Minister of Finance of Japan within 20 days of the date of transfer.

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### Acquisition of Shares

Except as described below, there are no limits under Japanese law on the right of foreign investors to hold or vote our securities. Exchange non-residents who acquire from an exchange resident of Japan shares of a company, listed on any Japanese stock exchange or whose shares are traded on the Japanese over-the-counter market, are not required to file any notice prior to the acquisition. Under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law the Minister of Finance may in some exceptional circumstances require prior approval for any such acquisition. An exchange resident who transfers shares of a listed company to an exchange non-resident for value exceeding (Yen) 100 million must file a report concerning the transfer of securities with the Minister of Finance within 20 days of the date of such transfer.

If a foreign investor acquires shares of a company listed on any Japanese stock exchange or whose shares are traded on the Japanese over-the-counter market and as a result of the acquisition, such foreign investor and designated related parties hold 10% or more of the issued shares, the foreign investor must file a report of the acquisition with the Minister of Finance and other Ministers having jurisdiction over the business of the issuer within 15 days from and including the date of the acquisition. In limited circumstances, including the case of an acquisition of our shares that causes a foreign investor's ownership to reach such percentage, however, a prior notification of the acquisition must be filed with the Minister of Finance and other Ministers having jurisdiction over the business of the issuer. These Ministers may modify or prohibit the proposed acquisition.

### Dividends and Proceeds of Sales

Under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, dividends paid on, and the proceeds of sales in Japan of, shares held by exchange non-residents may, in general, be converted into any foreign currency and repatriated abroad. The requirements described in "--Acquisition of Shares" above do not apply to the acquisition of shares by non-residents by way of stock splits.

### American Depositary Shares

The formalities or restrictions referred to under "--Acquisition of Shares" above do not apply to the deposit of shares by a non-resident of Japan, the issuance of ADRs evidencing the ADSs created by such deposit in exchange therefor and the withdrawal of whole units of underlying shares upon surrender of ADRs.

### Reporting of Substantial Shareholdings

The Securities and Exchange Law of Japan requires any person who has becomes, beneficially and solely or jointly, a holder of more than 5% of the total issued shares of a company listed on any Japanese stock exchange or whose shares are traded on the Japanese over-the-counter market to file with the Financial Services Agency within five business days a report concerning such shareholding.

A similar report must also be made in respect of any subsequent change of 1% or more in any such holding. For this purpose, shares issuable to such person upon conversion of convertible securities or exercise of share subscription warrants are taken into account in determining both the number of shares held by the holder and the issuer's total issued share capital. Copies of each such report must also be furnished to the issuer of such shares and all Japanese stock exchanges on which the shares are listed or, in the case of shares traded

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in the Japanese over-the-counter market, the Japan Securities Dealers Association.

### E. Taxation.

#### Japanese Taxation

In general, for Japanese tax purposes, owners of ADRs evidencing ADSs will be treated as the owners of the shares represented by such ADSs, and no Japanese tax will be payable on exchanges of shares for ADSs, and ADSs for shares.

This discussion does not consider the effect of any state, local or national tax laws other than Japanese tax laws that may be applicable to a purchaser of shares or ADSs. Furthermore, the "Convention Between the United

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States of America and Japan for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income" (the "Treaty"), the laws, or administrative or judicial interpretation of the Treaty or the laws may change, and the changes may have retroactive effect. We urge you to consult your tax advisors regarding the Japanese and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares and ADSs.

The following summary describes the principal Japanese tax consequences relating to an investment in Trend Micro shares or ADSs. This summary applies only to persons or entities which are non-residents of Japan and to non-Japanese corporations without a permanent establishment in Japan to which the relevant income is attributable.

Generally, Japanese withholding tax will apply to dividends paid by Trend Micro to a non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation. In general, no Japanese tax is payable on stock splits.

Under the Treaty, as currently in force, the maximum rate of Japanese withholding tax which may be imposed on dividends paid to a United States resident or corporation not having a "permanent establishment," which is generally a fixed place of business for industrial or commercial activity, in Japan is limited to:

- (1) 15% of the gross amount actually distributed; or
- (2) if the recipient is a corporation, 10% of the gross amount actually distributed, if
  - (a) during the part of the paying corporation's taxable year which precedes the date of payment of the dividend and during the whole of its prior taxable year if any, at least 10% of the voting shares of the paying corporation were owned by the recipient corporation, and
  - (b) not more than 25% of the gross income of the paying corporation for such prior taxable year, if any, consists of interest or dividends as defined in the treaty.

For purposes of the Treaty, and Japanese tax law, U.S. holders of ADRs will be treated as the owners of the shares underlying the ADSs evidenced by the ADRs.

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In the absence of any applicable tax treaty, convention or agreement reducing the maximum rate of withholding tax, the rate of Japanese withholding tax applicable to dividends paid by Japanese corporations to a non-resident or non-Japanese corporation is 20%. Japan has entered into income tax treaties, conventions or agreements, whereby the 20% withholding tax rate is reduced generally to 15% for portfolio investors. In addition to the United States, countries with which Japan has concluded such treaties, conventions or agreements include Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

You must file an application for reduced withholding with the Japanese tax authorities to claim the benefits of the reduced withholding rate on dividends under the Treaty. The application must be filed on or before the day before the dividend is paid. If you hold ADSs, two application forms must be filed through the depository, one form before the dividend payment and the other within eight months after Trend Micro's fiscal year in which the dividend is paid. To claim the reduced rate, you will need to file proof of:

- . taxpayer status;
- . residence; and
- . beneficial ownership.

The depository may also require you to provide other information. If you do not submit an application for reduced withholding before a dividend is paid, you may file a claim for refund of the excess tax with the Japanese tax authorities.

You will not have to pay any Japanese tax on a sale of Trend Micro shares or ADSs. If you make a gift of Trend Micro shares or die holding Trend Micro shares, a person who receives the shares as a gift or inherits the shares may have to pay Japanese gift or inheritance tax.

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### United States Federal Income Taxation

This section describes the material U.S. federal income taxation of the ownership of shares or ADSs by U.S. Holders, as defined below. It applies to you only if you hold your shares or ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes.

This section is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect, as well as on the Treaty. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. In addition, this section is based in part upon the representations of the Depository and the assumption that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

For purposes of the Treaty and the Code, U.S. holders of ADRs will be treated as the owners of the Common Shares underlying the ADSs evidenced by the ADRs. Exchanges of shares for ADSs, and ADSs for shares, generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. holder" is a holder that (i) is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Treaty, (ii) a citizen of the United States, (iii) does not maintain a permanent establishment or fixed base in Japan to which shares or ADSs are attributable and through which the beneficial owner carries on or has carried on business (or in the case of an individual, performs or has performed independent



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personal services) and (iv) who is not otherwise ineligible for benefits under the Treaty with respect to income and gain from the shares or ADSs.

This section does not apply to you if you are a member of a special class of holders subject to special rules, including a dealer in securities, a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings, a tax-exempt organization, a life insurance company, a person liable for alternative minimum tax, a person that actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the voting stock of Trend Micro, a person that holds shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction, or a person whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

This summary is not a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant with respect to your shares or ADSs. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, state and local and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares and ADSs in your particular circumstances.

### Taxation of Dividends.

Under the U.S. federal income tax laws, and subject to the passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") rules discussed below, if you are a U.S. holder, you must include in your gross income the gross amount of any dividend paid by Trend Micro out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes). You must include any Japanese tax withheld from the dividend payment in this gross amount

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even though you do not in fact receive it. The dividend is ordinary income that you must include in income when you, in the case of shares, or the Depositary, in the case of ADSs, receive the dividend, actually or constructively. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations. The amount of the dividend distribution that you must include in your income as a U.S. holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the Japanese yen payments made, determined at the spot Japanese yen/U.S. dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date you include the dividend payment in income to the date you convert the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the U.S. for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your basis in the shares or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain.

Subject to certain limitations, the Japanese tax withheld in accordance with the Treaty and paid over to Japan will be creditable against your United States federal income tax liability. To the extent a refund of the tax withheld is available to you under Japanese law or under the Treaty, the amount of tax withheld that is refundable will not be eligible for credit against your United States federal income tax liability. Please see "Japanese Taxation," above, for the procedures for obtaining a reduced rate of withholding under a treaty or a tax refund.

Dividends will be income from sources outside the United States, but generally will be "passive income" or "financial services income" which is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the

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foreign tax credit allowable to you.

Distributions of additional shares to you with respect to shares or ADSs that are made as part of a pro rata distribution to all shareholders of Trend Micro generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

### Taxation of Capital Gains

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, if you are a U.S. holder and you sell or otherwise dispose of your shares or ADSs, you will recognize capital gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount that you realize and your tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in your shares or ADSs. Capital gain of a noncorporate U.S. holder is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 20%. The gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the U.S. for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

### PFIC Rules

We believe that shares and ADSs should not be treated as shares of a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination that is made annually and thus may be subject to change. If we were to be treated as a PFIC, unless a U.S. holder elects to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to the shares or ADSs, gain realized on the sale or other disposition of your shares or ADSs would in general not be treated as capital gain. Instead, if you are a U.S. Holder, you would be treated as if you had realized such gain and certain "excess distributions" ratably over your holding period for the shares or ADSs and would be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year to which the gain was allocated, together with an interest charge in respect of the tax attributable to each such year.

### F. Dividends and Paying Agents.

Not applicable

### G. Statements by Experts.

Not applicable

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### H. Documents on Display.

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, in accordance therewith, we will file annual reports on Form 20-F within six months of our fiscal year-end and other reports and information on Form 6-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These reports and other information can be inspected at the public reference room at the Securities and Exchange Commission at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can also obtain copies of such material by mail from the public reference room of the Securities and Exchange Commission at prescribed fees. You may obtain information on the operation of the Securities and Exchange public reference room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Securities and Exchange Commission also maintains a web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements to shareholders.

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I. Subsidiary Information.

Not applicable

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

As discussed in Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements, we have a policy of not utilizing any derivative financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. The financial instruments other than derivatives as of December 31, 2001 were cash and cash equivalents including money market funds, marketable debt and equity securities, accounts receivable and payable and short-term borrowings. Among these financial instruments, we do not have significant market sensitive instruments with significant exposure to market risk. When we acquired IpTrend, we acquired two derivative instruments which IpTrend held. We cannot currently dispose of those instruments. However, this has not altered our policy of not utilizing derivative financial statements, and we believe that neither the fair value of those instruments nor potential future losses in connection with those instruments has or will have a material impact on our financial condition.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities.

Not applicable

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PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies.

None

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 15. [Reserved]

None

Item 16. [Reserved]

None

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PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements.

Not applicable

Item 18. Financial Statements.

The information required by this item has been provided on page F-2.

Item 19. Exhibits.

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(b) Exhibits

Exhibit Number -----	Document -----	Sequentially Numbered Page -----
1.1*	Articles of Incorporation of Trend Micro (English translation)	
1.2*	Share Handling Regulations of Trend Micro (English translation)	
1.3	Regulations of the Board of Directors of Trend Micro (English translation)	
1.4**	Regulations of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Trend Micro (English translation)	
2.1**	Specimen Common Stock Certificates	
2.2***	Form of Deposit Agreement among Trend Micro, The Bank of New York as depositary and all owners and holders from time to time of American Depositary Receipts, including the form of American Depositary Receipt	
4.1****+	Basic Agreement on Continual Sale and Purchase of Goods dated October 1, 1999, between Trend Micro Incorporated and SOFTBANK COMMERCE CORP., and related agreements	
8.1****	Subsidiaries of Trend Micro	

- \* Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to Trend Micro's Form S-8 Registration Statement (File No. 333-85934) filed on April 10, 2002.
- \*\* Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to Trend Micro's annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 333-10486) filed on June 29, 2001.
- \*\*\* Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to Trend Micro's Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form F-6 (File No. 333-10492) filed on June 22, 2001.
- \*\*\*\* Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to Trend Micro's Amendment No. 2 to the Form F-1 Registration Statement (File No. 333-10568) filed on May 22, 2000.
- + Confidential treatment granted for a portion of these documents.

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

TREND MICRO INCORPORATED

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By: /s/ Mahendra Negi

-----  
Name: Mahendra Negi  
Title: Representative Director  
Chief Financial Officer and  
Executive Vice President

Date: July 1, 2002

TREND MICRO INCORPORATED  
AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

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Schedule II - Valuation and qualifying accounts. ....	F-38

All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or the notes thereto.

Financial statements of majority - owned subsidiaries of Trend Micro not consolidated and of 50% or less owned persons accounted for by the equity method have been omitted because Trend Micro's proportionate share of the income from continuing operations before income taxes, and the total assets of each such company is less than 20% of the respective consolidated amounts, and the investment in and advances to each company is less than 20% of consolidated total assets.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

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To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Trend Micro Kabushiki Kaisha ("Trend Micro Incorporated"):

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Trend Micro Incorporated and its consolidated subsidiaries at December 31, 2000 and 2001, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which 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, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers

Tokyo, Japan  
June 12, 2002

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TREND MICRO INCORPORATED  
AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Thousand
	-----
	Dece
	-----
	2000
	-----
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents .....	(Yen) 24,435,503
Time deposits .....	-
Marketable securities .....	1,893,475
Notes and accounts receivable, trade - less	
allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns of (Yen) 646,566	
and (Yen) 850,376 (\$6,442) .....	8,133,700
Inventories .....	318,188
Deferred income taxes .....	2,687,913
Prepaid expenses and other current assets .....	607,142

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	-----
Total current assets .....	38,075,921
	-----
Investments and other assets:	
Securities investments .....	1,335,849
Investment in and advances to affiliate company .....	182,473
Goodwill and intangibles .....	2,740,827
Deferred income taxes .....	446,004
Other .....	570,742
	-----
	5,275,895
	-----
Property and equipment:	
Office furniture and equipment .....	1,536,444
Other properties .....	443,102
	-----
	1,979,546
Less: Accumulated depreciation .....	(756,898)
	-----
	1,222,648
	-----
	(Yen) 44,574,464
	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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TREND MICRO INCORPORATED  
AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES  
  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Thousands of yen	
	-----	
	December 31,	
	-----	
	2000	2001
	----	----
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt .....	(Yen) 57,200	(Yen) 3,000,0
Notes payable, trade .....	132,499	175,5
Accounts payable, trade .....	796,782	1,206,4
Accounts payable, other .....	517,247	1,806,5
Withholding income taxes .....	120,994	264,6
Accrued expenses .....	615,850	1,529,3

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Accrued income and other taxes .....	2,014,589	3,359,5
Deferred revenue .....	5,043,425	9,342,5
Other .....	415,372	304,5
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities .....	9,713,958	20,989,1
	-----	-----
Long-term liabilities:		
Long term debt .....	9,799,900	11,500,0
Deferred revenue .....	548,225	916,8
Accrued pension and severance costs .....	168,032	277,4
Other .....	-	279,1
	-----	-----
	10,516,157	12,973,5
	-----	-----
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock		
Authorized		
- 2000 250,000,000 shares ((Yen)50 par value)		
- 2001 250,000,000 shares (no par value)		
Issued		
- 2000 131,120,842 shares .....	6,183,266	
- 2001 132,052,284 shares		6,833,6
Additional paid-in capital .....	11,631,591	12,144,9
Legal reserve .....	149,991	149,9
Retained earnings .....	6,745,769	11,127,5
Accumulated other comprehensive income -		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on debt and equity securities ..	(168,277)	(310,4
Cumulative translation adjustments .....	(169,616)	848,8
	-----	-----
	(337,893)	538,3
	-----	-----
Treasury stock, at cost (2000 - 5,262 shares; 2001		
- 9,102 shares) .....	(28,375)	(28,5
	-----	-----
	24,344,349	30,766,0
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingent liabilities .....	-	-
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity .....	(Yen)44,574,464	64,728,7
	=====	=====

The accompany notes are an integral part of these statements.

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TREND MICRO INCORPORATED  
AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME



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	Thousands of yen	
	-----	
	Years ended December 31,	
	1999	2000
	-----	-----
Net sales .....	(Yen) 13,633,170	(Yen) 20,070,366
Cost of sales .....	481,574	1,474,689
	-----	-----
Gross profit .....	13,151,596	18,595,677
	-----	-----
Operating expenses:		
Selling .....	3,453,296	5,445,167
Research and development .....	994,340	2,043,480
General and administrative .....	4,772,038	5,303,661
Goodwill amortization .....	-	276,286
Goodwill write-off .....	-	-
	-----	-----
	9,219,674	13,068,594
	-----	-----
Operating income .....	3,931,922	5,527,083
	-----	-----
Other income (expenses):		
Interest income .....	148,487	241,133
Interest expense .....	(66,526)	(220,960)
Gain on sales of marketable securities .....	280,532	119,650
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net .....	(174,921)	283,305
Other income (expense), net .....	(120,298)	941,500
	-----	-----
	67,274	1,364,628
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes, minority interest and equity in loss of affiliated companies .....	3,999,196	6,891,711
	-----	-----
Income taxes:		
Current .....	2,538,455	4,701,426
Deferred .....	(688,988)	(1,578,889)
	-----	-----
	1,849,467	3,122,537
	-----	-----
Income before minority interest and equity in losses of affiliated companies .....	2,149,729	3,769,174
	-----	-----
Minority interest in income of a consolidated subsidiary .....	-	6,845
	-----	-----

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Income from consolidated companies .....	2,149,729	3,762,329
Equity in losses of affiliated companies .....	2,356	87,672
	-----	-----
Net income .....	(Yen) 2,147,373	(Yen) 3,674,657
	=====	=====
	Yen	Yen
	---	---
Per share data:		
Net income - basic .....	(Yen) 16.90	(Yen) 28.18
- diluted .....	16.42	27.53
Cash dividends .....	1.67	--

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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TREND MICRO INCORPORATED  
AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Thousands of yen	
	-----	
	Years ended December	
	1999	2000
	----	----
Net income.....	(Yen) 2,147,373	(Yen) 3,674,657
	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Unrealized gain (loss) on debt and equity securities:		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising		
during period.....	168,711	(560,025)
Less reclassification adjustment for losses(gains)		
included in net income.....	(204,017)	(119,649)
	-----	-----
Foreign currency translation adjustments.....	(35,306)	(679,674)
	(354,466)	463,372
	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income, before tax.....	(389,772)	(216,302)
Income tax expense related to items of other		
comprehensive income.....	16,630	295,475
	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income, net of tax.....	(373,142)	79,173
	-----	-----

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Comprehensive income.....	(Yen) 1,774,231	(Yen) 3,753,830
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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TREND MICRO INCORPORATED  
AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Thousands of yen	
	Years ended December	
	1999	2000
	----	----
Common stock:		
Balance at beginning of year .....	(Yen) 5,081,714	(Yen) 5,414,660
Transfer of additional paid-in capital to common stock ....	-	-
Exercise of stock purchase warrants.....	332,946	768,606
	-----	-----
Balance at end of year .....	5,414,660	6,183,266
	-----	-----
Additional paid-in capital:		
Balance at beginning of year .....	7,735,744	9,198,712
Tax benefit from exercise of non-qualified stock warrants .....	1,048,435	1,702,289
Transfer of additional paid-in capital to common stock ....	-	-
Gain (loss) on sales of treasury stock, net of tax .....	76,187	(39,013)
Exercise of stock purchase warrants.....	338,346	769,603
	-----	-----
Balance at end of year .....	9,198,712	11,631,591
	-----	-----
Legal reserve:		
Balance at beginning of year .....	129,157	149,991
Transfers from retained earnings .....	20,834	-
	-----	-----
Balance at end of year .....	149,991	149,991
	-----	-----
Deferred compensation:		
Balance at beginning of year .....	(481,331)	(101,528)
Amortization of deferred compensation related to stock warrants .....	379,803	101,528
	-----	-----

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Balance at end of year .....	(101,528)	-
Retained earnings:		
Balance at beginning of year .....	1,164,100	3,082,302
Net income .....	2,147,373	3,674,657
Stock issue costs, net of tax.....	-	(11,190)
Transfers to legal reserve .....	(20,834)	-
Cash Dividends .....	(208,337)	-
Balance at end of year .....	3,082,302	6,745,769
Net unrealized gain (loss) on debt and equity securities:		
Balance at beginning of year .....	234,598	215,922
Net change during the year .....	(18,676)	(384,199)
Balance at end of year .....	215,922	(168,277)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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TREND MICRO INCORPORATED  
AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Cumulative translation adjustments:			
Balance at beginning of year .....	(278,522)	(632,988)	(169,616)
Aggregate translation adjustments for the year .....	(354,466)	463,372	1,018,489
Balance at end of year .....	(632,988)	(169,616)	848,873
Treasury stock, at cost:			
Balance at beginning of year .....	(12,880)	(17,138)	(28,375)
Purchases of treasury stock .....	(1,260,011)	(1,573,609)	(398,857)
Sales of treasury stock .....	1,255,753	1,562,372	398,703
Balance at end of year .....	(17,138)	(28,375)	(28,529)
Total shareholders' equity .....	(Yen) 17,309,933	(Yen) 24,344,349	(Yen) 30,766,026

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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TREND MICRO INCORPORATED  
AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Thousands of yen -----	
	Years ended December 31, -----	
	1999 ----	2000 ----
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income .....	(Yen) 2,147,373	(Yen) 3,674,657
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities -		
Amortization of deferred compensation related to stock warrants .....	379,803	101,528
Depreciation and amortization .....	428,238	1,014,281
Pension and severance costs, less payments .....	58,579	40,361
Deferred income taxes .....	(688,988)	(1,578,889)
Gain on sales of marketable securities .....	(280,532)	(119,650)
Equity in losses of affiliated companies .....	2,356	87,672
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in deferred revenue .....	1,123,053	2,975,760
Increase in accounts receivable, net of allowances .....	(1,945,194)	(1,849,641)
(Increase) decrease in inventories .....	(541)	(234,841)
Increase in notes and accounts payable trade .....	377,869	51,234
Increase in accrued income and other taxes .....	273,696	1,141,049
(Increase) decrease in other current assets .....	(370,227)	425,223
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, other ..	(42,540)	(133,267)
Increase in other current liabilities .....	-	62,997
Decrease (increase) in other assets .....	23,729	268,804
Other .....	1,192	158,555
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities .....	1,487,866	6,085,833
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments for purchases of fixed assets .....	(620,218)	(876,964)
Payments for acquisitions of software .....	(185,455)	(488,577)
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities .....	2,388,480	239,486
Proceeds from maturities of marketable securities ..	1,101,846	100,000
Payments for purchases of marketable securities and security investments .....	(5,264,042)	(407,012)
Acquisition, net of cash acquired .....	-	(2,508,248)
Investments in affiliated companies .....	(72,500)	(200,000)
Payments for time deposit .....	-	-
Other .....	92	-

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	(Yen) (2,651,797)	(Yen) (4,141,315)	(Ye
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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TREND MICRO INCORPORATED  
AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES  
  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Thousands of ye	
	Years ended Decemb	
	1999	2000
	----	----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of common stock pursuant to exercise of stock warrants .....	671,292	1,527,01
Tax benefit from exercise of non-qualified stock warrants ...	1,048,435	1,702,28
Proceeds from issuance of bonds .....	6,000,000	5,000,00
Purchase of treasury bonds .....	-	
Redemption of bonds .....	-	(1,300,00
Decrease in short-term borrowings .....	-	(226,00
Decrease in long-term borrowings .....	-	(127,68
Purchase of / proceeds from sales of treasury stock, net ....	(70,600)	(78,61
Dividends paid .....	(208,337)	
Other .....	141,415	(1,42
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities .....	7,582,205	6,495,58
	-----	-----
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents .....	(165,870)	346,52
	-----	-----
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents .....	6,252,404	8,786,62
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year .....	9,396,477	15,648,88
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year. ....	(Yen) 15,648,881	(Yen) 24,435,50

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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## TREND MICRO INCORPORATED AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. Nature of operations

Trend Micro Incorporated (the "parent company") and its subsidiaries (collectively "the Company") are primarily engaged in the development, production and sale of anti-virus software and providing management solutions for corporate computer systems. The Company develops its software in Japan, Taiwan, the United States, Germany, UK and China, and its products are marketed by sales subsidiaries throughout the world.

#### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The parent company and its subsidiaries in Japan maintain their records and prepare their financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and its foreign subsidiaries maintain their records and prepare their financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the respective countries of their domicile. Certain adjustments and reclassifications, including those relating to the tax effects of temporary differences, valuation of debt and equity securities and revenue on post-contract support, have been incorporated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements to conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). These adjustments were not recorded in the statutory books of account.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

##### (1) Significant accounting policies:

###### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the parent company and those of its majority-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and accounts are eliminated on consolidation.

Investments in affiliated companies (20 to 50 percent-owned companies) in which the ability to exercise significant influence exists are stated at cost plus the equity in undistributed earnings (losses). Net consolidated income includes the company's equity in the current net earnings (losses) of such companies, after elimination of unrealized intercompany profit.

The excess of the cost over the underlying net equity of investments in consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies accounted for on an equity basis is allocated to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on fair values at the date of the acquisition. The unassigned residual value of the excess of the cost over the underlying net equity is recognized as goodwill and is amortized on the straight-line basis over a 5-year period except for minor items which are charged to income immediately.

###### Translation of foreign currencies

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All asset and liability accounts of foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at year-end rates of exchange and all income and expense accounts are translated at rates of exchange that approximate to those prevailing at the time of the transactions. The resulting translation adjustments are accumulated as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Foreign currency denominated receivables and payables are translated into Japanese yen at year-end rates of exchange and the resulting translation gains or losses are taken into current income.

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### Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from software product licenses when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been delivered, the fee is fixed and determinable, and collection of the resulting receivable, net of allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns, is reasonably assured. Delivery generally occurs when product is shipped or electronically delivered. The Company estimates and recognizes allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns at the time the related sale is recognized and treats them as revenue reductions. The portion of the license fee attributable to post-contract support services which includes virus pattern updates, product version updates, telephone and online technical support and free use of our 24-hour service centers is deferred and recognized as revenue over the license agreement term. Royalty revenues are recognized as earned unless collection of the related receivables is not assured. When collection is not assured, revenues are recognized when payments are received.

Pursuant to the Security and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No.101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements", the Company reviewed its accounting policies for the recognition of revenue. SAB No. 101 was required to be implemented in fourth quarter 2000. SAB No.101 provides guidance on applying generally accepted accounting principles to revenue recognition in financial statements. The Company's historical policies for revenue recognition are consistent with the views expressed within SAB 101.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash on deposit with banks and all highly liquid investments, with original maturities of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are so near maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

### Marketable securities

Marketable securities consist of debt and equity securities. Debt and equity securities designated as available-for-sale are carried at fair value with unrealized gains or losses included as a component of shareholders' equity, net of applicable taxes. Debt securities designated as held-to-maturity are carried at amortized cost. Individual securities classified as either available-for-sale or held-to-maturity are reduced to net realizable value for other than temporary declines in market value. Realized gains and losses, which are determined on the average cost method, are reflected in income.



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### Inventories

Finished products and raw materials are valued at the lower of weighted average cost or net realizable value. Work in process is stated at accumulated production costs.

### Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized; minor replacements, maintenance and repairs are charged to current operations. Depreciation of property and equipment is computed on the declining-balance method for the parent company and on the straight-line method for foreign subsidiaries at rates based on estimated useful lives of the assets according to general class, type of construction and use. Estimated useful lives range from 3 to 5 years for office furniture and equipment, and from 4 to 24 for other properties.

### Goodwill and intangibles

Goodwill recognized on an acquisition accounted for as a purchase is being amortized on a straight-line basis over a 5-year period.

Intangibles, which mainly consist of software development costs and purchased software rights, are amortized on a straight-line basis principally over a twelve-month period for software development costs and a five-year period for purchased software rights and other intangibles.

### Long-lived assets

The Company evaluates long-lived assets, certain identifiable intangibles and goodwill related to those assets to be held and used whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

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When the sum of expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized, based on the fair value of the asset. The fair value of the asset is determined using discounted cash flows analysis.

Goodwill not identified with assets that are subject to an impairment loss is evaluated using the discounted cash flow method.

### Research and development costs and software development costs

All costs relating to research and development, to establish the technological feasibility of software products, are expensed as incurred. Under the Company's software development process, technological feasibility is established on completing all substantial testing for the original English language version of the software. Local language versions of software, such as Japanese or Chinese, are produced from the English language version, by adding Japanese language or Chinese language related functions. Production costs for such local language versions of software product masters, incurred subsequent to the availability of original English language version software, are capitalized. Production costs of the local language software product masters, which include direct labor and overhead costs, are amortized to cost of sales using the straight-line method over the current estimated economic lives of the products, generally up to twelve months.

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Management considers the Company's capitalized software development costs to be fully recoverable from future product sales. Management estimates are based upon supporting facts and circumstances, and may be significantly impacted based upon subsequent changes in business conditions.

### Stock-based compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based incentive awards in accordance with the intrinsic value method as per Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." The Company complies with the disclosure provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 ("SFAS No. 123"), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation".

### Income taxes

The current provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statement of income. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized.

### Derivative financial instruments

The Company has a policy not to utilize any derivative financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. In accordance with the policy, the parent company and its subsidiaries did not employ any derivative financial instruments.

However ipTrend which was acquired in 2000 had entered into an interest rate swap arrangement and a cap arrangement to manage its exposure to interest rate movements by effectively converting a portion of its debt from fixed to variable rates. Subsequent to the acquisition in 2000, ipTrend repaid the underlying hedged debt without settling the interest rate swap and cap arrangements. In 2001, the parent company assumed an interest rate swap and cap arrangements upon the liquidation of ipTrend in December 2001. Those arrangements which did not qualify for hedge accounting were marked to market.

On January 1, 2001, the Company adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("FAS") No.133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended by FAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities." FAS No.133, as amended, establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments. Specifically, FAS No.133 requires an entity to recognize all derivatives, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and to measure those instruments at fair value. Additionally, the fair value adjustments will affect either shareholders' equity or net income depending on whether the derivative instrument qualifies as a hedge for accounting purposes and, if so, the nature of the hedging activity. The adoption of the new standard did not have an effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

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Net income per share

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Basic EPS is computed based on the average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS assumes the dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock, or resulted in the issuance of common stock. Net income per share is appropriately adjusted for any stock splits or free distributions of common stock.

### Free distribution of common stock

On occasion, the Company made a free distribution of common stock to its shareholders which was accounted for either by a transfer of the applicable par value from additional paid-in capital to the common stock account or with no entry if free shares were distributed from the portion of previously issued shares accounted for as excess of par value in the common stock account in accordance with the Japanese Commercial Code. However, as a result of the amendments to the Japanese Commercial Code in 2001 where the concept of par-value of shares was eliminated effective from October 1, 2001, a free distribution of common stock to its shareholders is accounted for with no accounting entry. Under the Japanese Commercial Code, a stock dividend which is paid out of profits can be effected by an appropriation of retained earnings to the common stock account by resolution of the general shareholders' meeting, followed by a free distribution with respect to the amount as appropriated by resolution of the Board of Directors.

### Common stock issue costs

Common stock issue costs are directly charged to retained earnings, net of tax, in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as the Japanese Commercial Code prohibits charging such stock issue costs to capital accounts, which is the prevailing practice in the United States of America.

### Comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income refers to revenues, expenses, gains and losses that under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles are included in comprehensive income but are excluded from net income as these amounts are recorded directly as adjustments to shareholders' equity. The Company's other comprehensive income primarily comprises unrealized gains on debt and equity securities and foreign currency translation adjustments.

### Market and credit risks

The anti-virus software market is characterized by rapid technological change and evolving industry standards in computer hardware and software technology. In addition, the markets for the Company's products are highly competitive and rapidly changing. The Company could incur substantial operating losses if it is unable to offer products which address technological and market place change in the anti-virus software industry.

Other financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash equivalents, marketable securities and accounts receivable. The Company invests primarily in time deposits, money market funds and marketable securities and places its investments with high quality financial institutions. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and maintains an allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable, if any, based upon the expected collectibility of accounts receivable.

### (2) Recent pronouncements:

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### Business combinations and goodwill and intangible assets -

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("FAS") No.141 "Business Combinations" which supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No.16 "Business Combinations" and FAS No.142, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets" which supersedes APB No.17 "Intangible Assets." FAS No. 141 requires the use of the purchase method of accounting for business combinations and prohibits the use of the pooling of interests method which was previously permitted under APB No.16, for business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. FAS No.141 also refines the definition of intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination. As a result, the purchase price allocation of future business combinations may be different than the allocation that would have resulted under the old rules.

FAS No.142 eliminates the amortization of goodwill, requires annual impairment testing of goodwill and introduces the concept of indefinite life intangible assets. The new rules also prohibit the amortization of goodwill associated with business combinations that close after June 30, 2001.

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These new requirements will impact future period net income by an amount adjusted for any differences between the old and new rules for defining intangible assets on future business combinations. Although FAS No. 142 requires to perform an initial transition impairment test in 2002, the Company did not have any goodwill balances as of December 31, 2001.

### Impairment or disposal of long-lived assets -

In October 2001, the FASB issued FAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." FAS No. 144 addresses significant issues relating to the implementation of FAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of," and develops a single accounting model, based on the framework established in FAS No. 121 for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale, whether such assets are or are not deemed to be a business. SFAS No. 144 also modifies the accounting and disclosure rules for discontinued operations. The standard was adopted on January 1, 2002, and is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

### Accounting for asset retirement obligations -

In August 2001, the FASB issued FAS No. 143, "Accounting for Assets Retirement Obligations." SFAS No. 143 provides accounting and reporting guidance for legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction or normal operation of a long-lived asset. The standard is effective January 1, 2003. The Company is reviewing the provisions of this standard. Its adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements.

### FAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections" -

In April 2002, the FASB issued FAS No. 145, effective for the fiscal years beginning or transactions occurring after May 15, 2002. This statement rescinds certain authoritative pronouncements and amends, clarifies or describes the applicability of others. The Company is now in

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the process of assessing the impact that the statement will have on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

### (3) Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2001 presentation.

#### 3. U.S. dollar amounts

U.S. dollar amounts presented in the financial statements are included solely for the convenience of the reader. These translations should not be construed as representations that the yen amounts actually represent, or have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars. As the amounts shown in U.S. dollars are for convenience only, the approximate current rate at December 31, 2001 ((Yen)132.00 = U.S. \$1) has been used for the purpose of presentation of the U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

#### 4. Acquisition and divestiture

In February 2000, the company acquired a controlling interest in ipTrend Incorporated ("ipTrend") for the purpose of making inroads into UNIX-based operating systems, and Internet platform technology, especially into Linux systems. ipTrend effectively became a wholly owned subsidiary upon acquisition of the remaining minority interest in November 2000. The total purchase price was (Yen) 2,800,000 thousand and (Yen) 2,527,636 thousand was allocated to goodwill. However, based on a revaluation of the Company's strategy for ipTrend's business and the performance of ipTrend, the Company decided to curtail ipTrend's business. ipTrend was liquidated in December 2001 after transferring the main business of ipTrend to IPSQUARE, an unrelated third party, and the Security Appliance Server business to the parent company in August 2001. The assets of (Yen) 40,000 thousand (\$303 thousand) and the liabilities of (Yen) 29,000 thousand (\$220 thousand) were transferred to or assumed by IPSQUARE at their carrying amount without any gain or loss on the transaction. As a result of the curtailment of ipTrend's business, the Company wrote off the unamortized goodwill balance of (Yen) 2,253,559 thousand (\$17,072 thousand). Goodwill amortization of (Yen) 276,286 thousand and the write-off of (Yen) 2,253,559 thousand (\$17,072 thousand) are included in operating income for the year ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

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#### 5. Reconciliation of the difference between basic and diluted net income per share ("EPS")

Reconciliation of the differences between basic and diluted EPS for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, is as follows:

Thousands of yen -----	Thousands of shares -----	Yen ---
Net income -----	Weighted- average shares -----	EPS ---

For the year ended December 31, 1999

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Basic EPS:			
Net income available to common stock holders .....	(Yen) 2,147,373	127,100	(Yen) 16.
	-----	-----	-----
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Shares issuable from assumed exercise of stock warrants .....	-	3,653	
	-----	-----	
Diluted EPS:			
Net income for computation. ....	(Yen) 2,147,373	130,753	(Yen) 16.
	=====	=====	=====

Thousands of yen	Thousands of shares	Yen
-----	-----	---
Net income	Weighted- average shares	EPS
-----	-----	---

For the year ended December 31, 2000

Basic EPS:			
Net income available to common stock holders .....	(Yen) 3,674,657	130,389	(Yen) 28.
	-----	-----	-----
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Shares issuable from assumed exercise of stock warrants .....	-	3,066	
	-----	-----	
Diluted EPS:			
Net income for computation.....	(Yen) 3,674,657	133,455	(Yen) 27.
	=====	=====	=====

Thousands of yen	Thousands of shares	Yen
-----	-----	---
Net income	Weighted- average shares	EPS
-----	-----	---

For the year ended December 31, 2001

Basic EPS:			
Net income available to common stock holders .....	(Yen) 4,385,912	131,595	(Yen) 33.
	-----	-----	-----
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Shares issuable from assumed exercise of stock warrants .....	-	1,237	
	-----	-----	

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Diluted EPS:			
Net income for computation.....	(Yen) 4,385,912	132,832	(Yen) 33
	=====	=====	=====

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6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2000 and 2001 comprised:

	Thousands of yen	
	-----	
	December 31,	
	-----	
	2000	
	----	
Cash.....	(Yen) 14,388,599	(Yen)
Time deposits with original maturities of three months or less .....	10,046,873	
Money market funds.....	31	
	-----	-----
	(Yen) 24,435,503	(Yen)
	=====	=====

7. Supplemental cash flow information

Cash payments for income taxes were (Yen) 2,247,816 thousand, (Yen) 1,827,638 thousand and (Yen) 2,817,748 thousand (\$21,347 thousand) for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively; in these respective periods, interest payments were (Yen) 2,417 thousand, (Yen) 217,922 thousand and (Yen) 284,433 thousand (\$ 2,155 thousand).

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8. Marketable securities

Cash equivalents, marketable securities and securities investments include money market funds, mutual funds and debt and equity securities for which the aggregate fair value, gross unrealized gains and losses and cost pertaining to "available-for-sale" investments as of December 31, 2000 and 2001, were as follows:

Thousands of yen
-----
December 31, 2000
-----

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	Gross unrealized			
	Cost	Gains	Losses	Fair value
	----	-----	-----	-----
Available for sale:				
Money market funds .....	(Yen) 31	(Yen) -	(Yen) -	(Yen) 938,0
Mutual funds .....	970,802	-	32,747	938,0
Equity securities .....	825,344	-	245,124	580,2
Debt securities .....	1,700,000	11,050	-	1,711,0
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	(Yen) 3,496,177	(Yen) 11,050	(Yen) 277,871	(Yen) 3,229,3
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Thousands of yen

December 31, 2001

	Gross unrealized			
	Cost	Gains	Losses	Fair value
	----	-----	-----	-----
Available for sale:				
Mutual funds .....	(Yen) 960,806	(Yen) -	(Yen) 253,417	(Yen) 707,3
Equity securities .....	951,830	-	254,537	697,2
Debt securities .....	1,700,000	46,920	-	1,746,9
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	(Yen) 3,612,636	(Yen) 46,920	(Yen) 507,954	(Yen) 3,151,6
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Thousands of U.S. dollars

December 31, 2001

	Gross unrealized			
	Cost	Gains	Losses	Fair value
	----	-----	-----	-----
Available for sale:				
Mutual funds .....	\$ 7,279	\$ -	\$ 1,920	\$ 5,3
Equity securities .....	7,211	-	1,928	5,2
Debt securities .....	12,879	355	-	13,2
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	\$27,369	\$ 355	\$ 3,848	\$23,8
	=====	=====	=====	=====



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The "available-for sale" debt securities were issued by SOFTBANK, a related party of the Company, and the maturity date of the securities is March 24, 2003. The cost and fair value of the securities at December 31, 2001 were (Yen)1,700,000 thousand (\$12,879 thousand) and (Yen)1,746,920 thousand (\$13,234 thousand), respectively.

The net unrealized gain on "available-for-sale" securities included in the separate component of shareholders' equity, net of applicable taxes, decreased by (Yen)18,676 thousand, (Yen)384,199 thousand and (Yen)142,203 thousand (\$1,077 thousand) in the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000, and 2001 respectively.

Proceeds from sales of "available-for-sale" securities for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001 were (Yen)2,388,480 thousand, (Yen)239,486 thousand and (Yen)2,811,975 thousand (\$21,303 thousand), respectively. Gross realized gains on sales of "available-for-sale" securities for the year ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001 were (Yen)280,532 thousand, (Yen)119,650 thousand, and (Yen)19,975 thousand (\$ 151 thousand) respectively.

### 9. Inventories

Inventories as at December 31, 2000 and 2001 consist of the following:

	Thousands of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	December 31,		
	2000	2001	December 31, 2001
	----	----	----
Finished goods .....	(Yen)171,231	(Yen)172,143	\$1,304
Raw materials .....	146,957	20,698	157
Work in process .....	-	46,040	349
	(Yen)318,188	(Yen)238,881	\$1,810
	=====	=====	=====

### 10. Investments in affiliated companies

The investees accounted for using the equity method are NTT Data Security Corporation (20.0%) and SOFT TREND CAPITAL CORPORATION (20.0%) at December 31, 1999, NTT Data Security Corporation, SOFT TREND CAPITAL CORPORATION and JCN Co Ltd. (24.4%) at December 31, 2000, and NTT Data Security Corporation, SOFT TREND CAPITAL CORPORATION, JCN Co Ltd. and Net Star Inc.(40.0%) at December 31, 2001.

Summarized financial information of the affiliated companies accounted for using the equity method is shown below:

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	Thousands of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	December 31,		December 31, 2001
	2000	2001	
Current assets .....	(Yen) 2,081,103	(Yen) 1,442,004	\$10,924
Non-current assets including property, plant and equipment .....	1,129,182	913,928	6,924
<b>Total assets .....</b>	<b>(Yen) 3,210,285</b>	<b>(Yen) 2,355,932</b>	<b>\$17,848</b>
Current liabilities .....	(Yen) 2,702,376	(Yen) 2,234,428	\$16,927
Long-term liabilities .....	-	5,539	42
Shareholders' equity .....	507,909	115,965	879
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity .....</b>	<b>(Yen) 3,210,285</b>	<b>(Yen) 2,355,932</b>	<b>\$17,848</b>

	Thousands of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Years ended December 31,			Year ended December 31, 2001
	1999	2000	2001	
Sales.....	(Yen) 553,500	(Yen) 1,624,782	(Yen) 1,740,142	\$13,183
Net loss.....	(Yen) 11,778	(Yen) 318,966	(Yen) 490,828	\$ 3,718

A summary of transactions and balances with the affiliated companies accounted for using the equity method is presented below:

	Thousands of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Years ended December 31,			Year ended December 31, 2001
	1999	2000	2001	
Sales	(Yen) -	(Yen) 196,517	(Yen) 150,086	\$-1,137

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Purchases	(Yen) 960,806	(Yen) -	(Yen) 138,390	\$ 1,048
	=====	=====	=====	=====

	Thousands of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	December 31,		December 31,
	2000	2001	2001
	----	----	----
Notes and accounts receivable, trade.....	(Yen) 182,347	(Yen) 20,923	\$ 159
	=====	=====	=====
Other receivables.....	(Yen) -	(Yen) -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====
Accounts payable, trade.....	(Yen) -	(Yen) 4,519	\$ 34
	=====	=====	=====
Accounts payable, Other.....	(Yen) -	(Yen) 134,085	\$ 1,016
	=====	=====	=====

11. Goodwill and intangibles

Goodwill and Intangibles comprise the following:

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	Thousands of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	December 31,		December 31,
	2000	2001	2001
	----	----	----
Goodwill .....	(Yen) 2,527,637	(Yen) -	\$ -
Software development costs .....	468,456	1,233,029	929
Purchased software rights .....	144,093	-	-
Other .....	231,412	490,612	343
	-----	-----	-----
	3,371,598	1,723,641	1300
Less - Accumulated amortization .....	(630,771)	(613,179)	(443)
	-----	-----	-----
	(Yen) 2,740,827	(Yen) 1,110,462	\$ 857
	=====	=====	=====

12. Research and development costs and software development costs

Research and development costs incurred up to the point where all substantial testing for the original English version product is complete, are charged to income. Such research and development costs charged to income were (Yen) 994,340

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thousand, (Yen) 2,043,480 thousand and (Yen) 2,755,200 thousand (\$20,873 thousand) for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

Software development costs relating to the local language related functions (representing software development costs as shown in Note 11 above) after netting the related accumulated amortization, are capitalized and amortized to cost of sales as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	Years ended December 31,	
	1999	2000
Software development costs, net of accumulated amortization:		
Balance at beginning of year. ....	(Yen) 250,734	(Yen) 304,897
Additions, at cost. ....	185,455	488,577
Amortization for the year .....	(131,292)	(448,181)
	-----	-----
Balance at end of year .....	(Yen) 304,897	(Yen) 345,293
	=====	=====

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### 13. Transactions with related parties

#### Transactions with SOFTBANK

##### Stock Sale

In December 1996, SOFTBANK purchased 37,800,000 shares of common stock of the Company from the Company's founders for approximately (Yen)92.5 per share, or an aggregate of (Yen)3.5 billion. At the time of the sale, the shares sold represented 35% of the Company's outstanding shares. Pursuant to a price adjustment provision in the stock sale/purchase agreement, SOFTBANK paid an additional (Yen)5 billion at the time of the Company's initial public offering in Japan, which occurred in August 1998. SOFTBANK sold 6,000,000 shares to an unaffiliated third party in September 1998 and, through Softbank America, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of SOFTBANK, owned 31,800,000 shares, representing approximately a 25% equity interest in the Company as of December 31, 1998.

In July 1999, Softbank America, Inc. sold 25,500,000 shares to an unaffiliated third party and owned 6,300,000 shares, representing approximately a 4.9% equity ownership interest in the Company as of December 31, 1999.

Since March 2000 when Softbank America, Inc. sold the remaining 6,300,000 shares, SOFTBANK and its affiliates have not had equity ownership interest in the Company.

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### Distribution

Based on the October 1999 distribution agreement between the Company and SOFTBANK COMMERCE, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of SOFTBANK, SOFTBANK COMMERCE was granted a non-exclusive right to distribute all of the Company's anti-virus software products in Japan. Individual sales of products to SOFTBANK COMMERCE under the agreements have been effected on a purchase-order basis. SOFTBANK COMMERCE has been the most significant distributor of the Company and net sales to SOFTBANK COMMERCE represent 18.0%, 17.5% and 23.5% of total net sales to external customers for the year ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

### Purchase of bonds

Between October 1998 and December 1998, the Company purchased in the public market an aggregate of 12,000,000 units of 2.3% yen bonds issued by SOFTBANK for a total purchase price of (Yen)1,200,826 thousand. 11,000,000 units were redeemed on October 18, 1999 and remaining 1,000,000 units were redeemed on October 18, 2000. In March 1999, the Company purchased in the public market an aggregate of 17,000,000 units of 3% yen bonds due March 24, 2003 issued by SOFTBANK for (Yen)1,700,000 thousand.

### Investment

In December 1999, the Company invested (Yen)12.5 million in SoftTrend Capital Corporation in which majority of equity ownership interests were indirectly held by SOFTBANK. At December 31, 2000, the Company has a 20% equity ownership interest in SoftTrend Capital Corporation. The investment was accounted for using the equity method.

Account balances and transactions with SOFTBANK and its affiliated company are as follows:

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	Thousands of yen		
	December 31,		
	1999	2000	
	----	----	
Accounts receivable, trade .....	(Yen) 852,004	(Yen) 1,072,768	(Ye
Securities investments .....	1,800,460	1,711,050	
Accounts payable, other .....	18,943	16,435	
Net sales for the year .....	2,453,538	3,507,641	
Purchases and expenses for the year .....	-	69,104	
Interest income on security investments .....	82,608	53,113	

The Company believes that each of these transactions was negotiated on an arm's length basis on terms no less favorable to it than would have been available from third parties.

The Company made rebate payments to SOFTBANK amounting to (Yen)97,758 thousand,

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(Yen)71,545 thousand and (Yen) 221,896 thousand (\$1,681 thousand) for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively. These rebate amounts were determined based on SOFTBANK's achievement of sales targets as per the distribution agreements. The rebate payments were recorded as deductions from sales revenue on an accrual basis.

### 14. Short-term borrowings and long-term debt

At December 31, 2001, the Company had unused lines of credit amounting to (Yen)800,000 thousand relating to bank overdraft and other short-term loan agreements. Under these overdraft agreements, the Company is authorized to obtain short-term financing at prevailing interest rates for periods not in excess of one year.

Long-term debt comprises the following:

	Thousands of yen	
	December 31, -----	
	2000 ----	2001 ----
<b>Bank loans:</b>		
Unsecured bank loan of a consolidated subsidiary due 2001 with a weighted average interest rate of 2.175% per annum .....	(Yen) 57,200	(Yen) -
Unsecured bank loan of a consolidated subsidiary due 2003 with a weighted average interest rate of 2.175% per annum .....	99,900	-
<b>Bonds:</b>		
Unsecured 2.5% bonds, due 2002 with detachable warrants .....	4,700,000	3,800,000
Unsecured 2.1% bonds, due 2003 with detachable warrants .....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Unsecured 1.75% bonds, due 2004 with detachable warrants .....	-	5,000,000
Unsecured 1.50% bonds, due 2004 with detachable warrants .....	-	1,500,000
Unsecured 1.75% bonds, due 2004 with detachable warrants .....	-	6,000,000
	-----	-----
	9,857,100	21,300,000
<b>Less - treasury bonds:</b>		
Unsecured 2.5% bonds, due 2002 with detachable warrants .....	-	(800,000)
Unsecured 1.75% bonds, due 2004 with detachable warrants .....	-	(6,000,000)
	-----	-----
	9,857,100	14,500,000
<b>Less - portion due within one year</b>	(57,200)	(3,000,000)
	-----	-----
	(Yen) 9,799,900	(Yen) 11,500,000
	=====	=====

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Based on the Company's incentive plans, the parent company issued unsecured bonds with detachable warrants and bought all of the warrants at the same time for the purpose of distributing such instruments to the directors and certain employees of the parent company and its subsidiaries as a part of their remuneration. The Japanese Commercial Code, restricts redemptions and extinguishments of these bonds in case the amount of each outstanding bond is less than the aggregate amount of exercise price of each outstanding warrant.

During the year ended December 31, 2001, in order to reduce interest costs, the parent company repurchased a part of the bonds through market with an intention to hold the treasury bonds until they can be extinguished legally. However, as the repurchase transaction is deemed as redemption of the bonds in substance, the treasury bonds are offset with the bonds on the face of consolidated balance sheets. However, the purchase price of the treasury bonds excess of the book value of the bonds at the time of transaction amounting to (Yen)12,000 thousand (\$ 91 thousand) are charged to income as other expenses for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Aggregate amounts of annual maturities of long-term debt during the next five years are as follows:

Year ending December 31 -----	Yen in thousands -----	Dollars in thousands -----
2002	(Yen) 3,000,000	\$22,727
2003	5,000,000	37,879
2004	6,500,000	49,242
2005	-	-
2006	-	-

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15. Stock warrants

Based on the Company's 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 incentive plans, the Company issued the following bonds with detachable warrants to SOFTBANK or the public.

1. Shareholders' meeting / board meeting approval .....	September 26, 1997 September 29, 1997	March 17, 1998 March 28, 1998	May 28, 1998 May 29, 1998
2. Date of bond issuance .....	October 17, 1997	April 15, 1998	June 15, 1998
3. Maturity date .....	October 17, 2001	April 15, 2002	June 17, 2002
4. Amount of each bond (Thousands of yen) .....	(Yen) 908,523	(Yen) 412,965	(Yen) 196,650
5. Issued to .....	SOFTBANK	SOFTBANK	SOFTBANK
5. Date on which the bonds were fully redeemed .....	October 17, 1997	April 15, 1998	June 15, 1998
6. Exercise price per each warrant .....	(Yen) 142.5	(Yen) 142.5	(Yen) 142.5
7. Warrant exercise period .....	October 27, 1997 to October 12,	April 27, 1998 to April 5,	June 25, 1998 to June 7,

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	2001	2002	2002
8. Number of shares represented by warrants .....	6,375,600	2,898,000	1,380,000
9. Outstanding as of December 31, 1999 .....	1,454,400	1,029,600	813,600
10. Outstanding as of December 31, 2000 .....	940,200	682,200	597,000
11. Outstanding as of December 31, 2001 .....	-	500,400	505,800
1. Shareholders' meeting / board meeting approval .....	February 15, 2001 February 23, 2001	May 8, 2001 May 16, 2001	October 25, 2000 November 1, 2000
2. Date of bond issuance .....	March 19, 2001	June 4, 2001	November 19, 2000
3. Maturity date .....	March 19, 2004	June 4, 2004	November 19, 2000
4. Amount of each bond (Thousands of yen) .....	(Yen) 5,000,000	(Yen) 1,500,000	(Yen) 6,000,000
5. Issued to .....	Public	Public	Public
5. Date on which the bonds were fully redeemed .....	-	-	-
6. Exercise price per each warrant .....	(Yen) 5,675	(Yen) 5,760	(Yen) 2,590
7. Warrant exercise period .....	April 12, 2001 to March 12, 2004	May 17, 2002 to May 28, 2004	November 2, 2000 to November 12, 2004
8. Number of shares represented by warrants .....	881,057	260,416	2,316,602
9. Outstanding as of December 31, 1999 .....	-	-	-
10. Outstanding as of December 31, 2000 .....	-	-	-
11. Outstanding as of December 31, 2001 .....	873,128	256,076	2,316,602

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Upon issuance of each bond, the Company bought all of the warrants and distributed such instruments to the directors and certain employees of the Company and its subsidiaries as a part of their remuneration.

These transactions were accounted for as issuance of debt to SOFTBANK or the public, as an issuance of warrants to the directors and certain employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The issuance of warrants to the directors and employees was accounted for under APB 25.

Warrant activity was as follows:

	Thousands of shares represented by warrants
Outstanding at December 31, 1998 .....	7,891
Granted .....	1,875
Exercised .....	(4,672)
Redeemed .....	--
Cancelled .....	--



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Outstanding at December 31, 1999 .....	5,094
Granted .....	637
Exercised .....	(1,435)
Redeemed .....	--
Cancelled .....	--
Outstanding at December 31, 2000 .....	4,296
Granted .....	3,458
Exercised .....	(898)
Redeemed .....	(552)
Cancelled .....	(12)
Outstanding at December 31, 2001 .....	6,292

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Balances are as follows:

	Thousands of shares	
	December 31	
	2000	2001
	----	----
Authorized and outstanding .....	4,296	6,292
Exercisable .....	2,958	2,356

For the above stock warrants granted on April 15, 1998 and June 15, 1998, management calculated deferred compensation expenses of (Yen)878,798 thousand during fiscal 1998. Such deferred compensation will be amortized over the vesting period which is generally 24 months. Approximately (Yen)397,467 thousand, (Yen)379,803 thousand and (Yen)101,528 was amortized during fiscal 1998, 1999 and 2000 respectively. The grants of October 17, 1997, July 29, 1999, June 26, 2000, March 19, 2001, June 4, 2001 and November 19, 2001 did not result in deferred compensation.

In July 1999, the subsidiary in the United States introduced the U.S. program of the Company's incentive plan. Under the U.S. program, STG Incentive Company L.L.C., a Delaware limited company organized for the program by three principal shareholders of the Company, grants stock options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock, which vest one year from the date of grant and which are exercisable for the 3 years subsequent to the vesting date, to directors and certain employees of the subsidiary in the United States. The grants of options to the directors and employees were accounted for under APB 25. Option activity under the U.S. program was as follows:

	Thousands of shares represented by options
Outstanding at December 31, 1999 .....	1,620
Granted .....	--
Exercised .....	(113)
Redeemed .....	--
Cancelled .....	--
Outstanding at December 31, 2000 .....	1,507
Granted .....	--
Exercised .....	(45)

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Redeemed .....	--
Cancelled .....	--
Outstanding at December 31, 2001 .....	1,462

The exercise price per share for the options granted was determined as equivalent to the fair market value of the Company's shares at the time of the grants. The weighted average exercise price per share for the option granted for the year ended December 31, 2001 was (Yen)3,051. Consequently, the grants of the option did not result in deferred compensation.

Based on the resolution at the shareholders' meeting on March 27, 2001, the Company introduced an incentive stock option plan which qualified under the Japanese Commercial Code and the Industrial Revitalization Special Measures Law. In accordance with the terms of this plan, the Company granted options to purchase up to 724,500 shares of the Company's common stock to certain directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries on May 17, 2001. The options granted are exercisable from April 1, 2002 through March 31, 2009. Option activity under this plan was as follows:

	Thousands of shares represented by options
Outstanding at December 31, 2000 .....	--
Granted .....	725
Exercised .....	--
Redeemed .....	--
Cancelled .....	(18)
Outstanding at December 31, 2001 .....	707

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The grants of options to the directors and employees were accounted for under APB 25. The exercise price per share for the options granted of (Yen)5,760 was determined as equivalent to the fair market value of the Company's share at the time of the grants. Consequently, the grant of the options did not result in deferred compensation.

Certain pro forma disclosures

In October 1995, SFAS 123 established a fair value based method of accounting for employee stock based compensation. Had compensation cost for the Company's stock warrants and the stock options under the U.S. program been determined based on the fair value at the grant dates, as prescribed by SFAS 123, the Company's pro forma net income and net income per share would have been as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	1999	2000	2001
	-----	-----	-----

(in thousands, except per share data)

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Net income:			
As reported .....	(Yen) 2,147,373	(Yen) 3,674,657	(Yen) 4,385,912
Pro forma net income .....	1,698,432	2,829,475	3,688,118
Net income per share:			
As reported -			
Basic .....	(Yen) 16.90	(Yen) 28.18	(Yen) 33.33
Diluted .....	16.42	27.53	33.02
Pro forma net income -			
Basic .....	(Yen) 13.36	(Yen) 21.70	(Yen) 28.03
Diluted .....	12.99	21.20	27.77

The fair values of each warrant grant, stock option under the Japanese Commercial Code and the Industrial Revitalization Special measures Law and stock options under the U.S. Program were estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants during the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001; expected life of three years, volatility of 25.8% and dividend yield of 0.0% for 1999, expected life of three years, volatility of 17.030% and dividend yield of 0.0% for 2000; expected life of three years, volatility of 14.980% to 15.000% and dividend yield of 0.0% for 2001 and risk-free interest rates of 0.75% for options granted during the years ended December 31, 1999, and the rate of 0.741% for options granted during the year ended December 31, 2000, and the rate ranging from 0.157% to 0.429% for options granted during the year ended December 31, 2001. The weighted average fair value per share of options granted above during fiscal 1999, 2000 and 2001 were (Yen)474, (Yen) 1,005 and (Yen) 277 to 624 (\$2.10 to 4.73), respectively.

### 16. Employee benefit plans

#### Pension and severance plans

The parent company has an unfunded retirement allowance plan ("Plan") covering substantially all of its employees who meet eligibility requirements under the Plan. Under the Plan, employees whose service with the company is terminated are, under most circumstances, entitled to lump-sum severance indemnities, determined by reference to current basic rate of pay, length of service and conditions under which the termination occurs.

Effective from March 1, 1998, the Taiwan subsidiary introduced a defined benefit pension plan which covers substantially all of its employees. Under the plan, only employees whose service exceeds 15 years or more and who are 55 years or older at the retirement date are entitled to receive benefits. Benefits awarded under the plan are based primarily on current rate of pay and length of service.

Certain other subsidiaries have defined benefit pension plans or retirement plans, which cover substantially all of their employees, under which the cost of benefits is currently funded or accrued. Benefits awarded under these plans are based primarily on current rate of pay and length of service.

Information regarding the defined benefit pension plans for the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries is shown below:

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	Thousands of yen		
	December 31,		
	1999	2000	2001
	-----	-----	-----
Change in benefit obligation:			
Benefit obligation at beginning of year .....	(Yen) 130,173	(Yen) 174,184	(Yen) 251,696
Service cost .....	62,451	66,643	107,333
Interest cost .....	4,978	6,659	10,100
Amendments .....	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss .....	(16,136)	9,259	17,333
Benefits paid .....	(1,077)	(4,100)	(3,100)
Foreign currency exchange impact .....	(6,205)	(949)	27,333
	-----	-----	-----
Projected benefit obligation at end of year.....	174,184	251,696	412,333
	-----	-----	-----
Change in plan assets:			
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year .....	(6,771)	(13,063)	(29,282)
Actual return on plan assets .....	(678)	(1,304)	(1,304)
Benefits paid .....	1,077	4,100	3,100
Employer contribution .....	(11,342)	(19,303)	(22,333)
Foreign currency exchange impact .....	4,651	288	(7,333)
	-----	-----	-----
Fair value of plan assets at end of year .....	(13,063)	(29,282)	(57,333)
	-----	-----	-----
Funded status			
Unrecognized prior service cost .....	(24,802)	(23,213)	(23,333)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss .....	(6,313)	(27,521)	(50,333)
Unrecognized net transition obligation .....	(4,760)	(3,648)	(2,333)
	-----	-----	-----
Accrued benefit cost .....	(Yen) 125,246	(Yen) 168,032	(Yen) 277,333
	=====	=====	=====

	Thousands of yen	
	December 31,	
	1999	2000
	-----	-----
Weighted-average assumptions as of December 31:		
Discount rate .....	4.50%	4.50%
Expected return on plan assets .....	6.50%	6.50%
Rate of compensation increase .....	5.25%	5.25%

Thousands of yen

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	Years ended December 31,		
	1999	2000	2001
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost .....	(Yen) 62,451	(Yen) 66,643	(Yen) 107,100
Interest cost .....	4,978	6,659	10,000
Expected return on plan assets .....	(808)	(1,419)	(2,000)
Amortization of unrecognized transition obligation ..	1,112	1,112	1,000
Amortization of prior service cost .....	1,130	1,097	1,000
Recognized actuarial loss .....	697	(143)	2,000
Net periodic pension cost .....	(Yen) 69,560	(Yen) 73,949	(Yen) 120,000

Effective from July 1, 1998, the parent company's U.S. subsidiary has a 401(k) retirement plan which covers substantially all of its employees. Under the plan, employees contribute a certain percentage of their pre-tax salary up to the maximum dollar limitation prescribed by the United States Internal Revenue Code.

Under the Japanese Commercial Code and local practice, the Company may make severance payments to a retired director or

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statutory auditor with shareholder approval, if the Company's management proposes such payments based on a resolution of the Board of Directors. However, the Company has no intention to make such a proposal. The Company does have an internal formula to determine the amounts of severance payments to statutory auditors if the Company were to make such a proposal for statutory auditors. The Company has not recorded any liabilities relating to severance payments to directors or statutory auditors as of December 31, 2000 and 2001 since the Company has no liabilities to directors, and related liabilities to statutory auditors are insignificant.

Post-retirement benefits other than pensions and post-employment benefits

The Company does not provide health care or life insurance benefits to retired employees, nor does it provide benefits to former or inactive employees after employment but before retirement.

17. Income taxes

Income before income taxes and provision for income taxes comprise the following:

Thousands of yen		
Years ended December 31,		
1999	2000	2001

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	----	----	----
Income before income taxes:			
Domestic .....	(Yen) 2,541,761	(Yen) 2,485,562	(Yen) 2,427,164
Foreign subsidiaries .....	1,457,435	4,406,149	5,329,413
	-----	-----	-----
	(Yen) 3,999,196	(Yen) 6,891,711	(Yen) 7,756,577
	=====	=====	=====
Income taxes, current:			
Domestic .....	(Yen) 1,245,851	(Yen) 2,156,067	(Yen) 3,485,946
Foreign subsidiaries .....	1,292,604	2,545,359	728,513
	-----	-----	-----
	(Yen) 2,538,455	(Yen) 4,701,426	(Yen) 4,214,459
	=====	=====	=====
Income taxes, deferred:			
Domestic .....	(Yen) (34,536)	(Yen) (963,777)	(Yen) (1,451,989)
Foreign subsidiaries .....	(654,452)	(615,112)	478,651
	-----	-----	-----
	(Yen) (688,988)	(Yen) (1,578,889)	(Yen) (973,338)
	=====	=====	=====

The Company is subject to a number of different income taxes which, in aggregate, indicate a statutory tax rate in Japan of approximately 47.7% for the year ended December 31, 1999 and approximately 42.1% for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001. Amendments to Japanese tax regulations were enacted into law on March 31, 1998 and on March 24, 1999. As a result of these amendments, the statutory tax rate was reduced from approximately 51.4% to 47.7% effective from the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 1999 and from approximately 47.7% to 42.1% effective from the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2000.

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Reconciliation of the differences between the statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	-----	-----	-----
	1999	2000	2001
	----	----	----
Statutory tax rate:	47.7%	42.1%	42.1%
Increase (reduction) in rate resulting from -			
Different tax rates applied to			
foreign subsidiaries .....	(3.5)	(3.6)	(2.9)
Effect of change in normal			
statutory tax rate in Japan .....	2.3	-	-
State income taxes, net of federal tax .....	(1.1)	1.8	1.3
Permanent difference .....	2.5	0.8	2.8
Amortization of deferred compensation			
related to stock warrants .....	2.6	0.6	-
Change in deferred tax valuation allowance .....	(4.9)	1.5	1.1
Tax credit relating to research and			
development costs .....	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.6)

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Goodwill amortization .....	-	1.7	-
Other .....	2.0	0.9	(2.0)
Effective income tax rate .....	46.2%	45.3%	41.8%

The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2000 and 2001 were as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	December 31,	
	2000	2001
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred revenue .....	(Yen) 1,998,724	(Yen) 2,000,000
Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns .....	280,568	280,568
Accrued enterprise tax .....	112,694	112,694
Accrued liabilities .....	107,626	107,626
Tax loss carry forward .....	236,689	236,689
Unrealized loss on debt and equity securities .....	103,075	103,075
Other .....	415,823	415,823
	-----	-----
Gross deferred tax assets .....	3,255,199	4,261,475
Less: Valuation allowance .....	(116,630)	(116,630)
	-----	-----
	3,138,569	4,144,845
	-----	-----
Deferred tax liabilities		
Unrealized gain on debt and equity securities .....	(4,652)	(4,652)
	-----	-----
	(4,652)	(4,652)
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax assets .....	(Yen) 3,133,917	(Yen) 4,149,497
	=====	=====

Net deferred tax assets are included in the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	December 31,	
	2000	2001

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	----	----
Current assets-Deferred income taxes .....	(Yen) 2,687,913	(Yen) 3,218,595
Other assets-Deferred income taxes .....	446,004	972,201
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax assets. ....	(Yen) 3,133,917	(Yen) 4,190,796
	=====	=====

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The valuation allowance mainly relates to deferred tax assets of consolidated subsidiaries with operating loss carry forwards for tax purposes that are not expected to be realized. The net changes in the total valuation allowance for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001 were a decrease of (Yen) 201,586 thousand, an increase of (Yen) 106,165 thousand and an increase of (Yen) 90,469 (\$685 thousand), respectively.

Operating loss carryforwards for tax purposes of consolidated subsidiaries at December 31, 2001 amounted to approximately (Yen) 591,143 thousand (\$4,478 thousand) and are available as an offset against future taxable income of the subsidiary. These carryforwards expire at various dates up to December 31, 2006. Realization is dependent on these subsidiaries generating sufficient taxable income prior to expiration of the loss carryforwards. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax assets, less the valuation allowance, will be realized. The amount of such net deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could change in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period change.

At December 31, 2001, no deferred income taxes have been provided on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries not expected to be remitted in the foreseeable future totaling (Yen) 4,768,298 thousand (\$36,123 thousand), as management of the Company intends to reinvest undistributed earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries. The unrecognized deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2001 for such undistributed earnings amounted to (Yen) 998,299 thousand (\$7,563 thousand).

18. Shareholders' equity

Changes in the number of shares of common stock issued have resulted from the following:

	Years ended December 31,		
	1999	2000	2001
	----	----	----
Shares of common stock issued:			
Balance at beginning of year .....	125,013,600	129,685,800	131,120,842
Exercise of stock purchase warrants. ....	4,672,200	1,435,042	931,442
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at end of year .....	129,685,800	131,120,842	132,052,284
	=====	=====	=====



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As approved at an ordinary meeting of shareholders on March 11, 1999, the authorized number of shares of par value (Yen)50 common stock was increased from 72 million shares to 83 million shares.

As approved at an ordinary meeting of shareholders on March 23, 2000, the authorized number of shares was increased from 83 million shares to 250 million shares.

On August 19, 1999, the board of directors of the Company decided and declared a stock split in the ratio of three-for-one for which the record date was September 30, 1999.

On February 15, 2001, the board of directors of the Company decided and declared a stock split in the ratio of two-for-one for which the record date was May 18, 2001. All share and per share data in the consolidated financial statements have been adjusted to give effect to the stock splits made on September 30, 1999 and May 18, 2001.

As a result of the amendments to the Japanese Commercial Code in 2001, the concept of par value of shares has been eliminated effective from October 1, 2001.

Effective from August 17, 2000, the common stock of the Company was listed in the First Section on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and registration in the Japanese Over-the-Counter Market terminated at the same time.

Upon exercise of stock warrants, 4,672,200 shares of common stock at an exercise price of (Yen)142.5 per share were issued and the common stock account and the additional paid-in capital account of the Company increased by (Yen)332,946 thousand and (Yen)338,346 thousand, respectively, in the year ended 1999.

Upon exercise of stock warrants, 999,600 shares of common stock at an exercise price of (Yen)142.5 per share and 435,442 shares of common stock at an exercise price of (Yen)3,200 per share were issued and the common stock account and the additional paid-in capital account of the Company increased by (Yen)768,606 thousand and (Yen) 769,603 thousand, respectively, in the year ended 2000.

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Upon exercise of stock warrants, 661,200 shares of common stock at an exercise price of (Yen)142.5 per share and 270,242 shares of common stock at an exercise price of (Yen)3,200 per share were issued and the common stock account and the additional paid-in capital account of the Company increased by (Yen)479,512 thousand (\$3,633 thousand) and (Yen) 479,998 thousand (\$3,636 thousand), respectively, in the year ended 2001.

Prior to the amendments to the Japanese Commercial Code in 2001, at least 50% of the issue price of new shares, with a minimum of the par value of those shares, was required to be designated as common stock. However, as a result of the amendments where the concept of par value of shares has been eliminated effective from October 1, 2001, at least 50% of the issue price of new shares is required to be designated as common stock. The portion which is to be designated as common stock is determined by resolution of the Board of Directors. Proceeds in excess of the amounts designated as common stock are credited to additional paid-in capital. The parent company may transfer portions of additional paid-in capital to common stock by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Under the Japanese Commercial Code, the amount available for dividends is based on retained earnings as recorded in the books of the Company prepared in

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accordance with Japanese Commercial Code requirements. However, certain adjustments, not recorded in the Company's books, are reflected in the financial statements as described in Note 2.

The Japanese Commercial Code provides that an amount equal to at least 10% of cash dividends and other distributions from retained earnings paid by the parent company and its Japanese subsidiaries be appropriated as a legal reserve. Prior to the amendments to the Japanese Commercial Code in 2001, no further appropriation was required when the legal reserve equals 25% of the stated capital. However, as a result of the amendments effective from October 1, 2001, no further appropriation is required when the aggregated amount of the additional paid-in-capital and the legal reserve equals 25% of the stated capital. The amounts of statutory retained earnings of the parent company available for the payment of dividends to stockholders as of December 31, 2000 and 2001 were (Yen)4,853,408 thousand and (Yen)5,118,340 thousand (\$38,775 thousand), respectively.

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Taiwan subsidiary, the annual net income should be used initially to cover any accumulated deficit; then, 10% of the remaining annual net income should be set aside as a legal reserve until it reaches 100% of the contributed capital. Under the law in Taiwan, the legal reserve can be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficits or, if the balance of the reserve exceeds 50% of the contributed capital, to increase capital (not to exceed 50% of the reserve balance) and shall not be used for any other purpose.

When distributing retained earnings, the Taiwan subsidiary should distribute 0.5% of the total distribution as an employee bonus. The distribution of the retained earnings shall be made by a resolution passed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders.

The Japanese Commercial Code permits a Company to distribute profits by way of interim or year-end dividends under certain conditions. Year-end dividends of (Yen)208,337 thousand for the year ended December 31, 1998 were approved at a general stockholders' meeting held on March 11 1999. Such dividends are reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1999.

Total accumulated other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2000 and 2001 was a net debit balance of (Yen)337,893 thousand and a net credit balance of (Yen)538,393 thousand (\$4,079 thousand), respectively.

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### 19. Financial instruments

#### (1) Derivative instruments

The Company has a policy not to utilize any derivative financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. In accordance with the policy, the parent company and its subsidiaries did not employ any derivative financial instruments.

However, ipTrend which was acquired in 2000 had entered into an interest rate swap arrangement and a cap arrangement to manage its exposure to interest rate movements by effectively converting a portion of its debt from fixed to variable rates. Subsequent to the acquisition in 2000, ipTrend repaid the underlying hedged debt without settling the interest rate swap and cap arrangements. In 2001, the parent company assumed an interest rate swap and cap arrangements upon the liquidation of ipTrend in December 2001. Those arrangements which did not qualify for hedge accounting were marked to market with changes in value

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recognized in other income or expense. At December 31, 2000, the notional principal amount of the interest rate swap arrangement and the interest rate cap arrangement were (Yen)200,000 thousand and (Yen)100,000 thousand, respectively and the aggregate carrying amount of the arrangements and the related fair value were a credit balance of (Yen)6,751 thousand.

At December 31, 2001, the notional principal amount of the interest rate swap arrangement and the interest rate cap arrangement were (Yen)200,000 thousand and (Yen)100,000 thousand, respectively and the aggregate carrying amount of the arrangements and the related fair value were a credit balance of (Yen)9,710 thousand (\$74 thousand). The fair value of interest rate swap arrangement and the interest rate cap arrangement are estimated based on the discounted amounts of future net cash flows.

### (2) Fair value of financial instruments

Other than debt and equity securities, the fair value of which are disclosed in Note 8, the Company's involvement in financial assets and liabilities with market risk is limited to cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, notes and accounts receivable, trade, notes and accounts payable, trade, and long-term debt. The estimated fair value of cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, notes and accounts receivable, trade, and notes and accounts payable, trade are carried at amounts which approximate fair value. At December 31, 2001, the carrying amount and the estimated fair value of long-term debt including the current portion are (Yen) 14,500,000 thousand (\$109,848 thousand) and (Yen) 14,572,418 thousand (\$110,397 thousand), respectively. At December 31, 2000, the carrying amount of long-term debt including the current portion of (Yen) 9,857,100 thousand approximated their fair values. The fair value of the long-term debt, including the current portion, is estimated based on the discounted amounts of future cash flows using the Company's current incremental debt rates for similar liabilities.

### 20. Advertising costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs included in selling, general and administrative expenses were (Yen)2,164,630 thousand, (Yen)2,004,749 thousand and (Yen)2,096,035 thousand (\$15,879 thousand) for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

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### 21. Leased assets

Rental expenses under operating leases for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001 were (Yen)422,727 thousand, (Yen)644,343 thousand and (Yen)1,167,026 thousand (\$8,841 thousand), respectively. The minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year at December 31, 2001 are as follows:

Year ending December 31:	Thousands of yen -----	Thousands of U.S. dollars -----
2002 .....	(Yen)976,558	\$ 7,398
2003 .....	428,861	3,249
2004 .....	427,343	3,237
2005 .....	425,795	3,226

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2006 .....	101,585	770
2007 .....	9	0
	-----	-----
Total minimum future lease payments .....	(Yen)2,360,151	\$17,880
	=====	=====

22. Commitments and contingent liabilities

There were no significant commitments outstanding at December 31, 2001.

In May 1997, Trend Micro Incorporated (TMI), the parent company's U.S. subsidiary, sued Network Associates (formerly McAfee Associates, Inc.) in the U.S. Federal District Court for the Northern District of California alleging that their products infringe TMI's U.S. Patent No. 5,623,600 relating to a system and method for detecting computer viruses in a network environment, and sought injunctive relief and unspecified money damages. In June 1997, Network Associates denied infringement, alleging the Company's patent is invalid, and filed counterclaims against TMI alleging unfair competition, false advertising, trade libel and interference with prospective economic advantage. In April 2000, Network Associates filed a suit against TMI in the U.S. Federal District Court for the Northern District of Texas, alleging that TMI's anti-virus software packages, including the Trend Virus Control System, infringes a Network Associates patent which was issued on February 22, 2000. On May 31, 2000, the parties entered into a settlement agreement and cross-license agreement pursuant to which they agreed, among other things, to dismiss all outstanding litigation between each other and to cross-license certain rights in their respective patent portfolios. Based upon the agreements, Network Associates paid (Yen)1,326,750 thousand to the Company in consideration for its past patent license from the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2000, the Company recorded a gain on settlement of the litigation of (Yen)1,019,734thousand, net of related fees for lawyers of (Yen)307,016 thousand in total, as "other income".

At December 31, 2001, the Company and its subsidiaries had no significant commitments outstanding, no material litigation or claims outstanding, nor was there any pending or threatened against them.

23. Segment information

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries operate principally in two business segments: the "Security software business" and the "Internet-related products/service business". The internet-related products and services are operated by ipTrend which was acquired by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2000. However, business segment information is not currently disclosed since more than 90% of sales, operating income and assets in all segments are from the "security software business". Sales and operating revenue to external customers in the "Internet-related products/service business" amounted to (Yen) 1,218,955 thousand and (Yen) 574,197 thousand (\$ 4,350 thousand) for the year ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

Net revenue, attributed to countries based on location of the Company and consolidated subsidiaries, and long-lived assets for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001 are as follows:

Geographic information -

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	Thousands of yen -----		
	Years ended December 31, -----		
	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----
Net sales to external customers:			
Japan .....	(Yen) 5,847,188	(Yen) 6,633,573	(Yen) 12,847,188
U.S.A .....	3,830,589	6,258,300	8,330,589
Taiwan .....	1,646,550	1,918,175	1,646,550
Europe .....	1,825,699	4,126,420	6,825,699
Other .....	483,144	1,133,898	1,483,144
	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	(Yen) 13,633,170	(Yen) 20,070,366	(Yen) 31,633,170
	=====	=====	=====
Long-lived assets:			
Japan .....	(Yen) 1,002,116	(Yen) 3,465,387	(Yen) 2,002,116
U.S.A .....	320,497	402,324	320,497
Taiwan .....	248,637	515,829	248,637
Europe .....	52,779	109,517	52,779
Other .....	27,133	41,160	27,133
	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	(Yen) 1,651,162	(Yen) 4,534,217	(Yen) 3,651,162
	=====	=====	=====

Intercompany sales between geographic areas are made at arms-length prices.  
Long-lived assets are those assets used in the geographic segment.

Long-lived assets are included in the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	Thousands of yen -----		
	Years ended December 31, -----		
	1999 ----	2000 ----	2001 ----
Investments and other assets:			
Goodwill and intangibles .....	(Yen) 440,252	(Yen) 2,740,827	(Yen) 1,440,252
Other .....	461,125	570,742	461,125
Property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation .....	749,785	1,222,648	2,749,785
	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	(Yen) 1,651,162	(Yen) 4,534,217	(Yen) 3,651,162
	=====	=====	=====

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Significant customers

SOFTBANK COMMERCE, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of SOFTBANK accounted for more than 10% of net sales to external customers for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001. Net sales to SOFTBANK and its affiliates for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000 and 2001 were (Yen)2,453,538 thousand, (Yen)3,507,641 thousand and (Yen)7,356,441 thousand (\$55,731 thousand), respectively.

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24. Subsequent events

Issuance of unsecured bonds with detachable warrants

As approved by the Company's Board of Directors on March 26 and April 2, 2002, the Company issued the following bonds with detachable warrants to the public based on the Company's 2002 incentive plan.

1. Approval by the board of directors .....	March 26, 2002 and April 2,
2. Date of bond issuance .....	April 18, 2002
3. Maturity date .....	April 18, 2006
4. Amount of each bond .....	(Yen)4,000,000 thousand (\$30,303 thousand)
5. Interest rate per annum .....	1.90%
6. Exercise price per each warrant .....	(Yen)3,450
7. Warrant exercise period .....	April 3, 2003 to April 11, 2006
8. Number of shares represented by warrants .....	1,159,420

Upon issuance of each bond, the Company bought all of the warrants and distributed such instruments to the directors and certain employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, excluding the subsidiary in the United States, as a part of their remuneration. These transactions were accounted for as issuance of debt to the public and as an issuance of warrants to the directors and certain employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The issuance of the warrants to the directors and employees was accounted for under APB 25. The exercise price per share for the warrants granted was determined as equivalent to the fair market value of the Company's shares at the time of the grants. Consequently, the grants of the option did not result in deferred compensation.

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SCHEDULE II

TREND MICRO INCORPORATED  
AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

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Thousands of yen

	Balance at beginning of period	Additions charged to costs and expenses	Additions charged to net sales	Deductions (Note 1)
Year ended December 31, 1999:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns .....	(Yen) 338,881	(Yen) 97,102	(Yen) 145,099	(Yen) (151,71)
Year ended December 31, 2000:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns .....	(Yen) 382,973	(Yen) 67,589	(Yen) 232,414	(Yen) (57,17)
Year ended December 31, 2001:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns .....	(Yen) 646,566	(Yen) 124,787	(Yen) 110,742	(Yen) (67,53)

- Notes: 1. Amounts written off.  
2. Translation adjustment.

Thousands of yen

	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Deductions	Other
Year ended December 31, 1999:				
Valuation allowance				
- Deferred tax assets .....	(Yen) 212,051	(Yen) -	(Yen) (198,599)	(Yen) (2,98)
Year ended December 31, 2000:				
Valuation allowance				
- Deferred tax assets .....	(Yen) 10,465	(Yen) 116,630	(Yen) (10,465)	(Yen)
Year ended December 31, 2001:				
Valuation allowance				
- Deferred tax assets .....	(Yen) 116,630	(Yen) 165,049	(Yen) (74,580)	(Yen)

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Exhibit Number -----	Description -----
1.1*	Articles of Incorporation of Trend Micro (English translation)
1.2*	Share Handling Regulations of Trend Micro (English translation)
1.3	Regulations of the Board of Directors of Trend Micro (English translation)
1.4**	Regulations of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Trend Micro (English translation)
2.1**	Specimen Common Stock Certificates
2.2***	Form of Deposit Agreement among Trend Micro, The Bank of New York as depositary and all owners and holders from time to time of American Depositary Receipts, including the form of American Depositary Receipt
4.1****+	Basic Agreement on Continual Sale and Purchase of Goods dated October 1, 1999, between Trend Micro Incorporated and SOFTBANK COMMERCE CORP., and related agreements
8.1****	Subsidiaries of Trend Micro

- \* Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to Trend Micro's Form S-8 Registration Statement (File No. 333-85934) filed on April 10, 2002.
- \*\* Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to Trend Micro's annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 333-10486) filed on June 29, 2001.
- \*\*\* Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to Trend Micro's Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form F-6 (File No. 333-10492) filed on June 22, 2001.
- \*\*\*\* Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit to Trend Micro's Amendment No. 2 to the Form F-1 Registration Statement (File No. 333-10568) filed on May 22, 2000.
- + Confidential treatment granted for a portion of these documents.

Certificate of English Translation

The registrant hereby represents that the following English translation is a fair and accurate English translation of its Regulations of the Board of Directors.

TREND MICRO INCORPORATED

/s/ Mahendra Negi

-----  
Mahendra Negi  
Representative Director,  
Chief Financial Officer and  
Executive Vice President



Date: July 1, 2002