

ACTUATE CORP  
Form 10-Q  
May 10, 2007  
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**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

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**FORM 10-Q**

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(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File No. 0-24607

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**Actuate Corporation**

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware  
(State of incorporation)

701 Gateway Boulevard

South San Francisco, California 94080

(650) 837-2000

94-3193197  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

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(Address, including zip code, and telephone number,

including area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

**Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report: None**

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Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer

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

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

Title of Class	Outstanding as of March 31, 2007
Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share	60,542,429

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**Actuate Corporation**

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**Table of Contents***Part I. Financial Information***Item 1. Financial Statements****ACTUATE CORPORATION****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(in thousands except share and per share data)****(unaudited)**

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,068	\$ 31,113
Short-term investments	33,978	28,966
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$743 and \$826 at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	22,259	31,233
Other current assets	4,815	5,233
Total current assets	96,120	96,545
Property and equipment, net	4,001	4,379
Goodwill	35,245	35,248
Other purchased intangibles, net	4,962	5,455
Other assets	7,538	5,962
	\$ 147,866	\$ 147,589
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,083	\$ 1,590
Current portion of restructuring liabilities	2,995	2,897
Accrued compensation	4,438	6,033
Acquisition related payable	4,864	4,864
Other accrued liabilities	4,363	4,635
Income taxes payable	729	703
Deferred revenue	40,053	38,525
Total current liabilities	58,525	59,247
Long-term liabilities:		
Deferred rent		23
Long-term deferred revenue	1,861	2,328
Deferred tax liability	1,985	420
Income tax payable	45	
Restructuring liabilities, less current portion	7,136	7,761
Total long-term liabilities	11,027	10,532
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, issuable in series: 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		

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Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; issued 69,876,893 and 69,397,135 shares, respectively; outstanding 60,542,429 and 60,893,289 shares, respectively	61	61
Additional paid-in capital	125,145	121,562
Treasury stock, at cost; 9,334,464 and 8,503,846 shares, respectively	(27,852)	(23,300)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	162	40
Accumulated deficit	(19,202)	(20,553)
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>	<b>78,314</b>	<b>77,810</b>
	\$ 147,866	\$ 147,589

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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**ACTUATE CORPORATION**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Revenues:		
License fees	\$ 11,990	\$ 9,987
Services	19,985	19,857
 Total revenues	 31,975	 29,844
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of license fees	460	494
Cost of services	6,290	7,674
Sales and marketing	13,106	11,557
Research and development	5,468	5,283
General and administrative	4,537	4,055
Amortization of other purchased intangibles	237	237
In-process research and development		900
Restructuring charges	297	
 Total costs and expenses	 30,395	 30,200
Income (loss) from operations	1,580	(356)
Interest and other income, net	752	335
Income (loss) before income taxes	2,332	(21)
Provision for income taxes	936	449
 Net income (loss)	 \$ 1,396	 \$ (470)
 Basic net income (loss) per share	 \$ 0.02	 \$ (0.01)
Shares used in basic per share calculation	60,798	60,183
 Diluted net income (loss) per share	 \$ 0.02	 \$ (0.01)
Shares used in diluted per share calculation	68,389	60,183

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Table of Contents****ACTUATE CORPORATION****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(in thousands, unaudited)**

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,396	\$ (470)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Stock based compensation expense related to stock options and employee stock purchase	1,897	1,553
Amortization of other purchased intangibles	489	459
Depreciation	550	463
In-process research and development		900
Net operating loss utilizations related to prior acquisitions	7	189
Restructuring charges	297	
Accretion of discount on short-term debt securities	(177)	71
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	8,974	6,077
Other current assets	422	283
Accounts payable	(507)	(1,440)
Accrued compensation	(1,595)	(1,726)
Other accrued liabilities	(272)	(455)
Deferred tax assets	(1,570)	164
Deferred tax liabilities	1,565	
Income taxes payable	26	7
Deferred rent liabilities	(23)	(39)
Restructuring liabilities	(824)	(624)
Deferred revenue	1,061	(625)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>4,787</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Purchases of property and equipment	(172)	(178)
Proceeds from maturity of short-term investments	11,124	21,551
Purchases of short-term investments	(15,930)	(8,400)
Purchases of minority shares of Actuate Japan		(354)
Acquisition of performancesoft, Inc., net of cash acquired		(15,320)
Change in non-current assets	(10)	(999)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(4,988)</b>	<b>(3,700)</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	492	84
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,194	831
Stock repurchases	(4,552)	(989)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(2,866)</b>	<b>(74)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>1,013</b>
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	93	6

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Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	31,113	12,490
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 35,068	\$ 13,509

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.



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**ACTUATE CORPORATION**

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**(Unaudited)**

**1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

***Basis of Presentation***

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Actuate Corporation ( Actuate , the Company , We or Our ) are unaudited and include all normal recurring adjustments and non-recurring adjustments which we believe to be necessary for the fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and changes in cash flows for the periods presented. The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Despite our best effort to establish good faith estimates and assumptions, actual results may differ.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2007. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Interim results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of operating results for any other future interim period or the full fiscal year.

Actuate adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation, or FIN, No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48) on January 1, 2007. FIN 48 prescribes a new recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of an income tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. Upon its adoption of FIN 48, Actuate applied the provisions of FIN 48 to all income tax positions. The cumulative effect of applying the provisions of FIN 48 have been reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other appropriate components of equity or net assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of the beginning of fiscal year 2007.

Actuate adopted the provisions of Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, Issue No. 06-03, How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation) on January 1, 2007. EITF No. 06-03 allows companies to choose either the gross basis or net basis of income statement presentation for taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities and requires companies to disclose such policy. Actuate applies the net basis presentation for taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities.

***Revenue Recognition***

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

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



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

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

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

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

During the first quarter of 2007, we booked an out of period adjustment related to deferred revenue that should have been recognized in the third quarter of fiscal 2006. As a result of this out of period adjustment, first quarter 2007 total revenues were positively impacted by approximately 1% or \$250,000 while net income was increased by approximately \$147,000. This out of period adjustment had no impact to our basic or diluted per share results for the first quarter of 2007.

*Stock-Based Compensation*

The Company has various types of stock-based compensation plans. These plans are administered by the compensation committee of the Board of Directors, which selects persons to receive awards and determines the number of shares subject to each award and the terms, conditions, performance measures and other provisions of the award. Readers should refer to Note 9 of the Company's consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, for additional information related to these stock-based compensation plans.

Stock-based compensation expense and the related income tax benefit recognized under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" in the Condensed Consolidated Income Statements in connection with stock options and the ESPP for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 were as follows (in thousands):

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	<b>2006</b>
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Stock Options	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,452
ESPP	88	101

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Total stock-based compensation	\$ 1,897	\$ 1,553
Income tax benefit	\$ 492	\$ 84

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The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model. We estimated the expected term of options granted by analyzing actual historical experience of exercises and cancellations under our plan. We also looked at the average length of time in which our current outstanding options are expected to be exercised or cancelled based on past experience and the vesting and contractual term. We estimated the volatility of our common stock by using historical volatility over the calculated expected term. We based the risk-free interest rate that we use in the option valuation model on the published Treasury rate. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future and therefore used an expected dividend yield of zero in the option valuation model. The assumptions used to estimate the fair value of stock options granted and stock purchase rights granted under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan") for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	Options Three Months Ended		ESPP Three Months Ended March 31,	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2007	2006
Volatility	80.41%	86.82%	38.66%	42.58%
Expected term (years)	5.31	4.16	.5	.5
Risk free interest rate	4.63%	4.50%	5.05%	4.68%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Net Income (Loss) Per Share</b>				

Basic net income (loss) per share has been computed using the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Common equivalent shares consist of the shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options using the treasury stock method.

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

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2007	2006
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	60,798	60,183
Weighted-average dilutive stock options outstanding under the treasury stock method	7,591	
<b>Weighted-average common shares used in computing diluted net income (loss) per share</b>	<b>68,389</b>	<b>60,183</b>

We generated net income for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007. Under the treasury stock method, stock options with exercise prices exceeding the average share price of our Company's common stock during the applicable period are excluded from the diluted earnings per share computation. The weighted-average number of shares excluded from the calculation of diluted net income was 2,423,523 for the three months ended March 31, 2007. In the first quarter of fiscal year 2006, the Company excluded 20,920,000 stock options from its calculation of weighted-average common shares used in computing dilutive net loss per share. Such stock options, had they been dilutive, would have been included in the computation of diluted net loss per share.

The weighted average exercise price of excluded stock options was \$6.85 and \$2.26 for the quarter entered March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

**Comprehensive Income**

Other comprehensive income includes currency translation adjustments and unrealized gains on short-term investments that are not included in net income (loss), but rather are recorded directly in stockholders' equity. Other comprehensive income during the first quarter of fiscal 2007 and 2006 was comprised of the following (in thousands):



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	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,396	\$ (470)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	93	6
Net unrealized gain on securities	29	17
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 1,518	\$ (447)

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 ( FAS 159 )*. FAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Entities that elect the fair value option will report unrealized gains and losses in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option may be elected on an instrument-by-instrument basis, with few exceptions. FAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar assets and liabilities. The requirements of FAS 159 are effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. We are in the process of evaluating this guidance and therefore have not yet determined the impact that FAS 159 will have on our financial statements upon adoption.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, (*SFAS 157*) *Fair Value Measurement*. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and also expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for periods beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the effects of implementing this new standard.

**2. Acquisition of performancesoft, Inc.**

On January 5, 2006, we acquired all of the outstanding stock of performancesoft Inc. The acquisition principally consisted of an initial cash purchase price of \$15.3 million and additional contingent cash consideration of up to \$13.5 million based on the achievement of certain revenue and operating margin targets for fiscal year 2006. Due to the fact that the contingent consideration was not determinable beyond a reasonable doubt at the time of acquisition, the Company did not include this contingent consideration in the acquisition accounting at the date of acquisition. Rather, it was recorded when we were able to determine the estimated amount of the payout beyond a reasonable doubt, which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2006. Based on the criteria stipulated in the acquisition agreement, we determined that the earnout payment would be approximately \$4.9 million. We recorded this additional consideration as additional cost of the acquired enterprise and this additional consideration was allocated to goodwill. This additional consideration is expected to be paid in the second quarter of fiscal year 2007. In addition to the earnout payment, we also paid \$325,000 to the former shareholders based on the resolution of specific contingent items documented in the purchase agreement. This additional cost was also allocated to goodwill during fiscal 2006.

**3. Investment in Actuate Japan**

The minority shareholders of Actuate Japan have the option to put their equity interest (*Minority Interest*) in Actuate Japan and Actuate has the option to call the *Minority Interest*. In February 2006, a minority shareholder of Actuate Japan notified the Company that it wished to exercise its rights to put its equity interest in Actuate Japan. This minority shareholder exercised its right on March 15, 2006 resulting in a payment of approximately \$354,000 for this interest during the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. This payment was recorded as additional goodwill related to Actuate Japan. The remaining minority interest as of March 31, 2007 was approximately 12%. If the minority interest shareholder chose to put these remaining shares, Actuate would be required to pay approximately \$408,000 to purchase these shares. As of the date of this filing, the remaining minority shareholder has not notified the Company of any intent to exercise its put option.

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During the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, we evaluated the consolidation of our facilities as a result of the performance soft acquisition and determined that an additional \$297,000 facility-related restructuring charge was required. This charge was directly related to the consolidation of our three offices located in United Kingdom into one office and was accounted for in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards ( SFAS ) No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities , which requires the recognition of costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan.

*2004 Restructuring Plan*

During fiscal year 2004, the Company underwent a restructuring that was carried out in two phases. The first occurred in the first quarter of fiscal year 2004 when the Company initiated a restructuring of its world wide sales operations. This restructuring consisted primarily of a workforce reduction and associated legal expenses which resulted in a headcount reduction of five people and associated severance benefits and related legal costs of \$586,000 during the first quarter of fiscal year 2004.

In early October 2004, Actuate implemented an additional restructuring. The costs associated with this restructuring totaled \$1.4 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2004 and were primarily comprised of severance and related costs. The restructuring plan resulted in the elimination of approximately 9% of the Company s worldwide workforce or 53 positions across all levels and functions. The Company incurred additional expenditures of approximately \$665,000 during fiscal year 2006 related to this restructuring.

*2002 Restructuring Plan*

In response to the continuing global economic slowdown, Actuate developed a workforce reduction and a facility exit plan in the third quarter of fiscal year 2002. As a result of this restructuring plan, Actuate recorded a charge of \$27.1 million (consisting of a \$24.8 million idle facility charge and a \$2.3 million workforce reduction charge) in the third quarter of fiscal year 2002. The initial restructuring charges were based on assumptions and related estimates that were deemed appropriate for the economic environment that existed at the time these estimates were made. However, due to the changes to Actuate s previous assumptions and estimates of its severance benefits and related liabilities and the final terms and conditions of its facility subleases, Actuate made the appropriate adjustments, in the second quarter of fiscal year 2003, to the initial restructuring charges recorded in fiscal year 2002. These adjustments were immaterial and had no net effect on Actuate s consolidated financial statements.

Actuate initially recorded a charge of \$24.8 million related to the exit of its idle facility. The facility exit charge was calculated using management s best estimates and included \$21.5 million of estimated future obligations for non-cancelable lease payments (net of \$10.2 million of estimated sublease income) and estimated costs associated with subleasing the property (e.g., leasing commissions). The remaining \$3.3 million was related to the write-off of furniture and fixtures associated with the 801 Gateway facilities. As discussed above, Actuate made an adjustment of \$188,000 to increase this facility exit liability during the second quarter of fiscal year 2003. As of March 31, 2007, approximately \$9.6 million of lease exit costs, net of anticipated sublease income, remain accrued and are expected to be fully utilized by fiscal year 2011. In calculating the facility exit charge, certain assumptions were made relating to such factors as the estimated time periods of vacancy and sublease rates and opportunities. Actual future cash requirements may differ materially from the accrual at March 31, 2007, particularly if the actual sublease income is significantly different from current estimates or if the Company is unsuccessful in its efforts to sublease its facility. The facility exit charge also included a \$3.4 million write-off of property and equipment (primarily leasehold improvements) as a result of the abandonment of leased facilities.

The following table summarizes the restructuring accrual activity during the three months ended March 31, 2007 (in thousands):

	<b>Severance</b>		
	<b>&amp; Benefits</b>	<b>Facility Related</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 450	\$ 10,208	\$ 10,658
Restructuring charges		297	297
Cash payments		(1,159)	(1,159)
Rents collected on the sublease		335	335
	450	9,681	10,131



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Less: current portion	(450)	(2,545)	(2,995)
Long-term balance at March 31, 2007	\$	\$ 7,136	\$ 7,136

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**5. Income Taxes**

The Company calculates its interim income tax provision in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting and FASB Interpretation No. 18, Accounting for Income Taxes in Interim Periods (FIN 18). At the end of each interim period, the Company estimates the annual effective tax rate and applies that rate to its ordinary quarterly earnings. The tax expense or benefit related to significant, unusual, or extraordinary items that will be separately reported or reported net of their related tax effect, are recognized in the interim period in which those items occur. In addition, the effect of changes in enacted tax laws or rates or tax status is recognized in the interim period in which the change occurs.

The computation of the annual estimated effective tax rate at each interim period requires certain estimates and significant judgment including, but not limited to, the expected operating income for the year, projections of the proportion of income earned and taxed in foreign jurisdictions, permanent and temporary differences, and the likelihood of recovering deferred tax assets generated in the current year. The accounting estimates used to compute the provision for income taxes may change as new events occur, more experience is acquired, additional information is obtained or as the tax environment changes.

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

Significant judgment is required in applying the principles of FIN 48 and SFAS 109. The calculation of our provision for income taxes involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and regulations. In determining the adequacy of our provision for income taxes, we regularly assess the potential settlement outcomes resulting from income tax examinations. However, the final outcome of tax examinations, including the total amount payable or the timing of any such payments upon resolution of these issues, cannot be predicted with certainty. In addition, we cannot be certain that such amount will not be materially different than that which is reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals. Should the IRS or other tax authorities assess additional taxes as a result of a current or a future examination, we may be required to record charges to operations in future periods that could have a material impact on the results of operations, financial position or cash flows in the applicable period or periods.

As of January 1, 2007, the Company had total federal, state, and foreign unrecognized tax benefits of \$2.1 million. Of that total, approximately \$320,000 of the unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized would affect the effective tax rate.

Upon adoption of FIN 48, the Company adopted an accounting policy to classify interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. For the years prior to adoption of FIN 48, the Company did not have interest or penalties on unrecognized tax benefits and therefore, had no established accounting policy. As of January 1, 2007, the Company had no interest or penalties accrued on the unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various states, and foreign jurisdictions. Management believes that its accrual for tax liabilities is adequate for all open audit years based on its assessment of many factors including past experience and interpretations of tax law. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of complex judgments about future events. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for the years before 2003. As of March 31, 2007, the Company did not have nor does not expect any material changes to unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months.

**Table of Contents****6. Segment and Geographic Information**

Our primary operations are located in the United States. Revenues from international sources related to export sales, primarily to Europe and Asia. Our revenues by geographic area were as follows (in thousands):

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Revenues:		
North America	\$ 23,612	\$ 22,798
Europe	7,264	6,086
Asia Pacific and others	1,099	960
	<b>\$ 31,975</b>	<b>\$ 29,844</b>

As of March 31, 2007, we operated solely in one segment, which is the development, marketing and support of the Actuate Enterprise Reporting Application Platform. There were no customers that accounted for more than 10% of total revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2007 or 2006.

**7. Goodwill and Other Purchased Intangible Assets***Goodwill*

In accordance with SFAS 142, the Company performs its annual impairment test of goodwill on October 1 of each year. Following is a rollforward of the activity that affected goodwill during the quarter, (in thousands):

Goodwill as of December 31, 2006	\$ 35,248
Acquired net operating losses utilized	(3)
Goodwill as of March 31, 2007	\$ 35,245

*Intangibles*

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

	<b>March 31, 2007</b>			<b>December 31, 2006</b>		
	<b>Gross</b>			<b>Gross</b>		
	<b>Carrying</b>	<b>Accumulated</b>	<b>Net Carrying</b>	<b>Carrying</b>	<b>Accumulated</b>	<b>Net Carrying</b>
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amortization</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amortization</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Customer list	\$ 14,000	\$ (11,450)	\$ 2,550	\$ 14,000	\$ (11,280)	\$ 2,720
Workforce	408	(408)		408	(408)	
Purchased technologies	8,287	(6,342)	1,945	8,291	(6,089)	2,202
Non-compete agreements	1,030	(1,030)		1,030	(1,030)	
Trademark	1,500	(1,033)	467	1,500	(967)	533
	<b>\$ 25,225</b>	<b>\$ (20,263)</b>	<b>\$ 4,962</b>	<b>\$ 25,229</b>	<b>\$ (19,774)</b>	<b>\$ 5,455</b>

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During the first quarter of 2007, the Company made adjustments to goodwill and purchased technology related to the tax affected portion of the net operating losses (NOLs) utilized with respect to the Tidestone and Nimble acquisitions, respectively. These adjustments resulted in reductions of approximately \$3,000 and \$4,000 to the Company's goodwill and purchased intangibles balances, respectively.

Amortization expense of purchased intangible assets was approximately \$489,000 and \$459,000 for the quarters ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Of this total, approximately \$252,000 and \$222,000 was related to the amortization of purchased technology. Amortization of purchased technology is included in cost of license fees in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. The expected remaining annual amortization expense is summarized as follows (in thousands):

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Purchased Technology and intangibles</b>
2007 (remainder of year)	\$ 1,462
2008	1,700
2009	900
2010	900
	\$ 4,962

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### **8. Contingencies**

#### *General*

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

#### *Commitments & Contingencies*

Our license agreements include indemnification for infringement of third party intellectual property rights and also include certain warranties. Historically, costs related to these indemnification provisions have not been significant and we are unable to estimate the maximum potential impact of these indemnification provisions on our future results of operations.

In connection with the office building leases in South San Francisco, California, we initially provided the landlord with letters of credit in the amount of \$3.9 million as a security deposit. These letters of credit have been reduced at pre-determined intervals. As of March 31, 2007, only one letter of credit for \$457,000 remains securing these leases.

The Company will reach the end of its lease term on its principal facility located at 701 Gateway, in South San Francisco, in February 2008. As a result, the Company is in the process of evaluating several facility options that will adequately suit its needs beyond February 2008. These options may include extending the current lease or moving its headquarters to another facility.

In addition to the Company's operating leases related to its headquarters, Actuate also has operating leases for various smaller facilities which house its foreign offices. Rent expense for all facilities under operating leases was approximately \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million during the first quarters of fiscal years 2007 and 2006, respectively.

On January 5, 2006, we acquired all of the outstanding stock of performancesoft. The acquisition principally consisted of an initial cash purchase price of \$15.3 million and additional contingent cash consideration of up to \$13.5 million based on the achievement of certain revenue and operating margin targets for fiscal year 2006. Due to the fact that the contingent consideration was not determinable beyond a reasonable doubt at the time of acquisition, the Company did not include this contingent consideration in the acquisition accounting at the date of acquisition. Rather, it was recorded when we were able to determine the estimated amount of the payout beyond a reasonable doubt, which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2006. Based on the criteria stipulated in the acquisition agreement, we determined that the earnout payment would be approximately \$4.9 million. We recorded this additional consideration as additional cost of the acquired enterprise and this additional consideration was allocated to goodwill. This additional consideration is expected to be paid in the second quarter of fiscal year 2007. In addition to the earnout payment, we also paid out \$325,000 to the former shareholders based on the resolution of specific contingent items documented in the purchase agreement. This additional cost was also allocated to goodwill in fiscal 2006.

### **9. Stock Benefit Plans**

#### *Stock Option Plans*

In March 2007, the Board of Directors amended the automatic stock option grant program for non-employee directors under the 1998 Non-Employee Directors Option Plan (the Directors Plan) to change the number of shares covered by the initial and annual awards to non-employee directors, beginning with the grants to be made at the 2007 Annual Meeting. The amendment reduced the number of option shares which will automatically be granted to each individual who first joins the Board as a non-employee director from 80,000 to 40,000 option shares and increased the number of option shares which will be automatically granted to each continuing non-employee Board member at each annual stockholders' meeting from 10,000 option shares to 25,000 option shares. All other terms of the program, including vesting schedules for the initial grant and the annual grant, remain unchanged.

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As of March 31, 2007, 330,000 shares of common stock were reserved and available for future grants under the Directors Option Plan.

Shares issued as a result of the exercise of options under any of our plans would be fulfilled through shares currently in our existing pools of stock available for grant.

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the quarter ended March 31, 2007 was \$3.50 per option. Upon the exercise of options, the Company issues new common stock from its authorized shares. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the quarter ended March 31, 2007 was \$990,429.

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$0.16-\$1.49	6,560,498	5.67 years	\$ 1.48	6,559,768	\$ 1.48
\$1.56-\$2.73	3,224,311	7.30 years	\$ 2.46	1,950,835	\$ 2.46
\$2.75-\$3.56	3,375,697	5.24 years	\$ 3.32	2,619,219	\$ 3.34
\$3.58-\$3.75	3,446,593	6.43 years	\$ 3.68	2,346,315	\$ 3.72
\$3.77-\$31.19	4,830,212	7.73 years	\$ 5.71	1,721,891	\$ 7.16
\$0.16-\$31.19	21,437,311	6.44 years	\$ 3.22	15,198,028	\$ 2.91

At March 31, 2007, options outstanding had an intrinsic value of \$47 million. At March 31, 2007, 20,935,042 options were vested and expected to vest, with an aggregate intrinsic value of \$46.4 million, a weighted average exercise price of \$3.20 and a weighted average remaining contractual term of 6.37 years. The aggregate intrinsic value and weighted-average remaining contractual term of options currently exercisable at March 31, 2007 were \$39.1 million and 5.44 years, respectively.

As of March 31, 2007, the number of shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under all option plans and the Purchase Plan was 11,348,895.

**10. Deferred Revenue**

Deferred revenue consists of the following (in thousands):

	March 31,	
	2007	2006
Maintenance and support	\$ 35,389	\$ 27,238
Other	6,525	6,183
	\$ 41,914	\$ 33,421
Less: Current portion	(40,053)	(32,416)
Long-term deferred revenue	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,005

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

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

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**Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

*The following information should be read in conjunction with the historical financial information and the notes thereto included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and the related Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2007.*

*The statements contained in this Form 10-Q that are not purely historical are forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including statements regarding Actuate's expectations, beliefs, hopes, intentions, plans or strategies regarding the future. All forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q are based upon information available to Actuate as of the date hereof, and Actuate assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from Actuate's current expectations. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, the risks discussed in Part II, Item 1A Risk Factors of this Form 10-Q, Part I, Item 1A Risk Factors in our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2006 and in other filings made by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission.*

**Overview**

We provide software and services for Business Intelligence, Performance Management and Reporting applications. Actuate's portfolio of products enable organizations to develop applications that optimize corporate performance. Reporting applications built on Actuate 9 open source-based platform provide all stakeholders inside and outside the firewall, including employees, customers, and partners with information that they can access and understand to maximize revenue, cut costs, improve customer satisfaction, streamline operations, create competitive advantage and make better decisions. Our goal is to ensure that all users can adopt decision-making information into their day-to-day activities, opening up new avenues for improving corporate performance. Actuate's Performance Management products help organizations drive strategy at all levels, improve decision making, and ensure better operational performance and execution.

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

Our total revenues for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007 were \$32.0 million, a 7% increase over the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. This was primarily due to a continued increase in new and repeat business from a number of Global 9000 customers, which resulted in 20% or approximately \$2.0 million of higher software license revenues over the same quarter last year. For the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, we reported a net income of \$1.4 million or \$0.02 per share compared to a net loss of \$470,000 or (\$.01) per share in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. This increase in net income was primarily due to the increase in license revenues.

North American total revenues increased from \$22.8 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 to \$23.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2007. Revenues from international regions also increased from \$7.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 to approximately \$8.4 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2007. These international revenues represented 26% of our total revenues versus 23% in the same period last year.

During fiscal year 2007, we expect three trends to continue to have significant impact on results of our operations. We currently believe that corporate IT budgets will grow modestly in the fiscal year 2007. Second, corporations will continue to be reluctant to buy software from new vendors and we continue to witness corporations consolidate their Business Intelligence, Enterprise Reporting software and Performance Management application purchases into fewer suppliers. Finally, we expect to continue to experience vigorous competition in the Enterprise Reporting and Performance Management markets. Several of our competitors have released or acquired products that are marketed to be directly competitive with our Enterprise Reporting application platform and our Performance Management application. The existence of these competitive products requires additional sales and marketing efforts to differentiate our products, which results in extended sales cycles. We believe that competition in the Enterprise Reporting and Performance Management markets will continue to be vigorous in the near future.



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For 2007, we will continue to pursue the strategic initiatives to improve revenue growth that we began introducing in 2004 as well as a new initiative related to Performance Management and Open Source. These initiatives are as follows:

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

**Solution Selling to Line-of-Business Management** We are creating software solutions to market to line-of-business managers. These solutions are in the areas of operational performance reporting and customer self service reporting. We hope this initiative will result in increased license revenue over the medium-to-long term.

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

**Selling to Global 9000 Corporations in the Financial Services Sector** We are continuing to focus on selling our products to Global 9000 financial services companies in an effort to increase our substantive market share in this sector.

**Delivering a highly differentiated Performance Management offering** We intend to combine PerformanceSoft's leading Performance Management applications and Actuate's Enterprise Reporting application Platform to provide capabilities for distributing accountability throughout the enterprise.

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

Actuate was incorporated in November 1993 in the State of California and reincorporated in the State of Delaware in July 1998. Actuate's principal executive offices are located at 701 Gateway Boulevard, South San Francisco, California. Actuate's telephone number is 650-837-2000. Actuate maintains a Web site at [www.actuate.com](http://www.actuate.com).

### **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Our significant accounting policies are described under Item 7 to the annual consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 20, 2007. During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we changed our Critical Accounting Policies as a result of the implementation of FIN 48 as follows:

#### ***Accounting for income taxes***

We provide for the effect of income taxes in our Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* and FIN No. 48. Under SFAS No. 109, income tax expense (benefit) is recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year, and for deferred tax assets and liabilities for the tax consequences of events that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. Under FIN No. 48, only income tax positions that meet the more likely than not recognition threshold may be recognized in the financial statements. An income tax position that meets the more likely than not

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recognition threshold shall initially and subsequently be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information.

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

For further information about our significant accounting policies, see the discussion under Item 7 to the annual consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 20, 2007.

**Results of Operations**

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

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>		
License fees	37%	33%
Services	63	67
 Total revenues	 100	 100
<b>Costs and expenses:</b>		
Cost of license fees	1	2
Cost of services	20	26
Sales and marketing	41	39
Research and development	17	18
General and administrative	14	13
Amortization of other purchased intangibles	1	
In-process research and development		3
Restructuring charges	1	
 Total costs and expenses	 95	 101
 Income (loss) from operations	 5	 (1)
Interest and other income, net	2	1
 Income before income taxes	 7	
Provision for income taxes	(3)	(2)
 Net income (loss)	 4%	 (2)%

**Revenues**

Our revenues are derived from license fees and services, which include software maintenance and support, consulting and training. Total revenues increased 7% from \$29.8 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 to \$32.0 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2007. This increase was primarily due to strong demand for Business Intelligence, Performance Management and Reporting applications from a number of Global 9000 customers, which resulted in 20% or approximately \$2.0 million of higher software license revenues over the same quarter last year. Approximately \$600,000 of the increase in total revenues was due to the favorable impact of exchange rate fluctuations on foreign

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transactions. Services revenues increased marginally by approximately 1% from \$19.9 million to \$20.0 million during the same period. Sales outside of North America were \$8.4 million or 26% of total revenues for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, compared to \$7.0 million, or 23% of total revenues for the first quarter of fiscal year 2006.

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During the first quarter of 2007, we booked an out of period adjustment related to deferred revenue that should have been recognized in the third quarter of fiscal 2006. As a result of this out of period adjustment, first quarter 2007 total revenues were positively impacted by approximately 1% or \$250,000 while net income was increased by approximately \$147,000. This out of period adjustment had no impact to our basic and diluted per share results for the first quarter of 2007.

	Three Months Ended			
	(in thousands)		Variance \$ s	Variance %
	March 31, 2007	2006		
<b>Revenues</b>				
License fees	\$ 11,990	\$ 9,987	\$ 2,003	20%
Services	19,985	19,857	128	1%
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>\$ 31,975</b>	<b>\$ 29,844</b>	<b>\$ 2,131</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>% of revenue</b>				
License fees	37%	33%		
Services	63%	67%		
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		

*License fees.* The increase in license revenues for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007 over the same period in the prior year was primarily due to strong demand for our products resulting in new and repeat business from a number of Global 9000 customers. The region that realized the most significant license revenue growth was the North America region, which accounted for 22% or \$1.6 million increase in license revenues over the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. By region, North America accounted for approximately 73% of the total license revenue while the Europe and Asia Pacific regions accounted for 23% and 4% of the total license revenues for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, respectively. For the same period last year, North America accounted for approximately 72% of the total license revenue while the Europe and Asia Pacific regions accounted for 25% and 3% of the total license revenues, respectively.

*Services.* The marginal increase in services revenues was primarily driven by the growth in our maintenance and support revenues, which increased in the first quarter of fiscal year 2007 by 13% or \$1.8 million over the same quarter last year. The primary contributor to this came from continued growth in our installed base of customers under maintenance plans. This increase was offset by a 31%, or \$1.7 million decrease in our services and training revenues. The decrease in services revenues was partially a result of lower consultant headcount and a reduction in the use of external consultants. The total cost of external consultants decreased by approximately \$700,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 when compared to the same period last year. In addition, services revenue also decreased in the first quarter of 2007 due to the fact that we had experienced strong consulting revenue growth during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. This growth was a result of higher demand for our professional services in the first quarter of 2006, as well as a specific contractual issue associated with a services engagement in the fourth quarter of 2005 which pushed recognition of the revenue associated with that engagement to the first quarter of 2006.

Despite the decrease in professional services revenues, services margins improved from 62% in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 to 68% for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007. By region, North America accounted for approximately 74% of the total services revenue while the Europe and Asia Pacific regions accounted for 22% and 3% of the total services revenues, respectively. For the same period last year, North America accounted for approximately 79% of the total services revenue while the Europe and Asia Pacific regions accounted for 18% and 3% of the total services revenues for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, respectively.

**Costs and Expenses***Cost of license fees*

Three Months Ended

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	(In thousands)		Variance	
	March 31,			
	2007	2006	Variance	
			\$ s	
			%	
Cost of license fees	\$ 460	\$ 494	\$ (34)	(7)%
% of license revenue	4%	5%		

Cost of license fees consists primarily of product packaging, documentation, production costs and the amortization of purchased technology. The decrease in cost of license fees in absolute dollars for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, compared to the corresponding period in the prior year, was not significant. We expect our cost of license fees, as a

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percentage of revenues from license fees, to remain between 3% and 6% of revenues from license fees for the remainder of fiscal year 2007.

*Cost of services*

	Three Months Ended			
	(In thousands)			
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	Variance \$ s	Variance %
Cost of services	\$ 6,290	\$ 7,674	\$ (1,384)	(18)%
% of services revenue	31%	39%		

Cost of services consists primarily of personnel and related costs, stock-based compensation, facilities costs incurred in providing software maintenance and support, training and consulting services, as well as third-party costs incurred in providing training and consulting services. The decrease in cost of services for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, compared to the corresponding period in the prior year, was primarily due to a 9% decrease in headcount and a decrease in third party consulting costs. Third party consulting costs decreased by approximately \$700,000 mainly as a result of a concerted effort to reduce the Company's reliance on external consultants. We also experienced a decrease in employee travel and associated costs of approximately \$240,000 over the same period last year. We currently expect our cost of services expenses as a percentage of total services revenues to be in the range of 33% to 36% of total services revenues for the remainder of fiscal year 2007.

*Sales and marketing*

	Three Months Ended			
	(In thousands)			
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	Variance \$ s	Variance %
Sales and marketing	\$ 13,106	\$ 11,557	\$ 1,549	13%
% of revenue	41%	39%		

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, commissions, stock-based compensation and bonuses earned by sales and marketing personnel, promotional expenses, travel, entertainment and facility costs. The 13% increase in sales and marketing expenses for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007 was primarily due to increased sales commissions and bonuses due to an increase in commissionable bookings and a 4% increase in our headcount resulting in approximately \$900,000 of higher total employee related expenses. During the quarter we also experienced higher costs associated with corporate kickoff events. These increases were partially offset by decreases in promotional and marketing related costs. We currently expect our sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of total revenues to be in the range of 36% to 40% of total revenues for the remainder of fiscal year 2007.

*Research and development*

	Three Months Ended			
	(In thousands)			
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	Variance \$ s	Variance %
Research and development	\$ 5,468	\$ 5,283	\$ 185	4%
% of revenue	17%	18%		

Research and development costs consist primarily of personnel and related costs associated with the development of new products, stock-based compensation costs, enhancement of existing products, quality assurance and testing. The increase in research and development expenses in the first quarter of fiscal year 2007 was attributed to employee compensation related costs due to a 7% increase in our product development headcount, primarily in our Shanghai R&D facility. We believe that continued investments in technology and product development are essential for us to remain competitive in the markets we serve, and expect our research and development expenses as a percentage of total revenues to be

in the range of 16% to 19% of total revenues for the remainder of fiscal year 2007.



**Table of Contents***General and administrative*

	Three Months Ended			
	(In thousands)			
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	Variance \$ s	Variance %
General and administrative	\$ 4,537	\$ 4,055	\$ 482	12%
% of revenue	14%	13%		

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, stock-based compensation costs and related costs for finance, human resources, information systems and general management, as well as legal, bad debt and accounting expenses. The increase in general and administrative expenses in both absolute dollars and as a percentage of total revenues for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007 was primarily due to increased stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$300,000 and increased salaries and related benefits of approximately \$100,000 due mainly to a 6% increase in our headcount over the first quarter of last year. We expect our general and administrative expenses to be in the range of 12% to 14% of total revenues for the remainder of fiscal year 2007.

*Restructuring charges*

	Three Months Ended			
	(In thousands)			
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	Variance \$ s	Variance %
Restructuring	\$ 297	\$	\$ 297	N/A
% of revenue	1%			

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2007, we evaluated the consolidation of our facilities as a result of the performance soft acquisition and determined that an additional facility-related restructuring charge was required. This charge was directly related to the consolidation of our three offices located in the United Kingdom into one office and was accounted for in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards ( SFAS ) No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities , which requires the recognition of costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan.

*Interest and other income, net*

	Three Months Ended			
	(In thousands)			
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	Variance \$ s	Variance %
Interest and other income, net	\$ 752	\$ 335	\$ 417	124%
% of revenue	2%	1%		

Interest and other income, net, is comprised primarily of interest income earned by the Company on cash and short-term investments. Interest income increased by approximately \$400,000 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 due primarily to higher average interest earned on our investments. This increase in interest was a result of a higher average interest rate, as well as higher cash and short term investment balances in the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

*Provision for income taxes*

Three Months Ended

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	(In thousands)		Variance \$ s	Variance %
	March 31, 2007	2006		
Provision for income taxes	\$ 936	\$ 449	\$ 487	108%
% of Revenue	3%	2%		

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For the three months ended March 31, 2007, we recorded an income tax provision of \$936,000, as compared to an income tax provision of \$449,000 for the same period of fiscal year 2006. The increase in the income tax provision for the first quarter of fiscal year 2007 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 is due to higher projected domestic net income for 2007.

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48). As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company had total federal, state, and foreign unrecognized tax benefits of \$2.1 million. Of that total, approximately \$320,000 of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized would affect the effective tax rate.

Upon adoption of FIN 48, the Company adopted an accounting policy to classify interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. For the years prior to adoption of FIN 48, the Company did not have interest or penalties on unrecognized tax benefits and therefore, had no established accounting policy. As of January 1, 2007, the Company had no interest or penalties accrued on the unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various states, and foreign jurisdictions. Management believes that its accrual for tax liabilities is adequate for all open audit years based on its assessment of many factors including past experience and interpretations of tax law. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of complex judgments about future events. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for the years before 2003. As of March 31, 2007, the Company did not have nor does not expect any material changes to unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months.

**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

	As of March 31, 2007	As of March 31, 2006	Change \$	Change %
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 69,046	\$ 42,212	\$ 26,834	64%
Working capital	\$ 37,595	\$ 23,082	\$ 14,513	63%
Stockholders' equity	\$ 78,314	\$ 56,400	\$ 21,914	39%

Our primary source of cash is receipts from revenue. The primary uses of cash are payroll (salaries, sales commissions bonuses, and benefits), general operating expenses (marketing, travel, office rent) and cost of revenue. Another source of cash is proceeds from the exercise of employee options and another use of cash is our stock repurchase program, which is discussed below.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the current quarter was \$11.7 million, primarily comprised of net income, net of non-cash related expenses. The primary working capital source of cash was a decrease in accounts receivables due to improved collections and increase in deferred revenue due primarily to an increase in maintenance and support obligations. Days sales outstanding ( DSO ), calculated based on revenue for the most recent quarter and accounts receivable as of the balance sheet date, decreased by 19 days from to 82 days at December 31, 2006 to 63 days at March 31, 2007. The primary working capital uses of cash were due to payments of accrued commission, bonuses and a reduction in accrued restructuring as a result of payments made during the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Cash used in investing activities was \$5.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$3.7 million used for the same period in fiscal 2006. The increase in the cash used for investing activities primarily relates to the timing of purchases and maturities of marketable securities and our capital expenditures to support our growth.

Cash used in financing activities was \$2.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$74,000 used for the same period in fiscal year 2006. This increase in cash used was primarily the result of payments totaling \$4.6 million to repurchase approximately 831,000 shares of common stock in the open market offset by a higher amount of option exercises by employees as a result of increase in the stock price during the quarter.

We believe that our current cash balances and cash generated from operations will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditures requirements for at least the next twelve months. Thereafter, if cash generated from



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operations is insufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirements, we may find it necessary to sell additional equity, draw down under our existing credit facility or obtain additional credit facilities. The sale of additional equity could result in additional dilution to our current stockholders. A portion of our cash may be used to acquire or invest in complementary businesses, including the acquisition of the minority interest in our 88% owned subsidiary in Japan, or complementary products or to obtain the right to use complementary technologies.

**Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments.**

Our license agreements include indemnification for infringement of third party intellectual property rights and certain warranties. No amounts have been accrued relating to those indemnities and warranties.

In connection with the office building leases in South San Francisco, California, we initially provided the landlord with letters of credit in the amount of \$3.9 million as a security deposit. We have provided a security interest in all of our assets as collateral for the letter of credit. These letters of credit have been reduced at pre-determined intervals. As of March 31, 2007, only one letter of credit for \$457,000 remains securing these leases. Actuate has granted a security interest in all of its assets as security for the letter of credit.

The Company will reach the end of its lease term on its principal facility located at 701 Gateway, in South San Francisco in February 2008. As a result, the Company is in the process of evaluating several facility options that will adequately suit its needs beyond February 2008. These options may include extending the current lease or moving its headquarters to another facility.

In addition to the Company's operating leases related to its headquarters, Actuate also has operating leases for various smaller facilities which house its foreign offices. Rent expense for all facilities under operating leases was approximately \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million during the first quarters of fiscal years 2007 and 2006, respectively.

On January 5, 2006, we acquired all of the outstanding stock of performancesoft. The acquisition principally consisted of an initial cash purchase price of \$15.3 million and additional contingent cash consideration of up to \$13.5 million based on the achievement of certain revenue and operating margin targets for fiscal year 2006. Due to the fact that the contingent consideration was not determinable beyond a reasonable doubt at the time of acquisition, the Company did not include this contingent consideration in the acquisition accounting at the date of acquisition. Rather, it was recorded when we were able to determine the estimated amount of the payout beyond a reasonable doubt, which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2006. Based on the criteria stipulated in the acquisition agreement, we determined that the earnout payment would be approximately \$4.9 million. We recorded this additional consideration as additional cost of the acquired enterprise and this additional consideration was allocated to goodwill. This additional consideration is expected to be paid in the second quarter of fiscal year 2007. In addition to the earnout payment, we also paid out \$325,000 to the former shareholders based on the resolution of specific contingent items documented in the purchase agreement. This additional cost was also allocated to goodwill.

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

	Total	Less than 1 year	1 3 years	3 5 years	Thereafter
Obligations:					
Operating leases (1)	\$ 12,953	\$ 5,116	\$ 5,631	\$ 2,206	\$
Purchase obligations (2)	2,027	1,788	159	75	5
performancesoft earnout	4,864	4,864			
Adoption of FIN 48 (3)	45		45		
Total	\$ 19,889	\$ 11,768	\$ 5,835	\$ 2,281	\$ 5

(1) Our future contractual obligations include minimum lease payments under operating leases at March 31, 2007, net of contractual sublease proceeds. Of the remaining net future minimum lease payments, approximately \$9.6 million is included in restructuring liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2007.

(2)

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Purchase obligations represent an estimate of all open purchase orders and contractual obligations in the ordinary course of business for which we have not received the goods or services as of March 31, 2007. Although open purchase orders are considered enforceable and legally binding, the terms generally allow us the option to cancel, reschedule and adjust our requirements based on our business needs prior to the delivery of goods or performance of services.

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- (3) The adoption effect of FIN 48 represents the tax liability associated with the calculation of uncertain tax positions. See FIN 48 discussion under footnote 5 of this document.

**ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

*Market Risk.* Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our market risk exposure is primarily a result of credit risk, fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

*Foreign Currency Exchange Risk.* During the first three months of fiscal years 2007 and 2006 we derived 26% and 23%, respectively, of our total revenues from sales outside of North America. We face exposure to market risk on these receivables with respect to fluctuations in the relative value of currencies. Our international revenues and expenses are denominated in foreign currencies, principally the Euro and the British Pound Sterling. The functional currency of each of our foreign subsidiaries is the local currency. We are also exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as the financial results of foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars in consolidation. As exchange rates vary, transaction gains and losses may vary from expectations and adversely impact overall expected profitability. Our realized loss due to foreign exchange rate fluctuations was approximately \$44,000 for the first three months of fiscal 2007 compared to gains of approximately \$23,000 during the same period last year. During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, exchange rate fluctuations on foreign revenue transactions positively impacted our total revenue growth by approximately \$600,000 when compared to the same period in the prior year.

*Interest Rate Risk.* The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, we invest in highly liquid and high quality debt securities. Due to the nature of our investments, we believe that there is no material risk exposure.

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

**ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

*Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures*

As of the end of the period covered by this report (the Evaluation Date ), the Company carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act )). There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving their control. Subject to these limitations, and based on the evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, the disclosure controls are not effective as to the material weakness discussed in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. However, the Company plans to remediate the material weakness identified in the fiscal year 2006 by ensuring a detailed review of the supporting tax schedules by someone other than the preparer.

*Changes in Internal Controls*

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, in response to the material weakness identified in Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2007, we implemented the following control measure:

We engaged Deloitte & Touche for a detailed involvement in the review of the Company's tax provision prepared by our Tax Director.

There were no other significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

***Part II. Other Information***

**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

The Company is engaged in certain legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, including international employment litigation arising out of restructuring activities. Although there can be no assurance as to the outcome of such



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litigation, the Company believes that it has adequate legal defenses and that the ultimate outcome of any of these actions will not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

**Item 1A. Risk Factors**

*Investors should carefully consider the following risk factors and warnings before making an investment decision, as well as the risks described in Part I, Item 1A Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. The risks described below and in our Annual Report are not the only ones facing Actuate. Additional risks that we do not yet know of or that we currently think are immaterial may also materially impair our business operations. If any of the following risks, currently unknown risks, or currently known risks that are mistakenly believed to be immaterial, actually occur, our business, operating results or financial condition could be materially harmed. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment. Investors should also refer to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the financial statements and the notes thereto.*

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

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

Demand for its products;

The size and timing of significant orders for its products;

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

Competition from products that are directly competitive with its products;

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

The management, performance and expansion of its international operations;

Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;

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

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

Sales cycles and sales performance of its indirect channel partners;

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

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

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

The outcome or publicity surrounding any pending or threatened lawsuits;

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

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

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

Budgeting cycles of its customers;

Failure to successfully manage its acquisitions;

Defects in its products and other product quality problems;

Failure to successfully balance our need for qualified professional services employees and unexpected personnel changes in our professional services business;

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

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

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

Changes in the mix of license and services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Whether the license agreement includes extended payment terms that may delay revenue recognition until the payment becomes due. In addition, the Company may in the future experience fluctuations in its gross and operating margins due to changes in the mix of its domestic and international revenues, changes in the mix of its direct sales and indirect sales and changes in the mix of license revenues and service revenues, as well as changes in the mix among the indirect channels through which its products are offered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specifically, the acquisition of performancesoft involves numerous risks, including the following:

The performancesoft stock purchase agreement includes large escrow (\$2.65 million, of which \$1.0 million was paid out in 2006) and earnout or contingent consideration (up to \$13.5 million) provisions that could be the subject of disputes between the Company and certain former performancesoft shareholders; and

The potential loss of key employees now that the earnout period ended on December 31, 2006.  
Generally, acquisitions (including that of performancesoft) involve numerous risks, including the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The potential loss of key employees of the acquired company.

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

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

Third parties may claim that the Company's current or future products infringe their intellectual property rights. The Company has been subject to infringement claims in the past and it expects that companies in the Business Intelligence, Enterprise Reporting or Performance Management software market will increasingly be subject to infringement claims as the number of products and/or competitors in its industry segment grows and the functionality of products in different industry segments overlaps. Any such claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming to defend, result in costly litigation and expenses, divert management's attention and resources, cause product shipment delays or require the Company to enter into

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royalty or licensing agreements. Such royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. A successful claim of product infringement against the Company and its failure or inability to license the infringed or similar technology could materially harm the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

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

The Company's total revenues derived from sales outside North America were 26%, 23% and 25% for the first quarter of fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Its ability to achieve revenue growth in the future will depend in large part on its success in increasing revenues from international sales. The Company intends to continue to invest significant resources to expand its sales and support operations outside North America and to potentially enter additional international markets. In order to expand international sales, the Company must establish additional foreign operations, expand its international channel management and support organizations, hire additional personnel, recruit additional international resellers and increase the productivity of existing international resellers. The Company intends to move from a focus on direct sales to a focus on indirect sales in certain of its international markets in 2007. If it is not successful in expanding international operations in a timely and cost-effective manner, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition could be materially harmed.

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

To date, the Company has sold its products principally through its direct sales force, as well as through indirect sales channels, such as its OEMs, resellers and systems integrators. The Company's revenues from license fees resulting from sales through indirect channel partners were approximately 32%, 35%, and 27% of total revenues from license fees for the first quarter of fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company's ability to achieve significant revenue growth in the future will depend in large part on the success of its sales force in further establishing and maintaining relationships with indirect channel partners. In particular, a significant element of the Company's strategy is to embed its technology in products offered by OEMs for resale or as a hosted application to such OEMs' customers and end-users. The Company also intends to establish and expand its relationships with resellers and systems integrators so that such resellers and systems integrators will increasingly recommend its products to their clients. The Company's future success will depend on the ability of its indirect channel partners to sell and support its products. If the sales and implementation cycles of its indirect channel partners are lengthy or variable or its OEMs experience difficulties embedding its technology into their products or it fails to train the sales and customer support personnel of such indirect channel partners in a timely or effective fashion, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition would be materially harmed.

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

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

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

Competition from current or future Business Intelligence software vendors such as Business Objects, Cognos, Information Builders, and MicroStrategy, each of which offers Reporting products. Business Objects and Cognos also offer Performance Management products;

Competition from other large software vendors such as IBM, Microsoft, Oracle and SAP, to the extent they include reporting functionality with their applications or databases;





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

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

Competition from BIRT. The Company expects that BIRT, which is free, may in the short term cannibalize some smaller sales of its Enterprise Reporting products and could negatively impact its professional services revenue.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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difficulties or delays in the initial implementation by the Company's end-user customers or indirect channel partners could cause such customers to reject the Company's software or lead to the delay or non-receipt of future orders for the large-scale deployment of its products, in which case the Company's business, operating results and financial condition would be materially harmed.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Section 404) the Company's management is required to report on, and its independent auditors are required to attest to, the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting on an ongoing basis. The Company's assessment, testing and evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting are ongoing. Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, and this assessment identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting related to our income tax provision. Specifically, we did not maintain effective controls over the review of the income tax provision calculation by someone other than the preparer. The failure of this control resulted in a material error in the income tax provision. This material error was corrected prior to issuance of the Company's 2006 consolidated financial statements. The Company plans to remediate the aforementioned material weakness by ensuring a detailed review of the supporting tax schedules by someone other than the preparer. The Company identified one other material weakness, which was disclosed in Item 9A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) on March 16, 2005, as amended by Form 10-K/A filed with the SEC on May 2, 2005. The Company cannot predict the outcome of its testing in future periods. If in future periods the Company concludes that its internal control over financial reporting is not effective, it may be required to change its internal control over financial reporting to remediate deficiencies, and investors may lose confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, causing the Company's stock price to decline significantly.

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

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

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

Any failure to satisfy the new rules could make it more difficult for the Company to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and it may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. Alternatively, the Company may determine that it should



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reduce its director and officer liability insurance policy limits. The impact of any of these events could also make it more difficult for the Company to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on its Board of Directors, or as executive officers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In late 2006, the Company released Actuate Performancesoft Track and portions of Actuate 9 and plans to release additional portions of Actuate 9 in the first half of 2007. The Company hopes that its new product, Actuate Performancesoft Track, and the enhanced product, Actuate 9, will be introduced in a timely fashion and will be widely adopted and accepted by the Company's existing and new customers and OEM partners. If they are not, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected in a material way.

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

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



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development expenses, delay its product releases and upgrades or adversely impact customer acceptance of open source offerings.

**THE SUCCESS OF THE COMPANY'S OPEN-SOURCE BIRT INITIATIVE MAY NEGATIVELY IMPACT THE COMPANY'S PROFESSIONAL SERVICES REVENUE AND THE COMPANY'S OPERATING RESULTS.**

BIRT-based projects do not result in professional service revenues to the same extent as the Company's traditional designer products. The success of the Company's BIRT initiative may therefore result in a reduction in the Company's revenue from professional services. If there is an adverse impact on the Company's professional services revenue due to BIRT and the Company cannot adjust the overhead associated with its professional services business in a timely fashion, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected in a material way.

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

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

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

Difficulty of managing an organization spread across many countries;

Multiple and conflicting tax laws and regulations;

Costs of localizing products for foreign countries;

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

Trade laws and business practices favoring local competition;

Dependence on local vendors;

Increasing dependence on resellers in certain geographies;

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

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

Longer sales cycles;

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Import and export restrictions and tariffs;

Difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;

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

Greater difficulty or delay in accounts receivable collection; and

Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

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



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

The Company's future success depends upon the continued service of its executive officers and other key engineering, sales, marketing and customer support personnel. None of its officers or key employees is bound by an employment agreement for any specific term. Moreover, the earnout period in connection with the acquisition of performance software ended on December 31, 2006. If the Company loses the service of one or more of its key employees, or if one or more of our executive officers or key employees decide to join a competitor or otherwise compete directly or indirectly with it, this could have a significant adverse effect on the Company's business.

In addition, because experienced personnel in our industry are in high demand and competition for their talents is intense, the Company has relied on its ability to grant stock options as one mechanism for recruiting and retaining this highly skilled talent. Accounting regulations that have recently taken effect require the expensing of stock options, which will impair our future ability to provide these incentives without incurring significant compensation costs. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to successfully attract and retain key personnel in the future.

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

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

Software revenue recognition;

Accounting for income taxes;

Accounting for business combinations and related goodwill; and

Accounting for stock issued to employees.

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

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

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

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

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

Software products as complex as those offered by the Company often contain errors or defects, particularly when first introduced, when new versions or enhancements are released and when configured to individual customer computing systems. The Company currently has known errors and defects in its products. Despite testing conducted by the Company, if additional defects and errors are found in current versions, new versions or enhancements of its products after commencement of commercial shipment, this could result in the loss of revenues or a delay in market acceptance or an

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increase in the rate of return of the Company's products. The occurrence of any of these events could materially harm the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

### **THE COMPANY MAY BE SUBJECT TO PRODUCT LIABILITY CLAIMS.**

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

### **THE PROTECTION OF OUR PROPRIETARY RIGHTS MAY BE INADEQUATE.**

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

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

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

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

Actual or anticipated fluctuations in its operating results;

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

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

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

Developments in ongoing or threatened litigation;

Announcements of technological innovations;

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

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

Developments with respect to copyrights or proprietary rights;

Price and volume fluctuations in the stock market;

Changes in corporate purchasing of Enterprise Reporting and Performance Management application software;

Adoption of new accounting standards affecting the software industry (including stock option-expensing roles); and

Changes in financial estimates by securities analysts.

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

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

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

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

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

**THE COMPANY'S HEADQUARTER'S LEASE WILL EXPIRE IN FEBRUARY 2008 AND ADDRESSING THE COMPANY'S FACILITY NEEDS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT ITS OPERATING RESULTS.**

The lease to the Company's principal facility located at 701 Gateway Boulevard, South San Francisco, California expires in February 2008. The Company is actively exploring facility arrangements that will suit its needs and carry it beyond February 2008, including extending its current lease or moving its headquarters to another facility. If the Company decides to move its headquarters, there is a risk that the move will cause the Company to incur unexpected costs and divert the attention of its management and employees from critical aspects of its day-to-day operations. As a result, moving the Company's business could materially harm its operating results and business.

**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**

The table below sets forth information regarding repurchases of Actuate common stock by Actuate during the three months ended March 31, 2007.

**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced programs (1)	Maximum dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the program (1)
<u>Month #1</u> January 1, 2007 through January 31, 2007				
<u>Month #2</u> February 1, 2007 through February 28, 2007	830,618	\$ 5.45	830,618	

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Month #3

March 1, 2007 through March 31, 2007

<b>Total</b>	830,618	\$ 5.45	830,618
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- (1) In January 2005, pursuant to the stock repurchase program announced in September 2001, and extended from time to time by the Company's Board of Directors, the Board of Directors approved an on-going extension of the Company's stock repurchase program. The Company is authorized to repurchase Actuate common stock in an amount not to exceed cash flow from operations during the prior quarter, with the actual amount to be approved in advance by the Board. Subsequent to March 31, 2007, through March 9, 2007, the Company has repurchased approximately 457,000 shares totaling \$2.9 million in the open market under this stock repurchase plan.

**Item 6. Exhibits**

- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer  
31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer  
32.1 Section 1350 Certifications

*Signature*

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Actuate Corporation

(Registrant)

Dated: May 10, 2007

By: /s/ DANIEL A. GAUDREAU

Daniel A. Gaudreau

Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President,

Operations and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)