

ASPEN TECHNOLOGY INC /DE/
Form 10-Q
May 06, 2010

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(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, 2010

or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 000-24786

ASPEN TECHNOLOGY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Edgar Filing: ASPEN TECHNOLOGY INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

04-2739697
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

200 Wheeler Road
Burlington, Massachusetts
(Address of principal executive offices)

01803
(Zip Code)

(781) 221-6400

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

As of April 28, 2010, there were 92,166,322 shares of the registrant's common stock (par value \$0.10 per share) outstanding.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1.	Financial Statements.	3
Item 2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.	20
Item 3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.	36
Item 4.	Controls and Procedures.	37
	PART II - OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1.	Legal Proceedings.	38
Item 1A.	Risk Factors.	40
Item 6.	Exhibits.	49
	SIGNATURES	50

Our registered trademarks include aspenONE, AspenTech and HYSYS.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

ASPEN TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited and in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenue:				
Subscription	\$ 3,959	\$	\$ 5,198	\$
Software	14,714	41,070	34,772	137,979
Total subscription and software	18,673	41,070	39,970	137,979
Services and other	26,945	30,222	88,130	102,346
Total revenue	45,618	71,292	128,100	240,325
Cost of revenue:				
Subscription and software	1,437	3,063	4,887	8,587
Services and other	13,237	15,333	43,725	47,139
Total cost of revenue	14,674	18,396	48,612	55,726
Gross profit	30,944	52,896	79,488	184,599
Operating costs:				
Selling and marketing	25,267	20,494	69,576	62,519
Research and development	12,719	11,738	36,128	34,904
General and administrative	12,648	14,441	47,290	42,923
Restructuring charges	(43)	1,760	260	2,025
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets				623
Total operating costs	50,591	48,433	153,254	142,994
(Loss) income from operations	(19,647)	4,463	(73,766)	41,605
Interest income	4,584	5,176	15,116	17,046
Interest expense	(1,834)	(2,230)	(6,725)	(7,827)
Other expense, net	(2,144)	(3,308)	(97)	(3,969)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(19,041)	4,101	(65,472)	46,855
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	(2,713)	3,995	(8,001)	(4,145)
Net (loss) income	\$ (21,754)	\$ 8,096	\$ (73,473)	\$ 42,710
(Loss) earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$ (0.24)	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.81)	\$ 0.47
Diluted	\$ (0.24)	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.81)	\$ 0.46
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	91,835	90,065	90,923	90,042
Diluted	91,835	91,648	90,923	92,620

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

ASPEN TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited and in thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2010	June 30, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 119,054	\$ 122,213
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,161 and \$5,809	28,612	49,882
Current portion of installments receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$915 and \$1,015	54,500	64,531
Current portion of collateralized receivables	28,849	38,695
Unbilled services	1,995	298
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,787	9,413
Prepaid income taxes	13,670	13,159
Deferred tax assets	3,850	3,795
Total current assets	259,317	301,986
Non-current installments receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,009 and \$1,663	91,839	113,390
Non-current collateralized receivables	34,657	57,671
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of \$29,119 and \$27,438	8,581	9,604
Computer software development costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$66,956 and \$65,094	2,413	3,918
Goodwill	17,909	16,686
Non-current deferred tax assets	10,556	10,788
Other non-current assets	1,745	1,933
Total assets	\$ 427,017	\$ 515,976
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of secured borrowing	\$ 33,175	\$ 83,885
Accounts payable	4,688	5,135
Accrued expenses	36,744	47,882
Income taxes payable	2,733	1,888
Deferred revenue	72,637	62,801
Current deferred tax liability	2,496	2,481
Total current liabilities	152,473	204,072
Long-term secured borrowing	54,211	28,211
Long-term deferred revenue	12,923	16,070
Non-current deferred tax liability	2,368	2,354
Other non-current liabilities	32,056	35,859
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$0.10 par value		
Authorized 3,636 shares as of March 31, 2010 and June 30, 2009		
Issued and outstanding none as of March 31, 2010 and June 30, 2009		
Common stock, \$0.10 par value Authorized 210,000,000 shares		
Issued 92,364,108 shares as of March 31, 2010 and 90,326,513 shares at June 30, 2009		
Outstanding 92,130,644 shares at March 31, 2010 and 90,093,049 shares at June 30, 2009	9,236	9,033
Additional paid-in capital	513,496	497,478
Accumulated deficit	(357,066)	(283,593)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7,833	7,005

Edgar Filing: ASPEN TECHNOLOGY INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Treasury stock, at cost 233,464 shares of common stock as of March 31, 2010 and June 30, 2009	(513)	(513)
Total stockholders' equity	172,986	229,410
	\$ 427,017	\$ 515,976

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

ASPEN TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited and in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$ (73,473)	\$ 42,710
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	5,143	6,574
Net foreign currency loss	1,092	5,200
Stock-based compensation	13,352	3,659
Loss on disposal of property, equipment and leasehold improvements	50	406
Deferred income taxes	(2)	1,351
Provision for bad debts	(284)	885
Loss on impairment of goodwill and intangible assets		623
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	20,484	36,012
Unbilled services	(1,729)	248
Prepaid expenses, other assets and prepaid income taxes	106	(11,645)
Installments and collateralized receivables	64,514	(8,523)
Income taxes payable	844	(3,867)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(12,970)	(21,677)
Deferred revenue	6,903	(23,236)
Net cash provided by operating activities	24,030	28,720
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, equipment and leasehold improvements	(2,099)	(1,794)
Capitalized computer software development costs	(436)	(1,917)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,535)	(3,711)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Exercise of stock options	6,136	
Proceeds from secured borrowings	9,501	5,532
Repayment of secured borrowings	(36,653)	(35,900)
Payment of tax withholding obligations related to restricted stock	(3,353)	(288)
Net cash used in financing activities	(24,369)	(30,656)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(285)	(2,144)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(3,159)	(7,791)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	122,213	134,048
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 119,054	\$ 126,257
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	6,731	7,834
Income taxes paid	7,482	25,015

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

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Interim Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements (Interim Financial Statements) of Aspen Technology, Inc. and its subsidiaries have been prepared on the same basis as our annual consolidated financial statements. We condensed or omitted certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in our annual consolidated financial statements. Such Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), as defined in the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 270, for interim financial information and with the instructions to Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. It is suggested that these Interim Financial Statements be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2009, which are contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and Form 10-K/A, as previously filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal and recurring adjustments, considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows at the dates and for the periods presented have been included and all intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year.

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

Unless the context requires otherwise, references to we, our and us refer to Aspen Technology, Inc. and our subsidiaries.

2. Correction of Immaterial Errors

During the first and second quarters of fiscal 2010, we identified errors related to stock compensation expense, license and professional services revenue, and income taxes that originated in prior periods and concluded that the errors were not material to any of the previously reported periods or to the periods in which the errors were corrected. These immaterial errors were corrected in the first and second quarter 2010 Interim Financial Statements. The impact to certain captions in the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended March 31, 2010, resulting from the out-of-period component of the correction of immaterial errors, is as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2010 Increase (Decrease)	
Total revenue	\$	(277)
Income (loss) from operations		(1,092)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes		(1,092)
Net income (loss)		(2,842)

During the first quarter of fiscal 2009, we identified certain errors related to income taxes, stock compensation expense, and foreign transactions that originated in prior periods and concluded that the errors were not material to any of the previously reported periods or to the periods in

which the errors were corrected. These immaterial errors were corrected in the first fiscal quarter 2009 Interim Financial Statements. The impact to certain captions in the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended March 31, 2009, resulting from the out-of-period component of the correction of immaterial errors, is as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009	
	Increase (Decrease)	
Total revenue	\$	
Income from operations		887
Income before provision for income taxes		315
Net income		(3,618)

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenue from the following sources: (1) licensing software products; (2) providing post contract support (referred to as SMS); and (3) providing professional services including consulting and training. We sell our software products to end users under fixed-term and perpetual licenses. As a standard business practice, we offer extended payment term options for our fixed-term license contracts, which are generally payable on an annual basis. Certain of our fixed-term license agreements include product mixing rights that allow customers the flexibility to change or alternate the use of multiple products included in the license arrangement after those products are delivered to the customer. We refer to these arrangements as token arrangements. Tokens are fixed units of measure. The amount of software usage is limited by the value of the tokens purchased by the customer.

Historically, we executed software license arrangements that included contractual provisions that resulted in the upfront recognition of license revenue upon delivery of the software products, provided all other revenue recognition requirements were met. We refer to these traditional licensing arrangements as our upfront revenue model.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we began offering a new term licensing model for our software. This new licensing model includes contractual provisions that provide customers with greater flexibility, in that customers receive SMS for the term of the arrangement and the right to unspecified future software products that may be introduced during the term of the arrangement for no additional fee. We refer to this licensing model as the new aspenONE licensing model. Under this licensing model, we recognize revenue over the term of the agreement on a subscription basis beginning when the first payment is due, typically 30 days after signing the agreement, provided all other revenue recognition requirements are met.

Additionally, in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we also began licensing fixed-term point product arrangements in which customers receive SMS for the term of the arrangement. With the inclusion of SMS for the full term of the license, revenue can no longer be recognized under the upfront revenue model as the aggregate fees are not considered fixed or determinable. Revenue for these arrangements will be recognized as payments become due over the term of the contract, provided all other revenue recognition requirements are met. The related SMS is recognized over the term of the SMS agreement beginning with the due date of the annual payment and reported in services and other on the consolidated statements of operations. Occasionally, we expect certain customers to elect upfront payment terms. For these arrangements with upfront payment, all of the license revenue will be recognized upfront by applying the residual method of accounting when the four revenue recognition requirements below have been met.

Over the next several years, we expect to transition substantially all of our customers to our new aspenONE licensing model or to point product arrangements with SMS bundled for the contract term. However, during this transition period we expect to execute some license contracts under the upfront revenue model, including perpetual licenses, which will continue to be recognized on an upfront basis.

Four basic criteria must be satisfied before software license revenue can be recognized: persuasive evidence of an arrangement between us and an end user; delivery of our product has occurred; the fee for the product is fixed or determinable; and collection of the fee is probable.

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement We use a contract signed by the customer as evidence of an arrangement for software licenses and SMS. For professional services we use a signed contract and a statement of work to evidence an arrangement. In cases where both a signed contract and a purchase order are required by the customer, we consider both

taken together as evidence of the arrangement.

Delivery of our product Software and the corresponding access keys are generally delivered to customers via disk media with standard shipping terms of Free Carrier, Aspen Technology's warehouse (i.e., FCA, named place). Our software license agreements do not contain conditions for acceptance.

Fee is fixed or determinable We assess whether a fee is fixed or determinable at the outset of the arrangement. Significant judgment is involved in making this assessment.

Under our upfront revenue model, we are able to demonstrate that the fees are fixed or determinable for all arrangements, including those for our term licenses that contain extended payment terms. We have an established history of collecting under the terms of these contracts without providing concessions to customers. In addition, we also assess whether contract modifications to an existing term arrangement constitute a concession. In making this assessment, significant analysis is performed to ensure that no concessions are given. Our software license agreements do not include right of return or exchange. For license arrangements executed under the upfront revenue model, we recognize license revenue upon delivery of the software products, provided all other revenue recognition requirements are met.

With the introduction of the new aspenONE licensing model, and the changes to the licensing terms of our historical point product agreements sold on a fixed-term basis, we cannot assert that the fees in these arrangements are fixed or determinable because the rights provided to customers and the economics of the arrangements are not comparable to our historical transactions with other customers under the upfront revenue model. As a result, the amount of revenue recognized for these new arrangements will be limited by the amount of customer payments currently due, which generally results in the fees being recognized over the term of the license contracts.

Collection of fee is probable We assess the probability of collecting from each customer at the outset of the arrangement based on a number of factors, including the customer's payment history, its current creditworthiness, economic conditions in the customer's industry and geographic location, and general economic conditions. If in our judgment collection of a fee is not probable, revenue is recognized as cash is collected, provided all other conditions for revenue recognition have been met.

We have established vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value for SMS and professional services, but not for our software products. Our VSOE determination is based upon the price charged to similarly situated customers when the elements are sold separately. We allocate the arrangement consideration among the elements included in our multi-element arrangements using the residual method. Under the residual method, the VSOE of the undelivered elements is deferred, and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee for perpetual and term licenses is recognized as revenue upon delivery of the software, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met. If VSOE does not exist for an undelivered element in an arrangement, revenue is deferred until such evidence does exist for the undelivered elements, or until all elements are delivered, whichever is earlier.

Under the upfront revenue model, the residual license fee is recognized upfront upon delivery of the software provided all other revenue recognition criteria were met. For arrangements entered into since July 2009, the arrangement fees are generally recognized over the term of the license agreement since these arrangements include contractual provisions such as rights to future unspecified software products for no additional fee or because we cannot assert that the fees are fixed or determinable.

Subscription Revenue

When our fixed-term customers elect to license our products under the new aspenONE licensing model, SMS is included for the entire term of the arrangement and the customer receives the right to unspecified future software products that may be introduced during the term of the arrangement for no additional fee. These agreements combine the right to use all software products within a given product suite with SMS for the term of the arrangement. Due to our obligation to provide unspecified future software products, we are required to recognize the revenue ratably (i.e., on a subscription basis) over the term of the license, once the four revenue recognition criteria noted above are met. License and SMS revenue for arrangements sold under the new aspenONE licensing model are combined and presented together as subscription revenue in the consolidated statement of operations.

Software Revenue

Software revenue consists of all license transactions that do not contain rights to future unspecified software products for no additional fee. Specifically, it includes license revenue recognized under the upfront revenue model upon the

delivery of the license products (i.e., both perpetual and term license contracts); license revenue recognized over the term of the license agreements for fixed-term contracts including point product licenses with SMS bundled for the entire license term; and other license revenue derived from transactions that are being recognized over time as the result of not previously meeting one or more of the requirements for recognition under the upfront revenue model.

The license fees derived from the sale of fixed-term point product arrangements with SMS included for the contract term are recognized under the residual method, as payments come due. The related SMS is recognized over the term of the SMS agreement beginning with the due date of the annual payment and is reported in services and other on the consolidated statement of operations. Occasionally, we expect certain customers to elect upfront payment terms. For these arrangements with upfront payment, all of the license revenue will be recognized upfront by applying the residual method of accounting when the above four revenue recognition requirements have been met.

Perpetual license arrangements do not include the same rights as those provided to customers under the new aspenONE licensing model. Accordingly, the license fees for perpetual license agreements will continue to be recognized upon delivery of the software products using the residual method provided all other revenue recognition requirements are met. The revenue attributable to perpetual software licenses is recognized in software revenue in the consolidated statement of operations.

Services and Other

SMS Revenue

Under the upfront revenue model, SMS is typically included with the license for the initial year of the license term. Under these arrangements, the fair value of SMS is deferred and subsequently amortized into services and other in the consolidated statement of operations over the contractual term of the SMS arrangement. SMS renewals are at the option of the customer.

For arrangements executed under the new aspenONE licensing model or where point product licenses are sold with SMS for the contract term, the customer commits to SMS for the entire term of the license arrangement. The revenue related to the SMS component of the new aspenONE licensing model is reported in subscription revenue in the consolidated statements of operations. The revenue related to the SMS component of point product licenses, for which we have VSOE, is reported in services and other in the consolidated statement of operations.

Professional Services

Professional services are provided to customers on a time-and-materials (T&M) or fixed-price basis and are generally recognized as the services are performed, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. We recognize professional services fees for our T&M contracts based upon hours worked and contractually agreed-upon hourly rates. Revenue from fixed-price engagements is recognized using the proportional performance method based on the ratio of costs incurred, substantially all of which are labor-related, to the total estimated project costs. All revenue amounts are recognized within services and other in the statement of operations. Project costs are based on standard rates, which vary by the consultant's professional level, plus all direct expenses incurred to complete the engagement that are not reimbursed by the client. All project costs are expensed as incurred. The use of the proportional performance method is dependent upon our ability to reliably estimate the direct costs to complete a project. We use historical experience as a basis for future estimates to complete current projects.

Additionally, management believes that costs are the best available measure of performance. Reimbursables received from customers for out-of-pocket expenses are recorded as revenue. If the costs to complete a project are not estimable or the completion is uncertain, the revenue is recognized upon completion of the services. Revenue from committed professional services arrangements that are sold within close proximity or in contemplation of a new aspenONE license transaction is deferred and recognized on a ratable basis over the term of the related software arrangement.

Occasionally, we provide professional services considered essential to the functionality of the software. We recognize the combined revenue from the sale of the software and related services using the percentage-of-completion method. However, when these professional services are combined with, and essential to, the functionality of a new aspenONE license transaction, the amount of combined revenue recognized will be the lesser of the amount determined by either the subscription method or the percentage-of-completion method.

In the past, we have occasionally been required to commit unanticipated additional resources to complete projects, which have resulted in lower than anticipated income or losses on those contracts. We may experience similar situations in the future. Provisions for estimated losses on contracts are made during the period in which such losses become probable

and can be reasonably estimated. To date, such losses have not been significant.

Installments Receivable

Installments receivable resulting from product sales under the upfront revenue model are discounted to present value at prevailing market rates. Finance fees are recognized using the effective interest method over the relevant license term and are classified as interest income. The amount of the installments receivable is split between current and non-current in the consolidated balance sheets.

Under the new aspenONE licensing model and for point product arrangements sold with SMS bundled for the entire license term, receivables are recorded when the payments become due and payable. Payment amounts under extended payment term arrangements are not presented in the consolidated balance sheets as the related arrangement fees are not fixed or determinable. As a result, all contractual payments will be recorded as revenue on a gross basis in the consolidated statements of operations either as subscription or software revenue.

Deferred Revenue

Under the upfront revenue model and point product arrangements, a portion of the arrangement fee is generally recorded as deferred revenue due to the inclusion of an undelivered element, typically SMS. The amount of revenue allocated to undelivered elements is based on the VSOE of fair value for those elements using the residual method and is earned and recognized as revenue as each element is delivered. Deferred revenue related to these transactions generally consists of SMS and represents payments received in advance of services rendered as of the balance sheet dates.

Under the new aspenONE licensing model, customers receive SMS for the full contract term, and receive rights to unspecified future products for no additional fee. As VSOE does not exist for both of these undelivered elements, we are required to recognize the revenue ratably (i.e., on a subscription basis) over the term of the license. Therefore, deferred revenue is recorded as each payment comes due and revenue is recognized ratably over the associated license period.

Other Licensing Matters

Our standard licensing agreements include a product warranty provision. Such warranties are accounted for in accordance with ASC 460, Guarantees (ASC 460). The likelihood that we will be required to make refunds to customers under such provisions is considered remote. Historically, any such payments have been de minimis.

Under the terms of substantially all of our license agreements, we have agreed to indemnify customers for costs and damages arising from claims against such customers based on, among other things, allegations that our software products infringe the intellectual property rights of a third party. In most cases, in the event of an infringement claim, we retain the right to (i) procure for the customer the right to continue using the software product; (ii) replace or modify the software product to eliminate the infringement while providing substantially equivalent functionality; or (iii) if neither (i) nor (ii) can be reasonably achieved, we may terminate the license agreement and provide a refund to the

customer up to the license fees paid by the customer. Such indemnification provisions are accounted for in accordance with ASC 460. The likelihood that we will be required to make refunds to customers under such provisions is considered remote. In most cases and where legally enforceable, the indemnification is limited to the amount paid by the customer.

Legal fees and contingencies

We accrue estimated future legal fees associated with claims, assessments or litigation for which management has determined that it is probable that a loss contingency exists. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the claim, assessment or damages can be reasonably estimated. We believe that we have sufficient accruals to cover any obligations resulting from claims, assessments or litigation that have met this criteria.

Reclassifications

Certain line items in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to currently reported presentations.

For further information with regard to our Significant Accounting Policies, please refer to Note 2 of our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

4. Goodwill

We test goodwill for impairment annually, or upon indication that there may be a triggering event that could cause impairment, at the reporting unit level using a fair value approach in accordance with the provisions of ASC 350, Intangibles Goodwill and Other. We conduct our annual impairment test as of December 31 of each year. The initial step requires us to determine the fair value of each reporting unit and compare it to the carrying value, including goodwill, of such reporting unit. If the fair value exceeds the carrying value, no impairment loss is to be recognized. However, if the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the goodwill of this unit may be impaired. The amount of impairment, if any, is then measured based upon the estimated fair value of goodwill at the valuation date. As of December 31, 2009, we performed our annual goodwill impairment test for each reporting unit and determined that the estimated fair values substantially exceeded the carrying values. As such, no impairment losses were recognized as a result of the analysis.

In late calendar 2008, certain negative macroeconomic factors began to impact the global credit markets and we noted significant unfavorable trends in business conditions in the second quarter of fiscal 2009. In connection with preparing the annual impairment assessment, we identified significant deterioration in the expected future financial performance of our professional services segment compared to the expected future financial performance of this segment at the end of fiscal 2008. As a result, we recognized goodwill and intangible assets impairments of \$0.5 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, in the professional services segment during the second fiscal quarter of 2009, which ended December 31, 2008, to write off all of the goodwill and intangible assets of this reporting unit.

5. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes in the three months ended March 31, 2010 changed \$6.7 million, from a benefit to an expense compared to the corresponding period of the prior year. This increase was primarily related to reversals of reserves in the third quarter of fiscal 2009 for uncertain tax positions of \$4.4 million due to an expiration of the statute of limitations in a foreign jurisdiction. Additionally, income taxes increased as a result of higher profit before tax in our foreign subsidiaries for the three months ended March 31, 2010, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year.

The provision for income taxes in the nine months ended March 31, 2010 increased by \$3.9 million, or 93.0%, compared to the corresponding period in the prior year. The period-over-period increase was primarily a result of reversals of reserves for uncertain tax positions in a foreign jurisdiction and higher profit before tax in our foreign subsidiaries.

We are projecting a consolidated loss before tax in fiscal 2010 as a result of the change to the new aspenONE licensing model. While we are expecting profitable results for certain of our foreign subsidiaries, the loss is primarily related to U.S. results and, therefore, cannot be used to offset foreign income or reduce foreign taxes. Our foreign subsidiaries are required to remit income tax payments to their respective taxing authorities and will provide for such taxes on a quarterly basis.

We expect to reverse \$5.7 million of our reserve for uncertain tax positions in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 resulting from the expiration of the statute of limitations related to several uncertain tax positions, primarily related to Canada.

6. Fair Value

Effective July 1, 2008, we adopted the provisions of ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820), for financial assets and financial liabilities. Effective July 1, 2009, we adopted the provisions of ASC 820 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities. ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted

prices that are observable for the asset or liability (such as interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, etc.) or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data by correlation or other means.

- **Level 3 Inputs** Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

Cash Equivalents. Cash equivalents are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 Inputs. We obtain quoted market prices in identical markets to estimate the fair value of our cash equivalents.

Financial instruments not measured or recorded at fair value in the accompanying financial statements consist of accounts receivable, installments receivable, collateralized receivables, accounts payable and secured borrowings. The estimated fair value of accounts receivable, installments receivable, collateralized receivables and accounts payable approximates the carrying value. The estimated fair value of secured borrowings exceeds the carrying value by \$4.9 million as of March 31, 2010. The fair value of secured borrowings was calculated using the market approach, utilizing interest rates that were indirectly observable in markets for similar liabilities.

The following table summarizes financial assets and financial liabilities measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis in the accompanying financial statements as of March 31, 2010, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value (in thousands):

Description	Fair Value Measurement at Reporting Date Using		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
March 31, 2010			
Assets:			
Cash equivalents	\$ 96,000		
June 30, 2009			
Assets:			
Cash equivalents	\$ 87,918		

Certain non-financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. These include reporting units measured at fair value using market and income approaches in the first step of a goodwill impairment test. Certain non-financial assets, including goodwill, intangible assets and other non-financial long-lived assets, are measured at fair value using market and income approaches on a non-recurring basis when there is an indication that there may be a triggering event which could result in impairment. The adoption of ASC 820 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities had no material impact on the financial statements as of and for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2010.

7. Supplementary Balance Sheet Information

Accrued expenses in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets consist of the following (in thousands):

12

	March 31, 2010	June 30, 2009
Royalties and outside commissions	\$ 4,414	\$ 8,627
Payroll and payroll-related	16,224	13,793
Restructuring accruals	4,100	4,974
Amounts due to receivable sale facilities for collections	654	2,724
Other	11,352	17,764
Total accrued expenses	\$ 36,744	\$ 47,882

Other non-current liabilities in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2010	June 30, 2009
Restructuring accruals	\$ 4,597	\$ 7,244
Deferred rent	2,221	2,333
Royalties and outside commissions	4,244	5,852
Other	20,994	20,430
Total other non-current liabilities	\$ 32,056	\$ 35,859

8. Stock-Based Compensation

General Award Terms

We issue stock options and restricted stock units (RSUs) to our employees and outside directors, pursuant to stockholder approved stock option plans. Option awards are generally granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of our stock at the date of grant; those options generally vest over four years and have 7 or 10-year contractual terms. Restricted stock units generally vest over four years. Historically, our practice has been to settle stock option exercises and restricted stock vesting through newly-issued shares.

At our Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on April 15, 2010, our stockholders approved the Aspen Technology, Inc. 2010 Equity Incentive Plan. A total of 7,000,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance under this Plan.

Stock-Based Compensation Accounting

During the period from mid-September 2007 until November 9, 2009, we did not maintain our status as a timely filer with the SEC and we were unable to issue stock-based compensation to our directors and employees. On October 29, 2009 the Board of Directors approved the grant as of November 9, 2009 of 2,727,033 RSUs and 264,640 stock options under the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan and the 2001 Stock Option Plan, respectively. Since we were not able to grant awards during the period described above, a portion of the awards were vested immediately upon grant. The RSUs were valued at the stock price on the date of grant. We utilized the Black-Scholes valuation model for estimating the fair value of the stock-based compensation. The stock-based compensation expense and its classification (in thousands) in the statement of operations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Recorded as expense:				
Cost of service and other	\$ 181	\$ 132	\$ 1,138	\$ 298
Selling and marketing	701	315	5,030	612
Research and development	246	125	1,637	314
General and administrative	691	707	5,546	2,409
	1,819	1,279	13,351	3,633
Capitalized computer software development costs	1	1	1	26
Total stock-based compensation	\$ 1,820	\$ 1,280	\$ 13,352	\$ 3,659

The weighted-average fair values of the options granted under the 2001 Stock Option Plan during the nine months ended March 31, 2010 were as follows:

Weighted-average fair value of options granted	\$ 3.96
Average risk-free interest rate	1.4%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%
Expected life	3.4
Expected volatility	57.3%

The dividend yield of zero is based on the fact that we have never paid cash dividends on common stock and have no present intention to pay cash dividends. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of our common stock over the period commensurate with the expected life of the options. The risk-free interest rate is the U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bond with a maturity commensurate with the expected life of the options on the date of grant. In fiscal 2010, we calculated the estimated life considering historical exercise behavior, as well as anticipated future events that may affect volatility.

A summary of stock option and RSU activity under all stock option plans in the first nine months of fiscal 2010 is as follows:

	Stock Options				Restricted Stock Units	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in 000 s)	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at June 30, 2009	7,569,215	\$ 7.61	4.3		150,613	\$ 10.42
Granted						
Vested (RSUs)					(29,887)	10.42
Exercised						
Cancelled / Forfeited	(2,940)	9.48			(2,126)	10.42
Outstanding at September 30, 2009	7,566,275	7.76			118,600	10.42
Granted	264,640	9.55			2,727,033	9.55
Vested (RSUs)					(919,119)	9.58
Exercised	(747,514)	4.89				
Cancelled / Forfeited	(33,865)	23.40			(6,786)	\$ 9.83
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	7,049,536	\$ 7.90	4.7		1,919,728	\$ 9.59
Granted					17,250	9.78
Vested (RSUs)					(192,904)	9.68
Exercised	(494,487)	5.02				
Cancelled / Forfeited	(944,188)	13.34			(37,720)	9.59
Outstanding at March 31, 2010	5,610,861	\$ 7.23	4.9		1,706,354	\$ 9.85
Exercisable at March 31, 2010	5,410,262	\$ 7.12	4.8	\$ 20,733		
Vested and expected to vest at March 31, 2010	6,022,206	\$ 7.11	4.9	\$ 22,793	1,603,915	\$ 9.85

In fiscal 2010, the total fair value of shares vested from RSU grants was \$11.0 million. At March 31, 2010, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to all unvested stock options and RSUs not yet recognized was \$1.2 million and \$15.9 million, respectively, and is expected to be recorded over the next four years as the awards vest.

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the first nine months of fiscal 2010 was \$5.8 million. During the first nine months of fiscal 2010, we received \$6.1 million in cash proceeds from option exercises and paid \$3.4 million for withholding taxes on vested RSUs.

9. Net (Loss) Income per Common Share

Basic (loss) income per share was determined by dividing net (loss) income by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share was determined by dividing net (loss) income by diluted weighted average shares outstanding during the period. Diluted weighted average shares reflects the dilutive effect, if any, of potential common shares. To the extent their effect is dilutive, potential common shares include employee equity awards and warrants, based on the treasury stock method, and other commitments to be settled in common stock. For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2010, all potential common shares were anti-dilutive due to the net loss. The calculations of basic and diluted net (loss) income per share and basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding are as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended March 31,						Nine Months Ended March 31,					
	2010		2009		2010		2009		2010		2009	
	Loss	Shares	Per Share Amount	Income	Shares	Per Share Amount	Loss	Shares	Per Share Amount	Income	Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic (loss) income per share:												
Net (loss) income	\$ (21,754)	91,835	\$ (0.24)	\$ 8,096	90,065	\$ 0.09	\$ (73,473)	90,923	\$ (0.81)	\$ 42,710	90,042	\$ 0.47
Diluted earnings per share:												
Employee equity awards					1,273						2,177	
Warrants					310						401	
Net (loss) income giving effect to dilutive adjustments	\$ (21,754)	91,835	\$ (0.24)	\$ 8,096	91,648	\$ 0.09	\$ (73,473)	90,923	\$ (0.81)	\$ 42,710	92,620	\$ 0.46

The following potential common shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding because the exercise price of the employee equity awards and warrants exceeded the average market price for our common stock and/or their effect would be anti-dilutive at the balance sheet date (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Employee equity awards and warrants	8,453	3,155	8,641	2,259

10. Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Comprehensive (loss) income is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. The components of comprehensive (loss) income for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net (loss) income	\$ (21,754)	\$ 8,096	\$ (73,473)	\$ 42,710
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(648)	134	828	(1,850)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (22,402)	\$ 8,230	\$ (72,645)	\$ 40,860

11. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) FTC and Honeywell Settlement

Edgar Filing: ASPEN TECHNOLOGY INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

In December 2004, we entered into a consent decree with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) with respect to a civil administrative complaint filed by the FTC in August 2003 alleging that our acquisition of Hyprotech Ltd. and related subsidiaries of AEA Technology plc (Hyprotech) in May 2002 was anticompetitive in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act and Section 7 of the Clayton Act. In connection with the consent decree, we entered into an agreement with Honeywell International, Inc. (Honeywell) on October 6, 2004, pursuant to which we transferred our operator training business and certain rights to the intellectual property of various legacy Hyprotech products.

We are subject to ongoing compliance obligations under the FTC consent decree. On July 6, 2009, we announced that the FTC closed an investigation relating to the alleged violations of the decree, and issued an order modifying the consent decree. The modified order became final on August 20, 2009. The modification to the 2004 consent decree requires that we continue to provide the ability for users to save input variable case data for Aspen HYSYS and Aspen HYSYS Dynamics software in a standard portable format, which will make it easier for users to transfer case data from later versions of the products to earlier versions. We will also provide documentation to Honeywell of the Aspen HYSYS and Aspen HYSYS Dynamics input variables, as well as documentation of the covered heat exchange products. These requirements will apply

to all existing and future versions of the covered products through up to 2014. In addition, in connection with the settlement of the related litigation with Honeywell, we have provided to Honeywell a license to modify and distribute (in object code form) certain versions of our flare system analyzer software.

(b) Class action and opt-out claims

In March 2006, we settled class action litigation, including related derivative claims, arising out of our originally filed consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2000 through 2004, the accounting for which we restated in March 2005. Certain members of the class representing 1,457,969 shares of common stock (or less than 1% of the shares putatively purchased during the class action period) opted out of the settlement and had the right to bring their own state or federal law claims against us, referred to as "opt-out" claims.

Opt-out claims were filed on behalf of the holders of approximately 1.1 million of such shares. One of these actions was settled and two were dismissed. The claims in the remaining action (described below) include claims against us and one or more of our former officers alleging securities and common law fraud, breach of contract, deceptive practices and/or rescissory damages liability, based on the restated results of one or more fiscal periods included in our restated consolidated financial statements referenced in the class action.

- *Herbert G. and Eunice E. Blecker v. Aspen Technology, Inc., et al.*, filed on June 5, 2006 in the Business Litigation Session of the Massachusetts Superior Court for Suffolk County and docketed as Civ. A. No. 06-2357-BLS1 in that court, was an opt-out claim asserted by persons who received 248,411 shares of our common stock in an acquisition. Fact discovery in this action closed on July 18, 2008, and a non-jury trial began on November 3, 2009 and concluded on November 24, 2009. On January 19, 2010 the court issued its order granting judgment in our favor and dismissing the case. On February 17, 2010, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal of the judgment. On October 17, 2008, the plaintiffs filed a new complaint in the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, captioned *Herbert G. and Eunice E. Blecker v. Aspen Technology, Inc. et al.*, Civ. A. No. 08-4625-BLS1 (Blecker II). The sole claim in Blecker II was based on the Massachusetts Uniform Securities Act. We served a motion to dismiss on December 3, 2008 which was granted on December 11, 2009. On January 5, 2010, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal with respect to that dismissal. On February 23, 2010, that appeal was dismissed with prejudice by stipulation of the parties.

- *380544 Canada, Inc. et al. v. Aspen Technology, Inc.*, filed on February 15, 2007 in the federal district court for the Southern District of New York and docketed as Civ. A. No. 1:07-cv-01204-JFK in that court, is a claim asserted by persons who purchased 566,665 shares of our common stock in a private placement. Certain motions to dismiss filed by other defendants were resolved on May 5, 2009, and discovery is in process.

The claims in the *380544 Canada* action referenced above are for damages totaling at least \$4.0 million, not including claims for attorneys' fees. We plan to defend the *380544 Canada* action vigorously. We can provide no assurance as to the outcome of this case or the likelihood of the filing of additional opt-out claims, and these claims may result in judgments against us for significant damages. Regardless of the outcome, such litigation has resulted in the past, and may continue to result in the future, in significant legal expenses and may require significant attention and resources of management, all of which could result in losses and damages that have a material adverse effect on our business.

(c) ATME Arbitration

Edgar Filing: ASPEN TECHNOLOGY INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Prior to October 6, 2009, we had an exclusive reseller relationship covering certain countries in the Middle East with a reseller known as AspenTech Middle East W.L.L., a Kuwaiti corporation (ATME or the reseller). Effective October 6, 2009, we terminated the reseller relationship for material breach by the reseller based on certain actions of the reseller.

On November 2, 2009, ATME commenced an action in the Queen's Bench Division (Commercial Court) of the High Court of Justice (England & Wales) captioned *In The Matter Of An Intended Arbitration Between AspenTech Middle East W.L.L. And Aspen Technology, Inc.*, 2009 Folio 1436, seeking preliminary injunctive relief restraining us from taking any steps to impede ATME from serving as our exclusive reseller in the countries included in our agreement with ATME. We filed evidence in opposition to that request for relief on November 12, 2009. At a hearing on November 13, 2009, the court dismissed ATME's application for preliminary injunctive relief. The court sealed an Order to this effect on November 23, 2009, and further ordered that ATME pay our costs of claim.

Relatedly, on November 11, 2009, we commenced an arbitration against ATME in the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce, captioned *Aspen Technology, Inc. v. AspenTech Middle East W.L.L.*, Case No. 16732/VRO, by filing a request for arbitration in that court. Our request for arbitration asserted claims

against ATME seeking a declaration that ATME committed a material breach of our agreement and that our termination of our agreement was lawful, and seeking damages for ATME's willful misconduct in connection with the reseller relationship. On November 18, 2009, ATME filed its answer to that request for arbitration and asserted counterclaims against us seeking a declaratory judgment that we unlawfully terminated our agreement with ATME, and seeking damages for breach of contract by reason of our purported unlawful termination of our agreement. Our reply to those counterclaims was filed on or about December 18, 2009.

On March 11, 2010, a Kuwaiti entity affiliated with ATME filed a lawsuit in a Kuwaiti court naming as defendants ATME, us and a reseller newly appointed by us in Kuwait. While we believe that the claims of the affiliated entity and the counterclaims of ATME are without merit and that we were entitled to terminate the reseller relationship, we can provide no assurance as to the outcome of the dispute. Regardless of the outcome, such claims may result in significant legal expenses and may require significant attention and resources of management, all of which could result in losses and damages that have a material adverse effect on our business. The reseller agreement document relating to the terminated relationship contained a provision whereby we could be liable for a termination fee if the agreement were terminated other than for material breach. This fee would be calculated based on a formula contained in the reseller agreement that we believe was originally developed based on certain assumptions about the future financial performance of the reseller, as well as the reseller's actual financial performance. Based on the formula and the financial information provided to us by the reseller, which we have not had the opportunity to verify independently, a recent calculation associated with termination other than for material breach based on the formula would result in a termination fee of between \$60 million and \$77 million. Under the terminated reseller agreement document, no termination fee is owed on termination for material breach.

(d) Other

We are currently defending a customer claim of approximately \$5 million that certain of our software products and implementation services failed to meet customer expectations. Although we are defending the claim vigorously, the results of litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, and unfavorable resolutions are possible and could materially affect our results of operations, cash flows or financial position. In addition, regardless of the outcome, litigation could have an adverse impact on us because of defense costs, diversion of management resources and other factors.

12. Segment Information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision-maker, or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Our chief operating decision-maker is our Chief Executive Officer.

We have three operating segments: a) license; b) maintenance, training and other; and c) professional services. The chief operating decision-maker assesses financial performance and allocates resources based upon these three lines of business.

The license line of business is engaged in the development and licensing of software. The maintenance, training and other line of business provides customers with a wide range of support services that include on-site support, telephone support, software updates and various forms of training on how to use our products. The professional services line of business offers implementation, advanced process control, real-time optimization and other professional services in order to provide customers with complete solutions.

Edgar Filing: ASPEN TECHNOLOGY INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. We do not track assets or capital expenditures by operating segments. Consequently, it is not practical to show assets, capital expenditures, depreciation or amortization by operating segments.

The following table presents a summary of operating segments for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	License	Maintenance, Training, and Other	Professional Services	Total
Three Months Ended March 31, 2010				
Segment revenue	\$ 18,673	\$ 18,126	\$ 8,819	\$ 45,618
Segment expenses	18,588	3,722	7,561	29,871
Segment operating profit (1)	\$ 85	\$ 14,404	\$ 1,258	\$ 15,747
Three Months Ended March 31, 2009				
Segment revenue	\$ 41,070	\$ 20,145	\$ 10,077	\$ 71,292
Segment expenses	14,756	3,933	9,227	27,916
Segment operating profit (1)	\$ 26,314	\$ 16,212	\$ 850	\$ 43,376
Nine Months Ended March 31, 2010				
Segment revenue	\$ 39,970	\$ 56,780	\$ 31,350	\$ 128,100
Segment expenses	49,165	11,480	25,746	86,391
Segment operating (loss) profit (1)	\$ (9,195)	\$ 45,300	\$ 5,604	\$ 41,709
Nine Months Ended March 31, 2009				
Segment revenue	\$ 137,979	\$ 63,965	\$ 38,381	\$ 240,325
Segment expenses	45,839	11,143	29,504	86,486
Segment operating profit (1)	\$ 92,140	\$ 52,822	\$ 8,877	\$ 153,839

(1) The segment operating profits reported reflect only the expenses of the operating segment and do not contain an allocation for selling and marketing, general and administrative, research and development, restructuring and other corporate expenses incurred in support of the segments.

Reconciliation to (Loss) Income Before Income Taxes

The following table presents a reconciliation of total segment operating profit to (loss) income before income taxes for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Total segment operating profit for reportable segments	\$ 15,747	\$ 43,376	\$ 41,709	\$ 153,839
Cost of license	(1,437)	(3,063)	(4,887)	(8,587)
Selling and marketing	(3,997)	(3,508)	(9,653)	(10,259)
Research and development	(10,591)	(9,664)	(29,097)	(28,238)
General and administrative and overhead	(17,592)	(19,638)	(58,226)	(58,843)
Stock-based compensation	(1,820)	(1,280)	(13,352)	(3,659)
Restructuring reversal (charges)	43	(1,760)	(260)	(2,025)
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets				(623)
Other expense	(2,144)	(3,308)	(97)	(3,969)
Interest income (net)	2,750	2,946	8,391	9,219
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$ (19,041)	\$ 4,101	\$ (65,472)	\$ 46,855

13. Subsequent Events

We evaluated events occurring between the end of our fiscal quarter and the date the financial statements were issued.

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

We begin Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations with an overview of our key operating business segments and significant trends. This overview is followed by a summary of our critical accounting policies and estimates that we believe are important to understanding the assumptions and judgments incorporated in our reported financial results. We then provide a more detailed analysis of our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition to historical information, this Quarterly Report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially. When used in this Quarterly Report, the words *expects*, *anticipates*, *intends*, *plans*, *believes*, *sees*, *estimates* and similar expressions are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect our opinions only as of the date of this Quarterly Report. You should carefully review the risk factors described in *Item 1A. Risk Factors* of Part II below. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to the forward-looking statements after the date of this document.

Our fiscal year ends on June 30, and references in this Quarterly Report to a specific fiscal year are the twelve months ended June 30 of such year (for example, *fiscal 2010* refers to the year ending June 30, 2010).

Business Overview

We are a leading supplier of integrated software and services to the process industries, for which the principal markets consist of energy, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and engineering and construction. Additionally, we also serve other industries such as power and utilities, consumer products, metals and mining, pulp and paper and biofuels, which manufacture and produce products from a chemical process. We provide a comprehensive, integrated suite of software applications that utilize proprietary empirical models of chemical manufacturing processes to improve plant and process design, economic evaluation, production, production planning and scheduling, supply chain optimization, and operational performance, and an array of services designed to optimize the utilization of these products by our customers. We are organized into three operating segments: software licenses; maintenance, training and other; and professional services. Each of these operating segments has unique characteristics and faces different opportunities and challenges. Although we report our actual results in U.S. dollars, we conduct a significant number of transactions in currencies other than U.S. dollars.

Adverse changes in the economy and global economic and political uncertainty have previously caused delays and reductions in information technology (IT) spending by our customers and a consequent deterioration of the markets for our products and services, particularly our manufacturing/supply chain product suites. As a result of the decline in economic conditions which began in fiscal 2009 and continued into early fiscal 2010, we experienced some reductions, delays and postponements of customer purchases that negatively impacted our bookings, revenue and operating results. While we have seen some recent signs of economic recovery, such as positive financial results and earnings for some of our customers, we have no way of knowing whether this trend will be sustained.

New Licensing Model

Edgar Filing: ASPEN TECHNOLOGY INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

In July 2009, we announced that for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2009, we would offer a new term licensing model for our software. The new aspenONE licensing model provides customers with access to all engineering or manufacturing/supply chain software products within the aspenONE software suite. As part of the new offering, customers receive SMS for the term of the license and the right to unspecified future software products that may be introduced during the term of the arrangement for no additional fee. The new aspenONE licensing model provides customers the ability to utilize any product within the aspenONE suite through the use of tokens (exchangeable units of measurement) which they license in quantities sufficient for their business needs. We expect that the increased flexibility of this licensing model, which facilitates ease of access to the products in the aspenONE suite, will lead to increased usage over time, and should contribute to increased revenue.

Prior to fiscal 2010, we offered term licenses to our customers with extended payment terms for specifically defined sets of products (referred to as point products) within the aspenONE solution suites based upon the customer s particular needs. We typically recognized revenue for these term license agreements upon shipment of the software, at the net present value of the aggregate license fees, provided all other revenue recognition criteria were met. We refer to this revenue recognition approach as the upfront revenue model. We also sold perpetual licenses, which were also recognized on an upfront basis. Increasingly, the majority of our software licenses has been term-based. Licenses that did not qualify for

upfront recognition were either deferred until such time as all revenue recognition criteria had been met, or recognized over the license term.

Under the upfront revenue model we offered annually renewable post contract support (referred to as SMS) as a component of our arrangements. Generally, SMS was provided for the first year of the license agreement and renewed annually at the customer's discretion. Revenue from SMS was recognized ratably over the term of the SMS agreement. For the majority of our existing software arrangements under the upfront licensing model, customers renew their support contracts when eligible to do so.

Under the new aspenONE licensing model, the license, SMS, and the right to future unspecified products are included in the arrangement fee. These arrangements do not qualify for upfront revenue recognition because customers have the right to future unspecified products. Revenue under this new licensing model will be recognized over the term of the agreement on a subscription basis beginning when the first payment is due, typically 30 days after signing the agreement.

In addition to our new aspenONE licensing model, we continue to offer term licenses for specifically defined sets of point products. Beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we began licensing point products with SMS included for the full license term. Revenue for these arrangements will be recognized over the term of the contract as payments become due. The related SMS is recognized over the term of the SMS agreement beginning with the due date of the annual payment and reported in services and other on the consolidated statements of operations. Occasionally, we expect certain customers to elect upfront payment terms. For these arrangements with upfront payment, all of the license revenue will be recognized upfront by applying the residual method of accounting.

As a result of the changes to our business model, the majority of our license revenue will no longer be recognized on an upfront basis, but will instead be recognized over the contract term, either on a subscription basis or as payments become due. Since we previously recognized much of the revenue associated with the term license agreements executed prior to fiscal 2010, we will report significantly lower revenue for several years. Until such time as existing contracts expire and are renewed under the new aspenONE licensing model, we will not realize a significant increase in our subscription revenue. Additionally, if a professional service arrangement is contracted in close proximity to a related license agreement which qualifies for recognition under the new aspenONE licensing model, the professional services revenue will be recognized over the contract term. There will not be a corresponding reduction in operating expenses; therefore, we anticipate reporting significant operating and net losses for at least several years.

It is not our intention to enter into new or renewal term contracts that will qualify for revenue recognition under the upfront revenue model. However, we may elect to do so on a limited basis. The incremental revenue associated with amendments to existing term contracts that were recognized under the upfront revenue model will continue to be accounted for on an upfront basis provided all other revenue recognition requirements have been met. Additionally, we will continue to offer perpetual license arrangements. We do not anticipate that either of these types of arrangements will represent a significant portion of our future license revenue.

The predominant method of customer billing and cash collections is consistent between the new aspenONE and upfront licensing models: we will continue to invoice the customer over the contract term (generally on an annual basis), provided the customer does not elect to make payment in full at the outset of the arrangement. Consequently, we do not expect any material change to net cash provided by operating activities as a result of the changes to the way we license our products, assuming the introduction of the new aspenONE licensing model does not negatively impact customer retention.

Under the upfront revenue model, we record the net present value of the un-invoiced payments remaining on our license contracts as installments receivable. Under the new aspenONE licensing model, the arrangement fees are not deemed to be fixed or determinable. Therefore, the un-invoiced payments remaining on our license contracts will not be recorded on the balance sheet. We expect that the conversion to the new licensing model will cause the installments receivable balance to decline over time. Additionally, we expect deferred revenue will increase over time since the annual installments for license transactions executed under the new aspenONE licensing model will be deferred and recognized on a subscription basis. Although we expect to see growth in deferred revenue during the balance of fiscal 2010, until such time as a significant portion of existing term contracts which were recognized under the upfront revenue model expire and are renewed under the new aspenONE licensing model, we will not realize a significant increase in our deferred revenue.

Historically, to assess our financial results and condition, we used a number of quantitative and qualitative performance indicators. These indicators included: software license bookings; the value of our installed customer base; revenue and expense trends; gross margins; operating and net income; cash and cash equivalents; cash flow; and liquidity metrics. As a result of the movement to the new aspenONE licensing model and the anticipated reduction in reported revenue and income, a number of these indicators will not be meaningful for the next several years. Accordingly, we will

focus on: the change in the value of our installed customer base; software license bookings; expense trends; cash and cash equivalents; cash flow; and collateralized receivables and secured borrowings balances.

An overview of our three operating segments is described below.

Software Licenses

Our solutions are focused on three primary business areas of our customers: engineering, manufacturing, and supply chain management, and are delivered both as stand-alone solutions and as part of the integrated aspenONE product suite. The aspenONE framework enables our products to be integrated in modular fashion so that data can be shared among such products, and additional modules can be added as the customer's requirements evolve. The result is enterprise-wide access to real-time, model-based information designed to enable manufacturers to forecast or simulate the economic impact of potential actions and make better, faster and more profitable operating decisions. The first version of the aspenONE suite was delivered in 2004. Since that time, each major software release was designed to increase the level of integration and functionality across our product portfolio.

- **Engineering** Process manufacturers must be able to address a variety of challenging questions relating to strategic planning, collaborative engineering, debottlenecking and process improvement from where they should locate their facilities, to how they can make their products at the lowest cost, to what is the best way to operate for maximum efficiency. To address these issues, they must improve asset optimization to enable faster, better execution of complex projects. Our engineering solutions help companies maximize their return on plant assets and enable collaboration with engineers on common models and projects.

Our engineering solutions are used on the process engineer's desktop to design and improve plants and processes. Customers use our engineering software and services during both the design and ongoing operation of their facilities to model and improve the way they develop and deploy manufacturing assets. Our products enable our customers to improve their return on capital, improve physical plant operating performance and bring new products to market more quickly.

Our engineering tools are based on an open environment and are implemented on Microsoft Corporation's operating systems. Implementation of our engineering products does not typically require substantial professional services, although services may be provided for customized model designs, process synthesis and energy management analyses.

- **Manufacturing** Our manufacturing products focus on optimizing customers' day-to-day process industry activities, enabling them to make better, more profitable decisions and improve plant performance. The typical production cycle offers many opportunities for optimizing profits. Process manufacturers must be able to address a wide range of issues driving execution efficiency and cost: from selecting the right feedstock and raw materials; to optimizing energy consumption; to production scheduling; to identifying the right balance among customer satisfaction, costs and inventory. Our manufacturing products support the execution of the optimal operating plan in real time. These solutions include desktop and server applications and IT infrastructure that enable companies to model, manage and control their plants more efficiently, helping them to make better-informed, more profitable decisions. These solutions help companies make decisions that can reduce fixed and variable costs in the plant, improve product yields, procure the right raw materials and evaluate opportunities for cost savings and efficiencies in their operations.

- **Supply chain management** Our supply chain management products enable companies to reduce inventory and increase asset efficiency by giving them the tools to optimize their supply chain decisions, from choosing the right raw materials to delivering finished product in the most cost-effective manner. The ever-changing nature of the process industries means new profit opportunities can appear at any time. To identify and seize these opportunities, process manufacturers must be able to increase their access to data and information across the value chain, optimize planning and collaborate across the value chain, and detect and exploit supply chain opportunities. Our supply chain management solutions include desktop and server applications and IT infrastructure that enable manufacturers to operate their plants and supply chains more efficiently, from customer demand through manufacturing to delivery of the finished product. These solutions help companies to reduce inventory carrying costs, respond more quickly to changes in market conditions and improve customer service.

Because fees for our software products can be substantial and the decision to purchase our products often involves members of our customers senior management, the sales process for our solutions is frequently lengthy and can exceed one

year. Accordingly, the timing of our license bookings and revenue is difficult to predict. Additionally, we derive a majority of our total revenue from companies in or serving the energy, chemicals, pharmaceutical, and engineering and construction industries. Accordingly, our future success depends upon the continued demand for manufacturing optimization software and services by companies in these process manufacturing industries. The energy, chemicals, pharmaceutical, and engineering and construction industries are highly cyclical and highly reactive to the price of oil, as well as general economic conditions.

Our software license business represented 36.5% of our total revenue on a trailing four-quarter basis.

Maintenance, Training and Other

Our maintenance business consists primarily of providing customer technical support and access to software fixes and upgrades, when and if they become available. Our customer technical support services are provided throughout the world by our three global call centers as well as via email and through our support website. Our training business consists of a variety of training solutions ranging from standardized training, which can be delivered in a public forum or on-site at a customer's location, to customized training sessions which can be tailored to fit customer needs.

Revenue generated by our maintenance, training and other business represented 40.8% of our total revenue on a trailing four-quarter basis and is closely correlated to changes in our installed base of software licenses. This percentage has increased, not as a result of higher SMS revenue, but as a result of the implementation of the new aspenONE licensing model which recognizes subscription revenue over time, as opposed to our historical practice of generally recognizing revenue upfront upon shipment. For the majority of our existing software arrangements under the upfront model, customers renew their support contracts when eligible to do so. The majority of new software license contracts sold include maintenance for the entire term of the arrangement.

We expect SMS revenue to decrease as we transition our business to a predominantly subscription-based model, because the revenue associated with SMS will be reported as subscription revenue within the consolidated statements of operations. Further, we anticipate reduced SMS revenue due to the continued trend of customers electing to replace perpetual agreements with new term contracts. Moving customers to term-based contracts generally results in larger combined software license and SMS revenue for the business; however, it results in a reduction in SMS revenue. Eventually, we expect the majority of our customers to be under the aspenONE licensing model, and accordingly, the majority of SMS revenue will be accounted for in the subscription revenue line.

Professional Services

We offer professional services that include designing, analyzing, debottlenecking and improving plant performance through continuous process improvements, coupled with activities aimed at operating the plant safely and reliably while minimizing energy costs and improving yields and throughput. Our implementation and configuration services are primarily associated with assisting customers in their deployment of our manufacturing and supply chain management solutions.

Customers who obtain professional services from us typically engage us to provide such services over periods of up to 24 months. We generally charge customers for professional services, ranging from supply chain to on-site advanced process control and optimization assistance services, on a fixed-price basis or time-and-materials basis. Professional services represented 22.7% of our total revenue on a trailing four-quarter basis,

and has experienced lower margins than our other business segments.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Our condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of our financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The significant accounting policies that we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results include the following:

- revenue recognition for both software licenses and fixed-fee professional services;
- impairment of long-lived assets, goodwill and intangible assets;

- accounting for contingencies; and
- accounting for income taxes.

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenue from the following sources: (1) licensing software products; (2) providing SMS; and (3) providing professional services including consulting and training. We sell our software products to end-users under fixed-term and perpetual licenses. As a standard business practice, we offer extended payment term options for our fixed-term license contracts, which are generally payable on an annual basis. Certain of our fixed-term license agreements include product mixing rights that allow customers the flexibility to change or alternate the use of multiple products included in the license arrangement after those products are delivered to the customer. We refer to these arrangements as token arrangements. Tokens are fixed units of measure. The amount of software usage is limited by the value of the tokens purchased by the customer.

Historically, we executed software license arrangements that included contractual provisions that resulted in the upfront recognition of license revenue upon delivery of the software products provided all other revenue recognition requirements were met. We refer to these traditional licensing arrangements as our upfront revenue model.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we began offering a new term licensing model for our software. This new licensing model includes contractual provisions that provide customers with greater flexibility, in that customers receive SMS for the term of the arrangement and the right to unspecified future software products that may be introduced during the term of the arrangement for no additional fee. We refer to this licensing model as the new aspenONE licensing model. Under this licensing model, we recognize revenue over the term of the agreement on a subscription basis beginning when the first payment is due, typically 30 days after signing the agreement, provided all other revenue recognition requirements are met.

Additionally, in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we also began licensing fixed-term point product arrangements in which customers receive SMS for the term of the arrangement. With the inclusion of SMS for the full term of the license, revenue can no longer be recognized under the upfront revenue model as the aggregate fees are not considered fixed or determinable. Revenue for these arrangements will be recognized as payments become due over the term of the contract, provided all other revenue recognition requirements are met. The related SMS is recognized over the term of the SMS agreement beginning with the due date of the annual payment and reported in services and other on the consolidated statements of operations. Occasionally, we expect certain customers to elect upfront payment terms. For these arrangements with upfront payment, all of the license revenue will be recognized upfront by applying the residual method of accounting when the four revenue recognition requirements below have been met.

Over the next several years, we expect to transition substantially all of our customers to our new aspenONE licensing model or to point product arrangements with SMS bundled for the contract term. However, during this transition period we expect to execute some license contracts under the upfront revenue model, including perpetual licenses, which will continue to be recognized on an upfront basis.

Four basic criteria must be satisfied before software license revenue can be recognized: persuasive evidence of an arrangement between us and an end user; delivery of our product has occurred; the fee for the product is fixed or determinable; and collection of the fee is probable.

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement We use a contract signed by the customer as evidence of an arrangement for software licenses and SMS. For professional services we use a signed contract and a statement of work to evidence an arrangement. In cases where both a signed contract and a purchase order are required by the customer, we consider both taken together as evidence of the arrangement.

Delivery of our product Software and the corresponding access keys are generally delivered to customers via disk media with standard shipping terms of Free Carrier, our warehouse. Our software license agreements do not contain conditions for acceptance.

Fee is fixed or determinable We assess whether a fee is fixed or determinable at the outset of the arrangement. Significant judgment is involved in making this assessment.

Under our upfront revenue model, we are able to demonstrate that the fees are fixed or determinable for all arrangements, including those for our term licenses that contain extended payment terms. We have an established history of

collecting under the terms of these contracts without providing concessions to customers. In addition, we also assess whether contract modifications to an existing term arrangement constitute a concession. In making this assessment, significant analysis is performed to ensure that no concessions are given. Our software license agreements do not include right of return or exchange. For license arrangements executed under the upfront revenue model, we recognize license revenue upon delivery of the software products, provided all other revenue recognition requirements are met.

With the introduction of the new aspenONE licensing model, and the changes to the licensing terms of our historical point product agreements sold on a fixed-term basis, we cannot assert that the fees in these arrangements are fixed or determinable because the rights provided to customers and the economics of the arrangements are not comparable to our historical transactions with other customers under the upfront revenue model. As a result, the amount of revenue recognized for these new arrangements will be limited by the amount of customer payments currently due, which generally results in the fees being recognized over the term of the contracts.

Collection of fee is probable We assess the probability of collecting from each customer at the outset of the arrangement based on a number of factors, including the customer's payment history, its current creditworthiness, economic conditions in the customer's industry and geographic location, and general economic conditions. If in our judgment collection of a fee is not probable, revenue is recognized as cash is collected, provided all other conditions for revenue recognition have been met.

Our management uses its judgment concerning the satisfaction of these four basic criteria, particularly the criteria relating to the determination of whether the arrangement fees are fixed or determinable and the criteria relating to the collectability of the arrangement fees, during evaluation of each revenue transaction. Additionally, judgment is required concerning the satisfaction of these criteria for reseller transactions. We typically recognize the fees related to reseller transactions on a net basis using the sell-through method of accounting. To date, revenue related to our reseller arrangements has not been material.

We have established vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value for SMS and professional services, but not for our software products. Our VSOE determination is based upon the price charged to similarly situated customers when the elements are sold separately. We allocate the arrangement consideration among the elements included in our multi-element arrangements using the residual method. Under the residual method, the VSOE of the undelivered elements is deferred, and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee for perpetual and term licenses is recognized as revenue upon delivery of the software, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met. If VSOE does not exist for an undelivered element in an arrangement, revenue is deferred until such evidence does exist for the undelivered elements, or until all elements are delivered, whichever is earlier.

Under the upfront revenue model, the residual license fee is recognized upfront upon delivery of the software provided all other revenue recognition criteria were met. For arrangements entered into since July 2009, the arrangement fees are generally recognized over the term of the license agreement since these arrangements include contractual provisions such as rights to future unspecified software products for no additional fee or because we cannot assert that the fees are fixed or determinable.

Subscription Revenue

When our fixed-term customers elect to license our products under the new aspenONE licensing model, SMS is included for the entire term of the arrangement and the customer receives the right to unspecified future software products that may be introduced during the term of the arrangement for no additional fee. These agreements combine the right to use all software products within a given product suite with SMS for the term of the arrangement. Due to our obligation to provide unspecified future software products, we are required to recognize the revenue

ratably (i.e., on a subscription basis) over the term of the license, once the four revenue recognition criteria noted above are met. License and SMS revenue for arrangements sold under the new aspenONE licensing model are combined and presented together as subscription revenue in the consolidated statements of operations.

Software Revenue

Software revenue consists of all license transactions that do not contain rights to future unspecified software products for no additional fee. Specifically, it includes license revenue recognized under the upfront revenue model upon the delivery of the license products (i.e., both perpetual and term license contracts); license revenue recognized over the term of the license agreements for fixed-term contracts including point product licenses with SMS bundled for the entire license term; and other license revenue derived from transactions that are being recognized over time as the result of not previously

meeting one or more of the requirements for recognition under the upfront revenue model.

The license fees derived from the sale of fixed-term point product arrangements with SMS included for the contract term are recognized under the residual method, as payments come due. The related SMS is recognized over the term of the SMS agreement beginning with the due date of the annual payment and is reported in services and other on the consolidated statement of operations. Occasionally, we expect certain customers to elect upfront payment terms. For these arrangements with upfront revenue, all of the license revenue will be recognized upfront by applying the residual method of accounting when the above four revenue recognition requirements have been met.

Perpetual license arrangements do not include the same rights as those provided to customers under the new aspenONE licensing model. Accordingly, the license fees for perpetual license agreements will continue to be recognized upon delivery of the software products using the residual method provided all other revenue recognition requirements are met. The revenue attributable to perpetual software licenses is recognized in software revenue in the consolidated statements of operations.

Services and Other

SMS Revenue

Under the upfront revenue model, SMS is typically bundled with the license for the initial year of the license term. Under these arrangements, the fair value of SMS is deferred and subsequently amortized into service and other in the consolidated statements of operations over the contractual term of the SMS arrangement. SMS renewals are at the option of the customer.

For arrangements executed under the new aspenONE licensing model or where point product licenses are sold with SMS for the contract term, the customer commits to SMS for the entire term of the license arrangement. The revenue related to the SMS component of the new aspenONE licensing model is reported in subscription revenue in the consolidated statements of operations. The revenue related to the SMS component of point product licenses, for which we have VSOE, is reported in services and other in the consolidated statements of operations.

Professional Services

Professional services are provided to customers on a time-and-materials (T&M) or fixed-price basis and are generally recognized as the services are performed, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. Revenue from committed professional services arrangements that are sold within close proximity or in contemplation of a new aspenONE license transaction is deferred and recognized on a ratable basis over the term of the related software arrangement. We recognize professional services fees for our T&M contracts based upon hours worked and contractually agreed-upon hourly rates. Revenue from fixed-price engagements is recognized using the proportional performance method based on the ratio of costs incurred, substantially all of which are labor-related, to the total estimated project costs. All revenue amounts are recognized within services and other in the statements of operations. Project costs are based on standard rates, which vary by the consultant's professional level, plus all direct expenses incurred to complete the engagement that are not reimbursed by the client. All project costs are expensed as incurred. The use of the proportional performance method is dependent upon our ability to reliably estimate the direct costs to complete a project. We use historical experience as a basis for future estimates to complete current projects. Additionally, management believes that costs are the best available measure of performance. Reimbursables received from customers for out-of-pocket expenses are recorded as revenue. If

the costs to complete a project are not estimable or the completion is uncertain, the revenue is recognized upon completion of the services.

Occasionally, we provide professional services considered essential to the functionality of the software. We recognize the combined revenue from the sale of the software and related services using the percentage-of-completion method. However, when these professional services are combined with, and essential to, the functionality of a new aspenONE license transaction, the amount of combined revenue recognized will be the lesser of the amount determined by either the subscription method or the percentage-of-completion method.

In the past, we have occasionally been required to commit unanticipated additional resources to complete projects, which have resulted in lower than anticipated income or losses on those contracts. We may experience similar situations in the future. Provisions for estimated losses on contracts are made during the period in which such losses become probable and can be reasonably estimated. To date, such losses have not been significant.

Installments Receivable

Installments receivable resulting from product sales under the upfront revenue model are discounted to present value at prevailing market rates. Finance fees are recognized using the effective interest method over the relevant license term and are classified as interest income. The amount of the installments receivable is split between current and non-current in the consolidated balance sheets.

Under the new aspenONE licensing model and for point product arrangements sold with SMS bundled for the entire license term, receivables are recorded when the payments become due and payable. Payment amounts under extended payment term arrangements are not presented in the consolidated balance sheets as the related arrangement fees are not fixed or determinable. As a result, all contractual payments will be recorded as revenue on a gross basis in the consolidated statements of operations either as subscription or software revenue.

Deferred Revenue

Under the upfront revenue model and point product arrangements, a portion of the arrangement fee is generally recorded as deferred revenue due to the inclusion of an undelivered element, typically SMS. The amount of revenue allocated to undelivered elements is based on the VSOE of fair value for those elements using the residual method and is earned and recognized as revenue as each element is delivered. Deferred revenue related to these transactions generally consists of SMS and represents payments received in advance of services rendered as of the balance sheet dates.

Under the new aspenONE licensing model, customers receive SMS for the full contract term, and receive rights to unspecified future products for no additional fee. As VSOE does not exist for both of these undelivered elements, we are required to recognize the revenue ratably (i.e., on a subscription basis) over the term of the license. Therefore, deferred revenue is recorded as each payment comes due and revenue is recognized ratably over the associated license period.

Other Licensing Matters

Our standard licensing agreements include a product warranty provision for all products. Such warranties are accounted for in accordance with ASC 460, Guarantees (ASC 460). The likelihood that we will be required to make refunds to customers under such provisions is considered remote. Historically, any such payments have been de minimis.

Under the terms of substantially all of our license agreements, we have agreed to indemnify customers for costs and damages arising from claims against such customers based on, among other things, allegations that our software products infringe the intellectual property rights of a third party. In most cases, in the event of an infringement claim, we retain the right to (i) procure for the customer the right to continue using the software product; (ii) replace or modify the software product to eliminate the infringement while providing substantially equivalent functionality; or (iii) if neither (i) nor (ii) can be reasonably achieved, we may terminate the license agreement and provide a refund to the customer up to the license fees paid by the customer. Such indemnification provisions are accounted for in accordance with ASC 460. The likelihood that we will be required to make refunds to customers under such provisions is considered remote. In most cases and where legally enforceable, the indemnification is limited to the amount paid by the customer.

Please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 for a discussion of our critical accounting policies and estimates related to impairment of long-lived assets, goodwill, and intangible assets and accounting for income taxes.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the Three and Nine Months Ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

The following table sets forth our condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in thousands):

Edgar Filing: ASPEN TECHNOLOGY INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Nine Months Ended March 31,							
	2010		2009		2010		2009					
Revenue:												
Subscription	\$	3,959	8.7%	\$	0.0%	\$	5,198	4.1%	\$	0.0%		
Software		14,714	32.3		41,070	57.6		34,772		137,979	57.4	
Total subscription and software		18,673	40.9		41,070	57.6		39,970		137,979	57.4	
Services and other		26,945	59.1		30,222	42.4		88,130		102,346	42.6	
Total revenue		45,618	100.0		71,292	100.0		128,100		240,325	100.0	
Cost of revenue:												
Subscription and software		1,437	3.2		3,063	4.3		4,887		8,587	3.6	
Services and other		13,237	29.0		15,333	21.5		43,725		47,139	19.6	
Total cost of revenue		14,674	32.2		18,396	25.8		48,612		55,726	23.2	
Gross profit		30,944	67.8		52,896	74.2		79,488		184,599	76.8	
Operating costs:												
Selling and marketing		25,267	55.4		20,494	28.7		69,576		62,519	26.0	
Research and development		12,719	27.9		11,738	16.5		36,128		34,904	14.5	
General and administrative		12,648	27.7		14,441	20.3		47,290		42,923	17.9	
Restructuring charges		(43)	(0.1)		1,760	2.5		260		2,025	0.8	
Impairment of goodwill and intangible asset			0.0			0.0				623	0.3	
Total operating costs		50,591			48,433			153,254		142,994		
(Loss) income from operations		(19,647)	(43.1)		4,463	6.3		(73,766)		41,605	17.3	
Interest income		4,584	10.0		5,176	7.3		15,116		17,046	7.1	
Interest expense		(1,834)	(4.0)		(2,230)	(3.1)		(6,725)		(7,827)	(3.3)	
Other expense, net		(2,144)	(4.7)		(3,308)	(4.6)		(97)		(3,969)	(1.7)	
(Loss) income before income taxes		(19,041)	(41.7)		4,101	5.8		(65,472)		46,855	19.5	
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes		(2,713)			3,995			(8,001)		(4,145)		
Net (loss) income	\$	(21,754)	(47.7)%	\$	8,096	11.4%	\$	(73,473)	(57.4)%	\$	42,710	17.8%

Revenue

Total revenue for the third quarter of fiscal 2010 decreased by \$25.7 million, or 36.0%, compared to the corresponding period of the prior year. This decrease was primarily attributable to our transition to the new aspenONE licensing model. The components of the decrease consisted of a \$26.4 million reduction in software revenue and a \$3.3 million reduction in services and other, offset by \$4.0 million of subscription revenue.

Total revenue for the first nine months of fiscal 2010 decreased by \$112.2 million, or 46.7%, compared to the corresponding period of the prior year. This decrease was primarily attributable to our transition to the new aspenONE licensing model. The components of the decrease consisted of a \$103.2 million reduction in software revenue and a \$14.2 million reduction in services and other, offset by \$5.2 million of subscription revenue.

Subscription Revenue

Subscription revenue relates to the licensing of our products under the new aspenONE licensing model, where SMS is included for the entire term of the arrangement and the customer receives the right to unspecified future software products that may be introduced during the term of the arrangement for no additional fee. License and SMS revenue for arrangements sold under the new aspenONE licensing model are combined

and presented together as subscription revenue in the consolidated statements of operations.

During the third quarter and nine months of fiscal 2010 we recognized \$4.0 million and \$5.2 million of revenue, respectively, from subscription agreements. Subscription agreements were not offered prior to fiscal 2010. The relatively small amount of subscription revenue recognized in the current year is a reflection of the short time span that the new aspenONE licensing model has been available. We expect that subscription revenue will grow in the future as our new aspenONE licensing model gains greater market acceptance.

Although we expect to see growth in subscription revenue during the balance of fiscal 2010, until such time as a significant portion of existing term contracts which were recognized under the upfront revenue model expire and are renewed under the new aspenONE licensing model, subscription revenue will not represent a large portion of our total revenue.

Software Revenue

Software revenue consists of all license transactions that do not contain rights to future unspecified software products for no additional fee. Specifically, it includes license revenue recognized under the upfront revenue model upon the

delivery of the license products (i.e., both perpetual and term license contracts); license revenue recognized over the term of the license agreements with SMS bundled for the entire license term; and other license revenue derived from transactions that are being recognized over time as the result of not previously meeting one or more of the requirements for recognition under the upfront revenue model.

Software revenue in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 was \$14.7 million as compared to \$41.1 million in the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year, a decrease of \$26.4 million, or 64.2%. The decrease was primarily attributable to the changes to our business model described above. Prior to July 2009, the majority of our license revenue was recognized on an upfront basis. Going forward, we expect that most of our software revenue will be recognized over the contract term, either on a subscription basis or as payments become due. Of the \$14.7 million of software revenue in the quarter, approximately \$2.7 million was recognized from current quarter bookings, which included approximately \$2.0 million from point product term license arrangements and \$0.7 million from perpetual license arrangements. The remaining \$12.0 million of software revenue represented amounts that had been deferred in prior periods.

Software revenue in the first nine months of fiscal 2010 was \$34.8 million as compared to \$138.0 million in the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year, a decrease of \$103.2 million, or 74.8%. The decrease was primarily attributable to the changes to our business model described above. Prior to July 2009, the majority of our license revenue was recognized on an upfront basis. Going forward, we expect that most of our software revenue will be recognized over the contract term, either on a subscription basis or as payments become due. Of the \$34.8 million of software revenue in the first nine months of fiscal 2010, approximately \$8.0 million was recognized in the same quarter in which it was booked and included \$6.0 million from point product term license arrangements and \$2.0 million from perpetual license arrangements. The remaining \$26.8 million of software revenue represented amounts that had been deferred in prior periods.

Looking ahead for the balance of fiscal 2010, we expect the majority of software revenue recognized to consist of amounts related to contracts booked and deferred in prior periods, and to a lesser degree, revenue from new perpetual and point product license arrangements.

Services and Other Revenue

Services and other primarily consists of professional services, SMS on software fees (excluding SMS bundled in the new aspenONE license offering), and training and are dependent upon a number of factors:

- the number, value and rate per hour of service transactions booked during the current and preceding periods;
- the number and availability of service resources actively engaged on billable projects;
- the timing of milestone acceptance for engagements contractually requiring customer sign-off;
- the timing of negotiating and signing maintenance renewals;
- the timing of collection of cash payments when collectability is uncertain; and
- the size of the installed base of license contracts.

Services and other in the three and nine months ended March 31, 2010 decreased by \$3.3 million, or 10.8%, and \$14.2 million, or 13.9%, respectively, compared to the corresponding periods of the prior fiscal year.

Professional Services

Professional services revenue decreased by \$1.2 million during the third quarter of fiscal 2010 as compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in customer discretionary spending initiatives resulting from the decline in the global economic environment. We began to experience the impact of this reduction in consulting projects during the second quarter of fiscal 2009.

Professional services revenue decreased by \$7.0 million during the first nine months of fiscal 2010 as compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. The most significant portion of the decrease was due to the decline in the global economic environment, which impacted our customers' ability to commit to more discretionary spending initiatives. We began to experience the impact of this reduction in consulting projects during the second quarter of fiscal 2009. We expect our professional services revenue to remain relatively consistent in the near term.

SMS and Training

Revenue from SMS decreased \$2.0 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. The decrease was due to the continued trend of customers electing to replace perpetual license agreements with new term contracts and customers transitioning to the new aspenONE licensing model, partially offset by

improved customer renewal rates in the current quarter. Moving customers to term-based contracts generally results in larger combined software license and SMS revenue for the business; however, it results in a reduction in SMS revenue. Looking ahead, we expect SMS revenue to decrease as we transition our business to a predominantly subscription-based model, because the revenue associated with SMS will be reported as subscription revenue within the consolidated statements of operations.

Revenue from SMS decreased \$5.3 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2010 compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. The decrease was due to the continued trend of customers electing to replace perpetual agreements with new term contracts and customers transitioning to the new aspenONE licensing model. Moving customers to term-based contracts generally results in larger combined software license and SMS revenue for the business; however, it results in a reduction in SMS revenue. Another contributing factor to the decrease in SMS revenue was slightly lower customer renewal rates. Looking ahead, we expect SMS revenue to decrease as we transition our business to a predominantly subscription-based model, because the revenue associated with SMS will be reported as subscription revenue within the consolidated statements of operations.

Training and other revenue decreased \$0.1 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 as compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year due to the overall decline in the global economic environment.

Training and other revenue decreased \$1.9 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2010 as compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year due to the overall decline in the global economic environment.

Cost Overview

	Three months ended March 31,		Nine months ended March 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Total cost of revenue	\$ 14,674	\$ 18,396	\$ 48,612	\$ 55,726
Total operating costs	50,591	48,433	153,254	142,994
Total costs	65,265	66,829	201,866	198,720
Less stock-based compensation	1,819	1,279	13,351	3,633
Total costs, excluding stock-based compensation	\$ 63,446	\$ 65,550	\$ 188,515	\$ 195,087

Total costs, which include the cost of revenue and total operating costs, decreased \$1.6 million and increased \$3.1 million for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2010, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods of the prior fiscal year. Excluding stock-based compensation, comparative adjusted total costs decreased \$2.1 million and \$6.6 million in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2010, respectively.

During the period from mid-September 2007 until November 9, 2009, we did not maintain our status as a timely filer with the SEC and we were unable to issue stock-based compensation to our directors and employees. On November 9, 2009, we became a timely filer and we issued 2.7 million restricted stock units (RSUs) and 0.3 million stock options to our directors and employees. A portion of these awards were vested upon issuance to reflect the fact that we were unable to issue equity grants for the past two years. The stock-based compensation cost recognized during the second quarter of fiscal 2010 associated with the November grants represented \$9.2 million of the total \$13.4 million of expense recorded for the first nine months of fiscal 2010. These expenses are included in the cost of revenue and each of the respective operating expense lines of our consolidated statements of operations and materially impact the comparative analysis of the year-to-date amounts.

Cost of Subscription and Software

Cost of subscription and software consists of: royalties; amortization of capitalized software costs; the costs of providing SMS related to our new aspenONE license offering; and costs related to delivery of software.

Cost of subscription and software in the third quarter and nine months of fiscal, 2010 decreased \$1.6 million, or 53.1%, and \$3.7 million, or 43.1%, respectively, compared to the corresponding periods of the prior fiscal year. These period-over-period reductions were primarily due to decreases in royalty costs recorded during the period related to our license products, and to a lesser extent, lower capitalized software amortization charges. In connection with the adoption of

the new licensing model during the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we renegotiated the majority of our royalty arrangements to a flat-fee basis. Previously our royalty expense was correlated to the mix of products sold and was recognized in the period in which revenue for those products was recorded. As a result of the change to flat-fee arrangements, these costs are expected to be incurred evenly over the fiscal year.

Cost of Services and Other

Cost of services and other consists primarily of personnel-related and external consultant costs associated with providing professional services, SMS on arrangements not licensed on a subscription basis, and training to customers. The costs of providing SMS for the new aspenONE license offering are included in cost of subscription and software.

Cost of services and other for the third quarter of fiscal 2010 was \$13.2 million compared to \$15.3 million in the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year, a decrease of \$2.1 million, or 13.7%. Our gross profit margin improved slightly to 50.9% in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 as compared to 49.3% in the corresponding quarter of the prior fiscal year.

Cost of services and other for the first nine months of fiscal 2010 was \$43.7 million compared to \$47.1 million in the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year, a decrease of \$3.4 million, or 7.2%. Our gross profit margin deteriorated slightly to 50.4% in the first nine months of fiscal 2010 as compared to 53.9% in the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. Since SMS has a high gross profit margin relative to the other streams included in services and other, the reported gross profit margin of services and other will likely decline over the next several years even though the underlying economics of the business are unchanged.

Professional Services

The largest component of the reduction in cost of services and other in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 pertained to our professional services business, which accounted for \$1.8 million of the decrease. We reduced our staffing levels over the course of fiscal 2009 to better align our cost structure with the decreased demand for professional services.

The largest component of the reduction in cost of services and other in the first nine months of fiscal 2010 pertained to our professional services business, which accounted for \$3.6 million of the year-over-year decrease. We reduced our staffing levels over the course of fiscal 2009 to better align our cost structure with the decreased demand for professional services, which led to a period-over-period reduction in our costs of approximately \$2.9 million. We also experienced a decrease in project-related reimbursable costs as a result of lower professional services project activity, partially offset by an increase in stock-based compensation.

SMS and Training

Cost associated with SMS and training decreased \$0.3 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 as compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. This decrease was primarily due to the allocation of a portion of SMS costs to costs of subscription and software revenue for the support provided to aspenONE subscription customers.

Costs associated with SMS and training increased \$0.2 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2010 as compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. Gross profit margin on SMS and training remained strong despite a modest year-over-year decline resulting from decreased SMS revenue as described above.

As the subscription business grows, we expect SMS revenue will migrate from services and other to subscription revenue because it will be included in a single bundled fee paid by the customer. Currently, it is not possible to predict the rate at which this migration will occur because it is a function of the rate of adoption of the new aspenONE licensing model. We do not have sufficient experience with the rate of adoption to provide a meaningful forecast of this change. Eventually, we expect the majority of our SMS revenue to be included as part of our term license contracts, and accordingly, the majority of maintenance revenue will be accounted for in the subscription revenue line.

Selling and Marketing

Selling costs are primarily the personnel and travel expenses related to the effort expended to license our products and services to current and potential customers, as well as for overall management of customer relationships. Marketing costs include expenses needed to promote our company and our products and to acquire market research and measure customer opinions to help us better understand our customers and their business needs.

Selling and marketing expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 increased by \$4.8 million, or 23.3%, compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. The increase was predominantly due to higher commissions, payroll and related and stock-based compensation expenses. Commission expenses increased in the period as a result of higher sales

and booking activity compared to the third quarter of the prior fiscal year.

Selling and marketing expenses in the first nine months of fiscal 2010 increased by \$7.1 million, or 11.3%, compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. The increase was predominantly the result of higher stock-based compensation, commissions, and payroll and related expenses, partially offset by reductions in third-party selling costs and travel expenses.

Research and Development

Research and development (R&D) expenses primarily consist of personnel and external consultant costs related to the creation of new products, and enhancements and engineering changes to existing products.

R&D expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 increased by \$1.0 million, or 8.4%, compared to the corresponding period of the prior year. R&D spending increased primarily as a result of higher payroll and related costs in the current period, and to a lesser extent, higher expenses for stock-based compensation.

R&D expenses in the first nine months of fiscal 2010 increased by \$1.2 million, or 3.5%, compared to the corresponding period of the prior year. R&D spending increased as a result of higher stock-based compensation and reduced capitalized software development expenses.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses include the costs of corporate and support functions, which include executive leadership and administration groups, finance, legal, human resources and corporate communications, and other costs such as outside professional and consultant fees and provision for bad debts.

General and administrative expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 decreased by \$1.8 million, or 12.4%, compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. The primary driver of this decrease is our reduced reliance on, and use of, financial consultants and contractors. Additionally, we recorded lower audit and accounting expenses as well as a reduction in our provision for bad debts. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in payroll and related costs.

General and administrative expenses in the first nine months of fiscal 2010 increased by \$4.4 million, or 10.2%, compared to the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year. The increase was primarily attributed to higher stock-based compensation expense, audit and accounting expenses, legal fees, and payroll and related costs. During the first nine months of fiscal 2010, we incurred incremental audit costs as a result of accelerating our efforts to become current with our SEC filings and significant legal costs. These increases were partially offset by our reduced reliance on, and use of, financial consultants and contractors later in the nine month period, as well as a reduction in our provision for bad debts.

Restructuring Charges

Restructuring charges in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2010 decreased by \$1.8 million, or 102.4%, and by \$1.8 million, or 87.2%, respectively, compared to the corresponding periods of the prior fiscal year. Activity during the three month and nine month periods of fiscal 2010 were the result of adjustments to existing restructuring plans.

Interest Income

Interest income is recorded for the accretion of interest on the installment payments of our term software license contracts when revenue is recognized upfront at net present value, and to a lesser extent from the investment of cash balances in short-term instruments. Under the new aspenONE licensing model, receivables are recorded when the payments become due and payable, and we no longer record installment receivables. Therefore, we expect interest income to decline going forward.

Interest income in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2010 decreased by \$0.6 million, or 11.4%, and \$1.9 million, or 11.3%, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods of the prior fiscal year, principally due to declines in our collateralized receivables balances and lower interest rates on our cash and cash equivalent balances. Accreted interest income on installment receivables for the third quarter of fiscal 2010 was comparable to the third quarter of fiscal 2009, and increased for the first nine months of fiscal 2010 as compared to the first nine months of fiscal 2009.

Interest Expense

Interest expense is recorded primarily for our secured borrowings. Interest expense recorded in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2010 decreased by \$0.4 million, or 17.8%, and \$1.1 million, or 14.1%, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods of the prior year. The decreases were primarily attributable to lower average secured

borrowing balances, resulting from the continued pay-down of our existing arrangements.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net is comprised primarily of foreign currency exchange gains (losses) generated from the settlement and remeasurement of transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of our operating units.

Other income (expense), net changed from a loss of \$3.3 million in the third quarter of the prior fiscal year to a loss of \$2.1 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 primarily due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Euro and Pound Sterling. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 resulted in reduced valuations for certain net assets held in those currencies and was the principal contributing factor for the net foreign currency exchange losses recognized during the quarter. The losses recorded in the comparable prior year period were primarily the result of a stronger U.S. dollar compared to the Pound Sterling, Euro and Canadian dollar.

Other income (expense), net changed from a loss of \$4.0 million in the first nine months of the prior fiscal year to a loss of \$0.1 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2010. The change was primarily due to foreign currency losses due to the weakening of the Pound Sterling and Euro, offset by gains recognized from the strengthening of the Japanese Yen and Canadian dollar. The losses recorded in the first nine months of the prior fiscal year were primarily the result of the weakening of Pound Sterling, Euro, and the Canadian dollar throughout the period.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes in the three months ended March 31, 2010 changed \$6.7 million, from a benefit to an expense compared to the corresponding period of the prior year. This increase was primarily related to reversals of reserves in the third quarter of fiscal 2009 for uncertain tax positions of \$4.4 million due to an expiration of the statute of limitations in a foreign jurisdiction. Additionally, income taxes increased as a result of higher profit before tax in our foreign subsidiaries for the three months ended March 31, 2010, as compared to the same periods of the prior fiscal year.

The provision for income taxes in the nine months ended March 31, 2010 increased by \$3.9 million, or 93.0%, compared to the corresponding period in the prior year. The period-over-period increase was primarily a result of reversals of reserves for uncertain tax positions in a foreign jurisdiction and higher profit before tax in our foreign subsidiaries.

We are projecting a consolidated loss before tax in fiscal 2010 as a result of the change to the new aspenONE licensing model. While we are expecting profitable results for certain of our foreign subsidiaries, the loss is primarily related to U.S. results and, therefore, cannot be used to offset foreign income or reduce foreign taxes. Our foreign subsidiaries are required to remit income tax payments to their respective taxing authorities and will provide for such taxes on a quarterly basis.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Resources

Our primary source of cash is from the licensing of our products and associated services. Our primary use of cash is payment of our operating costs which consist primarily of employee-related expenses, such as compensation and benefits, as well as general operating expenses for marketing, facilities and overhead costs. We historically have financed our operations primarily through cash generated from operating activities, and borrowings secured by our installment receivable contracts. We have also accessed cash through public offerings of convertible debentures and common stock, private offerings of preferred stock and common stock, and borrowings under bank credit facilities. As of March 31, 2010, our principal sources of liquidity consisted of \$119.1 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$13.0 million of unused borrowings under our credit facility. The amount of unused borrowings actually available under the credit facility varies in accordance with the terms of the agreement. We believe that the amount of borrowing capacity currently available along with our current cash and cash equivalents balance and future cash flows from operations, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next twelve months. We are not currently dependent upon short-term funding, and the limited availability of credit in the market has not affected our credit facility, our liquidity, or materially impacted our funding costs.

The following table summarizes our cash flow activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2010 (in thousands):

Cash flows provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$	24,030
Investing activities		(2,535)
Financing activities		(24,369)
Effect of exchange rates on cash balances		(285)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$	(3,159)

Operating Activities

Cash generated by operating activities is our primary source of liquidity. Cash from operating activities provided \$24.0 million of cash for the first nine months of fiscal 2010. This amount resulted from a net loss of \$73.5 million, adjusted for non-cash charges of \$19.4 million, and an increase in cash of \$78.2 million due to lower working capital.

Non-cash items consisted primarily of \$13.4 million of stock-based compensation and \$5.1 million of depreciation and amortization.

The cash generated from the change in working capital consisted primarily of decreases in installment and collateralized receivables of \$64.5 million; accounts receivable of \$20.5 million; and an increase in deferred revenue of \$6.9 million. These sources of cash were partially offset by decreases in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$13.0 million; and unbilled revenue of \$1.7 million.

Our accounts receivable balance decreased during the period primarily as a result of improved collections and lower overdue balances. The decrease in installments receivable was primarily due to the adoption of our new aspenONE licensing model. Under the new aspenONE licensing model and for point product arrangements sold with SMS bundled for the entire license term, receivables are recorded when the payments become due and payable. As such, we expect the trend of lower installments receivable to continue as customers begin to subscribe to our new aspenONE licensing model. Our collateralized receivables balance continued to decline as we have not financed additional receivables to generate cash.

Looking ahead, we expect to generate positive cash flows from operating activities in fiscal 2010. We do not expect the adoption of our new aspenONE licensing model, or the changes made to our fixed-term point product arrangements, to have a negative impact on our operating cash flows because most of our existing contracts are already invoiced over the license contract term. We anticipate that existing cash balances, together with funds generated from operations, will be sufficient to finance our operations and meet our cash requirements for the foreseeable future. However, should cash be insufficient to finance our future operations, we may decide to obtain funds through the financing of additional receivables or through other sources.

Investing Activities

During the first nine months of fiscal 2010, we used \$2.5 million of cash, primarily to upgrade our financial reporting and management information systems. We have ongoing efforts to enhance our information system and implement internal control enhancements, which have been designed in part to remediate our deficiencies in internal controls over financial reporting. A portion of the remediation costs are expected to be incurred to upgrade our existing financial applications. We do not expect the costs we are investing in our financial reporting and

management systems to be materially different from our IT investment costs in prior fiscal years.

We are not currently party to any material purchase contracts related to future capital expenditures.

Financing Activities

During the first nine months of fiscal 2010, we used \$24.4 million of cash for financing activities. We used \$36.7 million to reduce our secured borrowings balance and \$3.4 million to pay withholding taxes on vested RSUs. Of the total \$36.7 million of payments on secured borrowings, \$9.8 million of payments immediately offset proceeds of \$9.5 million related to the exchange of previously financed receivables for purposes of simplifying the administration of the program. We did not finance any receivables to fund operations in the first nine months of fiscal 2010. Additionally, we received proceeds of \$6.1 million from the exercise of employee stock options during the third quarter of fiscal 2010.

Based on the current cash forecast, we do not foresee the need to finance additional receivables to fund operations.

Further, we expect secured borrowing balances to continue to decline during the remainder of fiscal 2010 and during fiscal 2011 as collateralized receivables come due and are collected.

Borrowings Collateralized by Receivable Contracts

We historically have maintained arrangements, which we refer to as our Traditional Programs, with financial institutions providing for borrowings that are secured by our installment and other receivable contracts, and for which limited recourse exists against us. Under our arrangements with General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC) and Silicon Valley Bank (SVB), both parties must agree to enter into each transaction and negotiate the amount borrowed and interest rate secured by each receivable.

The customers' payments of the underlying receivables fund the repayment of the related amounts borrowed. The terms of the customer receivables range from amounts that are due within 30 days to receivables that are due over five years. The collateralized receivables earn interest income, and the secured borrowings accrue borrowing costs at approximately the same interest rate. The weighted average interest rate on the secured borrowings was 8.1% at March 31, 2010.

In the ordinary course of acting as a servicing agent for receivables transferred to SVB we regularly receive funds from customers that are processed and remitted onward to SVB. When we receive cash from a customer, the collateralized receivables is reduced and the related secured borrowing is reclassified to an accrued liability for amounts we must remit to SVB. The accrued liability is reduced when payment is remitted to SVB. While in our possession, these cash receipts are contractually owned by SVB and are held by us on their behalf until remitted to the bank. As of March 31, 2010, we did not hold any cash receipts for the benefit of SVB.

We have not financed any receivables for the purpose of raising cash since December 2007. We have financed some larger dollar receivables in order to fund the repurchase of several other groups of smaller receivables previously financed. These transactions were processed for purposes of simplifying the administration of the programs. As of March 31, 2010, we had outstanding secured borrowings of \$87.4 million that were secured by collateralized receivables and future contractual customer payments.

We estimate that there was in excess of \$47.0 million available under the SVB program at March 31, 2010. As the collection of the collateralized receivables and resulting payment of the related amounts borrowed will reduce the outstanding balance, the availability under the arrangements can be increased. We expect to maintain our access to cash under these arrangements, by maintaining our option to finance installments receivable as business requirements dictate. Our ongoing ability to access the available capacity will depend upon a number of factors, including the generation of additional customer receivables and the financial institution's willingness to continue to enter into these transactions.

Under the terms of the Traditional Programs, we have transferred the receivables to the financial institutions with limited financial recourse to us. We can be required to repurchase the receivables under certain circumstances in case of specific defaults by us as set forth in the program terms. Potential recourse obligations are primarily related to the SVB arrangement that requires us to pay interest to SVB when the underlying customer has not paid by the receivable due date. This recourse is limited to a maximum period of 90 days after the due date. The amount of outstanding receivables that had this potential recourse obligation was \$33.1 million at March 31, 2010. This 90-day recourse obligation is recognized as interest expense as incurred and totaled less than \$0.1 million for the three months and nine months ended March 31, 2010. Other than the specific items noted above, the financial institutions bear the credit risk of the customers associated with the receivables the institutions purchased.

The terms of the GECC asset purchase agreement require the timely reporting of financial information. As a result of our inability to file timely our fiscal 2009 and first quarter fiscal 2010 financial statements, we were not in compliance with this requirement. Previously, we had obtained a waiver from GECC to extend the reporting deadline for financial information. As a result of the uncertainty as to when we would meet this covenant, we were required to reclassify the obligation to a current liability. We are now in compliance with the timely filing requirement of the agreement. Accordingly, we have classified the long-term portion of the related obligation as non-current in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2010.

Credit Facility

Originally in January 2003, and also through subsequent amendments, we have an executed loan arrangement with SVB. This arrangement provides a line of credit of up to the lesser of (i) \$25.0 million or (ii) 80% of eligible domestic receivables. The line of credit bears interest at the greater of the bank's prime rate (3.25% at March 31, 2010) plus 0.5%, or

4.75%. If we maintain a \$10.0 million compensating cash balance with the bank, our unused line of credit fee will be 0.1875% per annum; otherwise it will be 0.375% per annum. The line of credit is collateralized by substantially all of our assets and we are required to meet certain financial covenants, including minimum tangible net worth, minimum cash balances and an adjusted quick ratio. The terms of the loan arrangement restrict our ability to pay dividends, with the exception of dividends paid in common stock or preferred stock dividends paid in cash.

On November 3, 2009, we executed an amendment to the loan arrangement that adjusted certain terms of covenants, including modifying the date we must provide quarterly unaudited and annual audited financial statements to the bank and the maturity date of the credit loan, which was extended to May 15, 2010. As of March 31, 2010, there were \$4.4 million in letters of credit and no outstanding debt under the lines of credit. There was \$13.0 million available for future borrowing as of March 31, 2010.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-09, *Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements*. As a result of ASU No. 2010-09, ASC 855 no longer requires entities to disclose the date through which subsequent events have occurred. We adopted ASU No. 2010-09 during the third quarter of fiscal 2010. The adoption of ASU No. 2010-09 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*. This ASU requires new disclosures including significant transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and a reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements including purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis. It also clarifies existing disclosures regarding the level of disaggregation, inputs and valuation techniques. We adopted ASU No. 2010-06 during the third quarter of fiscal 2010 and it did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

In the ordinary course of conducting business, we are exposed to certain risks associated with potential changes in market conditions. These market risks include changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates. In order to manage the volatility of our more significant market risks, we may enter into derivative financial instruments such as forward currency exchange contracts.

Foreign Currency Exposure

Foreign currency risk arises primarily from the net difference between (a) non-U.S. dollar (non-USD) receipts from customers outside the U.S. and (b) non-USD operating costs for subsidiaries in foreign countries. Although it was our historical practice to hedge the majority of our non-USD receipts, beginning in late fiscal 2008 we revised this practice to evaluate the need for hedges based on only the net exposure to

foreign currencies. We measure our net exposure to each currency for which we have either cash inflows or outflows.

During the third quarter and nine months of fiscal 2010, our largest exposures to foreign exchange rates existed primarily with the Euro, Pound Sterling, Canadian Dollar, and Japanese Yen against the U.S. dollar. Based on the anticipated net exposures to these currencies, we believe that our foreign currency risk is not large enough to warrant hedging, and as such there were no foreign currency exchange contracts outstanding at March 31, 2010.

During the first nine months of fiscal 2010, we recorded \$0.2 million of net foreign currency exchange losses related to the settlement and remeasurement of transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of our operating units. During the first nine months of fiscal 2009, the comparative foreign currency activity for similar non-functional currency denominated transactions resulted in a net loss of \$4.0 million. Our analysis of operating results transacted in various foreign currencies indicated that a hypothetical 10% change in the foreign currency exchange rates could have increased or decreased the consolidated results of operations for the first nine months of fiscal 2010 by approximately \$1.7 million.

Investment Portfolio

We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. We place our investments in instruments that meet high credit quality standards, as specified in our investment policy guidelines. We do not expect any material loss with respect to our investment portfolio from changes in market interest rates or credit losses, as our investments consist primarily of money market accounts. At March 31, 2010, all of the instruments in our investment portfolio were included in cash and cash equivalents.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2010. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2010, and due to the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting described in our *Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting* included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective.

b) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended March 31, 2010, no changes other than those in conjunction with certain remediation efforts described below, were identified to our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or were reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

c) Remediation Efforts

In the third quarter of fiscal 2010, we continued to implement the following measures that we initiated in fiscal 2009 to improve our internal controls over the financial reporting process. We plan to further enhance these measures in the remaining quarter in fiscal 2010.

Edgar Filing: ASPEN TECHNOLOGY INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

- Integrated and automated our quote to invoicing revenue process within Oracle, to help management increase the level of quality and timely review and reconciliation of complex revenue transactions;
- Improved system configuration to automate some critical financial reports to provide management with reliable data to record revenue accurately and completely;
- Enhanced management review controls to help ensure that proper accounting for all complex, non-routine transactions is researched, detailed in memoranda and reviewed by senior management prior to recording;
- Implemented detailed period end closing and reporting schedule to help ensure that all closing activities were properly monitored and completed in a timely manner;
- Enhanced information technology general controls including configuration and user access review to help provide a reliable information infrastructure and reduce level of inefficient manual reviews and reconciliations;
- Enhanced procedures to include establishment, review and approval of customer creditworthiness; and
- Enhanced procedures and implemented system configuration controls to help ensure that cash flows used or provided from operating, investing and financing activities used to compile the cash flow statement are calculated

accurately.

In addition to the above-mentioned remedial efforts that we began implementing in fiscal 2009, in the third quarter of fiscal 2010, we also continued remedial actions including reviewing, updating, redesigning and defining ownerships and implementing our procedures and internal controls in the areas where material weaknesses were identified.

d) Remediation Plans

We made no significant changes in our remediation plans during the quarter ended March 31, 2010 that could materially affect, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. For further information with regard to our Remediation Plans, please refer to Item 9A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

(a) FTC and Honeywell Settlement

In December 2004, we entered into a consent decree with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) with respect to a civil administrative complaint filed by the FTC in August 2003 alleging that our acquisition of Hyprotech Ltd. and related subsidiaries of AEA Technology plc (Hyprotech) in May 2002 was anticompetitive in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act and Section 7 of the Clayton Act. In connection with the consent decree, we entered into an agreement with Honeywell International, Inc. (Honeywell) on October 6, 2004, pursuant to which we transferred our operator training business and certain rights to the intellectual property of various legacy Hyprotech products.

We are subject to ongoing compliance obligations under the FTC consent decree. On July 6, 2009, we announced that the FTC closed an investigation relating to the alleged violations of the decree, and issued an order modifying the consent decree. The modified order became final on August 20, 2009. The modification to the 2004 consent decree requires that we continue to provide the ability for users to save input variable case data for Aspen HYSYS and Aspen HYSYS Dynamics software in a standard portable format, which will make it easier for users to transfer case data from later versions of the products to earlier versions. We will also provide documentation to Honeywell of the Aspen HYSYS and Aspen HYSYS Dynamics input variables, as well as documentation of the covered heat exchange products. These requirements will apply to all existing and future versions of the covered products through up to 2014. In addition, in connection with the settlement of the related litigation with Honeywell, we have provided to Honeywell a license to modify and distribute (in object code form) certain versions of our flare system analyzer software.

(b) Class action and opt-out claims

In March 2006, we settled class action litigation, including related derivative claims, arising out of our originally filed consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2000 through 2004, the accounting for which we restated in March 2005. Certain members of the class representing 1,457,969 shares of common stock (or less than 1% of the shares putatively purchased during the class action period) opted out of the settlement and had the right to bring their own state or federal law claims against us, referred to as "opt-out" claims.

Opt-out claims were filed on behalf of the holders of approximately 1.1 million of such shares. One of these actions was settled and two were dismissed. The claims in the remaining action (described below) include claims against us and one or more of our former officers alleging securities and common law fraud, breach of contract, deceptive practices and/or rescissory damages liability, based on the restated results of one or more fiscal periods included in our restated consolidated financial statements referenced in the class action.

- *Herbert G. and Eunice E. Blecker v. Aspen Technology, Inc., et al.*, filed on June 5, 2006 in the Business Litigation Session of the Massachusetts Superior Court for Suffolk County and docketed as Civ. A. No. 06-2357-BLS1 in that court, was an opt-out claim asserted by persons who received 248,411 shares of our common stock in an acquisition. Fact discovery in this action closed on July 18, 2008, and a non-jury trial began on November 3, 2009 and concluded on November 24, 2009. On January 19, 2010 the court issued its order granting judgment in our favor and dismissing the case. On February 17, 2010, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal of the judgment. On October 17, 2008, the plaintiffs had filed a new complaint in the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, captioned *Herbert G. and Eunice E. Blecker v. Aspen Technology, Inc. et al.*, Civ. A. No. 08-4625-

BLS1 (Blecker II). The sole claim in Blecker II was based on the Massachusetts Uniform Securities Act. We served a motion to dismiss on December 3, 2008 which was granted on December 11, 2009. On January 5, 2010, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal with respect to that dismissal. On February 23, 2010, that appeal was dismissed with prejudice by stipulation of the parties.

- *380544 Canada, Inc. et al. v. Aspen Technology, Inc.*, filed on February 15, 2007 in the federal district court for the Southern District of New York and docketed as Civ. A. No. 1:07-cv-01204-JFK in that court, is a claim asserted by persons who purchased 566,665 shares of our common stock in a private placement. Certain motions to dismiss filed by other defendants were resolved on May 5, 2009, and discovery is in process.

The claims in the *380544 Canada* action referenced above are for damages totaling at least \$4.0 million, not including claims for attorneys' fees. We plan to defend the *380544 Canada* action vigorously. We can provide no assurance as to the outcome of this case or the likelihood of the filing of additional opt-out claims, and these claims may result in judgments against us for significant damages. Regardless of the outcome, such litigation has resulted in the past, and may continue to result in the future, in significant legal expenses and may require significant attention and resources of management, all of which could result in losses and damages that have a material adverse effect on our business.

(c) ATME Arbitration

Prior to October 6, 2009, we had an exclusive reseller relationship covering certain countries in the Middle East with a reseller known as AspenTech Middle East W.L.L., a Kuwaiti corporation (ATME or the reseller). Effective October 6, 2009, we terminated the reseller relationship for material breach by the reseller based on certain actions of the reseller.

On November 2, 2009, ATME commenced an action in the Queen's Bench Division (Commercial Court) of the High Court of Justice (England & Wales) captioned *In The Matter Of An Intended Arbitration Between AspenTech Middle East W.L.L. And Aspen Technology, Inc.*, 2009 Folio 1436, seeking preliminary injunctive relief restraining us from taking any steps to impede ATME from serving as our exclusive reseller in the countries included in our agreement with ATME. We filed evidence in opposition to that request for relief on November 12, 2009. At a hearing on November 13, 2009, the court dismissed ATME's application for preliminary injunctive relief. The court sealed an Order to this effect on November 23, 2009, and further ordered that ATME pay our costs of claim.

Relatedly, on November 11, 2009, we commenced an arbitration against ATME in the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce, captioned *Aspen Technology, Inc. v. AspenTech Middle East W.L.L.*, Case No. 16732/VRO, by filing a request for arbitration in that court. Our request for arbitration asserted claims against ATME seeking a declaration that ATME committed a material breach of our agreement and that our termination of our agreement was lawful, and seeking damages for ATME's willful misconduct in connection with the reseller relationship. On November 18, 2009, ATME filed its answer to that request for arbitration and asserted counterclaims against us seeking a declaratory judgment that we unlawfully terminated our agreement with ATME, and seeking damages for breach of contract by reason of our purported unlawful termination of our agreement. Our reply to those counterclaims was filed on or about December 18, 2009.

On March 11, 2010, a Kuwaiti entity affiliated with ATME filed a lawsuit in a Kuwaiti court naming as defendants ATME, us and a reseller newly appointed by us in Kuwait. While we believe that the claims of the affiliated entity and the counterclaims of ATME are without merit and that we were entitled to terminate the reseller relationship, we can provide no assurance as to the outcome of the dispute. Regardless of the outcome, such claims may result in significant legal expenses and may require significant attention and resources of management, all of which could result in losses and damages that have a material adverse effect on our business. The reseller agreement document relating to the terminated relationship contained a provision whereby we could be liable for a termination fee if the agreement were terminated other than for material breach. This fee would be calculated based on a formula contained in the reseller agreement that we believe was originally developed

based on certain assumptions about the future financial performance of the reseller, as well as the reseller's actual financial performance. Based on the formula and the financial information provided to us by the reseller, which we have not had the opportunity to verify independently, a recent calculation associated with termination other than for material breach based on the formula would result in a termination fee of between \$60 million and \$77 million. Under the terminated reseller agreement document, no termination fee is owed on termination for material breach.

(d) Other

We are currently defending a customer claim of approximately \$5 million that certain of our software products and implementation services failed to meet customer expectations. Although we are defending the claim vigorously, the results

of litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, and unfavorable resolutions are possible and could materially affect our results of operations, cash flows or financial position. In addition, regardless of the outcome, litigation could have an adverse impact on us because of defense costs, diversion of management resources and other factors.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before purchasing our common stock. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows would likely suffer. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could fall, and you may lose all or part of the money you paid to buy our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our operating results will be, and our stock price may be, adversely affected from our new subscription-based licensing offering and will be further adversely affected if customers do not react favorably to our new subscription-based licensing offering.

In July 2009, we introduced a new license offering for our aspenONE software suite in which customers are granted access to specific sets of our software products. Access to the aspenONE suite is calculated and priced on the basis of exchangeable units of measurement, or tokens. SMS and updates are included in the license, as well as access to any new software products added to the aspenONE suite during the license term.

Previously, we typically recognized the net present value of license fees over the license term as revenue in the period in which the license agreement was signed and the software was delivered to the customer. We expect our new aspenONE licensing offering to result in revenue being recognized on a subscription basis over the term of multi-year contracts. Although we expect the new licensing offering to result in increased customer usage and higher revenue over time, we are not able to predict the rate of adoption of the new license offering, and therefore cannot predict the timing or amount of future revenue or level of profitability. As referenced in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 9, 2009, we expect that this change from predominantly upfront revenue recognition will result in our continuing to report significantly lower revenue and large operating losses in the near term. The announcement of such losses as well as the lack of visibility into future operating results may have a significant adverse effect on our stock price.

Our operating results depend on customers in or serving the energy, chemicals, pharmaceutical, and engineering and construction industries, which are highly cyclical, and our operating results may suffer if these industries continue to experience an economic downturn.

Our operating results depend on companies in or serving the energy, chemicals, engineering and construction and pharmaceutical industries. Accordingly, our future success depends upon the continued demand for manufacturing optimization software and services by companies in these process manufacturing industries. These industries are highly cyclical and highly reactive to the price of oil, as well as general economic conditions. At least one of our customers has filed for bankruptcy protection, which may affect associated cash receipts and the extent to which revenue from this customer may be recognized. There is no assurance that other customers may not also seek bankruptcy or other similar relief from creditors, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Adverse changes in the economy and global economic and political uncertainty could cause delays and reductions in IT spending by our customers and a consequent deterioration of the markets for our products and services, particularly our manufacturing/supply chain product suites. If adverse economic conditions persist, we would likely experience reductions, delays and postponements of customer purchases that will negatively impact our operating results.

In addition, in the past, worldwide economic downturns and pricing pressures experienced by energy, chemical, and other process industries have led to consolidations and reorganizations. These downturns, pricing pressures and reorganizations have caused delays and reductions in capital and operating expenditures by many of these companies. These delays and reductions have reduced demand for products and services like ours. A recurrence of these industry patterns, including any recurrence that may occur in connection with current global economic events, as well as general domestic and foreign economic conditions and other factors that reduce spending by companies in these industries, could harm our operating results in the future.

The modification of the consent decree with the Federal Trade Commission and the related settlement with Honeywell International, Inc. could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

In December 2004, we entered into a consent decree with the FTC with respect to a civil administrative complaint filed by the FTC in August 2003 alleging that our acquisition of Hyprotech in May 2002 was anticompetitive in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act and Section 7 of the Clayton Act. In connection with the consent decree, we entered into an agreement with Honeywell on October 6, 2004, pursuant to which we transferred our operator training business and certain rights to the intellectual property of various legacy Hyprotech products.

We are subject to ongoing compliance obligations under the FTC consent decree. On July 6, 2009, we announced that the FTC closed an investigation relating to the alleged violations of the decree, and issued an order modifying the consent decree. The modified order became final on August 20, 2009. The modification to the 2004 consent decree requires that we continue to provide the ability for users to save input variable case data for Aspen HYSYS and Aspen HYSYS Dynamics software in a standard portable format, which will make it easier for users to transfer case data from later versions of the products to earlier versions. We will also provide documentation to Honeywell of the Aspen HYSYS and Aspen HYSYS Dynamics input variables, as well as documentation of the covered heat exchange products. These requirements will apply to all existing and future versions of the covered products through up to 2014. In addition, in connection with the settlement of the related litigation with Honeywell, we have provided to Honeywell a license to modify and distribute (in object code form) certain versions of our flare system analyzer software. There is no assurance that the actions required by the FTC's modified order and related settlement with Honeywell will not provide Honeywell with additional competitive advantages that could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

Securities litigation based on our restatement of our consolidated financial statements due to our prior software accounting practices may subject us to substantial damages and expenses, may require significant management time, and may damage our reputation.

In March 2006, we settled class action litigation, including related derivative claims, arising out of our originally filed consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2000 through 2004, the accounting for which we restated in March 2005. Certain members of the class representing 1,457,969 shares of common stock (or less than 1% of the shares putatively purchased during the class action period) opted out of the settlement and had the right to bring their own state or federal law claims against us, referred to as "opt-out" claims.

Opt-out claims were filed on behalf of the holders of approximately 1.1 million of such shares. One of these actions was settled and two were dismissed. The claims in the remaining action (described below) include claims against us and one or more of our former officers alleging securities and common law fraud, breach of contract, deceptive practices and/or rescissory damages liability, based on the restated results of one or more fiscal periods included in our restated consolidated financial statements referenced in the class action.

- *Herbert G. and Eunice E. Blecker v. Aspen Technology, Inc., et al.*, filed on June 5, 2006 in the Business Litigation Session of the Massachusetts Superior Court for Suffolk County and docketed as Civ. A. No. 06-2357-BLS1 in that court, was an opt-out claim asserted by persons who received 248,411 shares of our common stock in an acquisition. Fact discovery in this action closed on July 18, 2008, and a non-jury trial began on November 3, 2009 and concluded on November 24, 2009. On January 19, 2010 the court issued its order granting judgment in our favor and dismissing the case. On February 17, 2010, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal of the judgment. On October 17, 2008, the plaintiffs had filed a new complaint in the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, captioned *Herbert G. and Eunice E. Blecker v. Aspen Technology, Inc. et al.*, Civ. A. No. 08-4625-BLS1 (Blecker II). The sole claim in Blecker II was based on the Massachusetts Uniform Securities Act. We served a motion to dismiss on December 3, 2008 which was granted on December 11, 2009. On January 5, 2010, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal with respect to that dismissal. On February 23, 2010, that appeal was dismissed with prejudice by stipulation of the parties.

- *380544 Canada, Inc. et al. v. Aspen Technology, Inc.*, filed on February 15, 2007 in the federal district court for the Southern District of New York and docketed as Civ. A. No. 1:07-cv-01204-JFK in that court, is a claim asserted by persons who purchased 566,665 shares of our common stock in a private placement. Certain motions to dismiss filed by other defendants were resolved on May 5, 2009, and discovery is in process.

The claims in the *380544 Canada* action referenced above are for damages totaling at least \$4.0 million, not including claims for attorneys' fees. We plan to defend the *380544 Canada* action vigorously. We can provide no assurance as to the

outcome of this case or the likelihood of the filing of additional opt-out claims, and these claims may result in judgments against us for significant damages. Regardless of the outcome, such litigation has resulted in the past, and may continue to result in the future, in significant legal expenses and may require significant attention and resources of management, all of which could result in losses and damages that have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are required to advance legal fees (subject to undertakings of repayment if required) and may be required to indemnify certain of our current or former directors and officers in connection with civil, criminal or regulatory proceedings or actions, and such indemnification commitments may be costly. Our executive and organization liability insurance policies provide only limited liability protection relating to such actions against us and certain of our officers and directors, and will likely not cover the costs of director and officer indemnification or other liabilities incurred by us; accordingly, if we are unable to achieve a favorable settlement thereof, our financial condition could be materially harmed. Also, increased premiums could materially harm our financial results in future periods. Our inability to obtain coverage due to prohibitively expensive premiums would make it more difficult to retain and attract officers and directors and expose us to potentially self-funding any potential future liabilities ordinarily mitigated by such liability insurance.

Arbitration and litigation with a former reseller in the Middle East may subject us to substantial damages and expenses, and may require significant management time.

Prior to October 6, 2009, we had an exclusive reseller relationship covering certain countries in the Middle East with a reseller known as AspenTech Middle East W.L.L., a Kuwaiti corporation (ATME or the reseller). Effective October 6, 2009, we terminated the reseller relationship for material breach by the reseller based on certain actions of the reseller.

On November 2, 2009, ATME commenced an action in the Queen's Bench Division (Commercial Court) of the High Court of Justice (England & Wales) captioned *In The Matter Of An Intended Arbitration Between AspenTech Middle East W.L.L. And Aspen Technology, Inc.*, 2009 Folio 1436, seeking preliminary injunctive relief restraining us from taking any steps to impede ATME from serving as our exclusive reseller in the countries included in our agreement with ATME. We filed evidence in opposition to that request for relief on November 12, 2009. At a hearing on November 13, 2009, the court dismissed ATME's application for preliminary injunctive relief. The court sealed an Order to this effect on November 23, 2009, and further ordered that ATME pay our costs of claim.

Relatedly, on November 11, 2009, we commenced an arbitration against ATME in the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce, captioned *Aspen Technology, Inc. v. AspenTech Middle East W.L.L.*, Case No. 16732/VRO, by filing a request for arbitration in that court. Our request for arbitration asserted claims against ATME seeking a declaration that ATME committed a material breach of our agreement and that our termination of our agreement was lawful, and seeking damages for ATME's willful misconduct in connection with the reseller relationship. On November 18, 2009, ATME filed its answer to that request for arbitration and asserted counterclaims against us seeking a declaratory judgment that we unlawfully terminated our agreement with ATME, and seeking damages for breach of contract by reason of our purported unlawful termination of our agreement. Our reply to those counterclaims was filed on or about December 18, 2009.

On March 11, 2010, a Kuwaiti entity affiliated with ATME filed a lawsuit in a Kuwaiti court naming as defendants ATME, us and a reseller newly appointed by us in Kuwait. We can provide no assurance as to the outcome of the dispute. Regardless of the outcome, such claims may result in significant legal expenses and may require significant attention and resources of management, all of which could result in losses and damages that have a material adverse effect on our business. The reseller agreement document relating to the terminated relationship contained a provision whereby we could be liable for a termination fee if the agreement were terminated other than for material breach. This fee would be calculated based on a formula contained in the reseller agreement that we believe was originally developed based on certain assumptions about the future financial performance of the reseller, as well as the reseller's actual financial performance. Based on the formula and the financial information provided to us by the reseller, which we have not had the opportunity to verify independently, a recent calculation associated with

termination other than for material breach based on the formula would result in a termination fee of between \$60 million and \$77 million. Under the terminated reseller agreement document, no termination fee is owed on termination for material breach.

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, and our failure to remedy the material weaknesses identified as of March 31, 2010 could result in material misstatements in our financial statements.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our management identified four material weaknesses in our internal

control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2010. A material weakness is defined as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The material weaknesses identified by management as of March 31, 2010 consisted of:

- Inadequate and ineffective monitoring controls;
- Inadequate and ineffective controls over the periodic financial close process;
- Inadequate and ineffective controls over income tax accounting and disclosure; and
- Inadequate and ineffective controls over the recognition of revenue.

As a result of these material weaknesses, our management concluded as of March 31, 2010 that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective based on criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control An Integrated Framework* (September 1992).

We have begun to implement and continue to implement remedial measures designed to address these material weaknesses. If these remedial measures are insufficient to address these material weaknesses, or if additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control are discovered or occur in the future, we may fail to meet our future reporting obligations on a timely basis, our consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements, we could be required to restate our prior period financial results, our operating results may be harmed, we may be subject to class action litigation, and our common stock could be delisted. Any failure to address the identified material weaknesses or any additional material weaknesses in our internal control could also adversely affect the results of the periodic management evaluations regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting that are required to be included in our annual reports on Form 10-K. Internal control deficiencies could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information. We can give no assurance that the measures we plan to take in the future will remediate the material weaknesses identified or that any additional material weaknesses or additional restatements of financial results will not arise in the future due to a failure to implement and maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting or circumvention of these controls. In addition, even if we are successful in strengthening our controls and procedures, in the future those controls and procedures may not be adequate to prevent or identify irregularities or errors or to facilitate the fair presentation of our consolidated financial statements.

If in the future we are not current in our SEC filings, we will face several adverse consequences.

If we are unable to remain current in our financial filings, investors in our securities will not have information regarding our business and financial condition with which to make decisions regarding investment in our securities. In addition, we would not be able to have a registration

statement under the Securities Act, covering a public offering of securities declared effective by the SEC, and we would not be able to make offerings pursuant to existing registration statements or pursuant to certain private placement rules of the SEC under Regulation D to any purchasers not qualifying as accredited investors. The lack of an effective registration statement would also result in our employees being unable to exercise vested options, which could affect our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel. We also would not be eligible to use a short form registration statement on Form S-3 for a period of twelve months after the time we became current in our filings. These restrictions may impair our ability to raise funds should we desire to do so and may adversely affect our financial condition. If we are unable to remain current in our filings, and we are not able to obtain waivers under our financing arrangements, it might become necessary to repay certain borrowings, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our business may suffer if we fail to address challenges associated with transacting business internationally.

As of April 28, 2010, we had 25 offices in 21 countries. We sell our products primarily through a direct sales force located throughout the world. In the event that we are unable to adequately staff and maintain our foreign operations, we could face difficulties managing our international operations.

Customers outside the U.S. accounted for a material amount of our total revenue in fiscal 2008, 2009 and the nine months ended March 31, 2010. We anticipate that revenue from customers outside the U.S. will continue to account for a

material portion of our total revenue for the foreseeable future. Our operations outside the U.S. are subject to additional risks, including:

- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, exchange rates, tariffs and other barriers;
- political and economic instability and possible nationalization of property by governments without compensation to the owners;
- less effective protection of intellectual property;
- difficulties and delays in translating products and product documentation into foreign languages;
- difficulties and delays in negotiating software licenses compliant with accounting revenue recognition requirements in the U.S.;
- difficulties in collecting trade accounts receivable in other countries; and
- adverse tax consequences.

In addition, the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results cannot be accurately predicted. From time to time we have engaged in economic hedging of a significant portion of installment contracts denominated in foreign currencies. In fiscal 2009 we stopped engaging in economic hedging; however, we may resume this practice in the future. Any hedging policies we implement may not be successful, and the cost of these hedging techniques may have a significant negative impact on our operating results.

Competition from software offered by current competitors and new market entrants, as well as from internally developed solutions, could adversely affect our ability to sell our software products and related services and could result in pressure to price our products in a manner that reduces our margins.

Our markets in general are highly competitive and differ among our three principal product areas: engineering, manufacturing, and supply chain management. Our engineering software competes with products of businesses such as ABB Ltd, Chemstations, Inc., Honeywell International, Inc., Invensys plc, KBC Advanced Technologies plc, and Shell Global Solutions International BV. Our manufacturing software competes with products of companies such as ABB Ltd., Honeywell International, Inc., Invensys plc, OSIssoft, Inc., Rockwell Automation, Inc., Siemens AG and SAP. Our supply chain management software competes with products of companies such as i2 Technologies, Inc., Infor Global Solutions, Manugistics, Inc. (a subsidiary of JDA Software Group, Inc.), Oracle Corporation, and SAP. In addition, we face competition in all areas of our business from large companies in the process industries that have internally developed their own proprietary software solutions.

Many of our current and potential competitors have greater financial, technical, marketing, service and other resources than we have. As a result, these companies may be able to offer lower prices, additional products or services, or other incentives that we cannot match or offer. These competitors may be in a stronger position to respond more quickly to new technologies and may be able to undertake more extensive marketing campaigns. We believe they also have adopted and may continue to pursue more aggressive pricing policies and make more attractive offers to potential customers, employees and strategic partners. In addition, many of our competitors have established, and may in the future continue to establish, cooperative relationships with third parties to improve their product offerings and to increase the availability of their products in the marketplace. Competitors with greater financial resources may make strategic acquisitions to increase their ability to gain market share or improve the quality or marketability of their products.

Competition could seriously impede our ability to sell additional software products and related services on terms favorable to us. Businesses may continue to enhance their internally developed solutions, rather than investing in commercial software such as ours. Our current and potential commercial competitors may develop and market new technologies that render our existing or future products obsolete, unmarketable or less competitive. In addition, if these competitors develop products with similar or superior functionality to our products, we may need to decrease the prices for our products in order to remain competitive. If we are unable to maintain our current pricing due to competitive pressures,

our margins will be reduced and our operating results will be negatively affected. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors or that competitive pressures will not materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

If we fail to develop new software products or enhance existing products and services, we will be unable to implement our product strategy successfully and our business could be seriously harmed.

Enterprises are requiring their application software vendors to provide greater levels of functionality and broader product offerings. Moreover, competitors continue to make rapid technological advances in computer hardware and software technology and frequently introduce new products, services and enhancements. We must continue to enhance our current product line and develop and introduce new products and services that keep pace with increasingly sophisticated customer requirements and the technological developments of our competitors. Our business and operating results could suffer if we cannot successfully respond to the technological advances of competitors, or if our new products or product enhancements and services do not achieve market acceptance.

Under our business plan, we are implementing a product strategy that unifies our software solutions under the aspenONE brand with differentiated aspenONE vertical solutions targeted at specific process industry segments. We cannot assure you that our product strategy will result in products that will meet market needs and achieve significant market acceptance.

Defects or errors in our software products could harm our reputation, impair our ability to sell our products and result in significant costs to us.

Our software products are complex and may contain undetected defects or errors. We have not suffered significant harm from any defects or errors to date, but we have from time to time found defects in our products and we may discover additional defects in the future. We may not be able to detect and correct defects or errors before releasing products. Consequently, we or our customers may discover defects or errors after our products have been implemented. We have in the past issued, and may in the future need to issue, corrective releases of our products to remedy defects or errors. The occurrence of any defects or errors could result in:

- lost or delayed market acceptance and sales of our products;
- delays in payment to us by customers;
- product returns;
- injury to our reputation;

- diversion of our resources;
- legal claims, including product liability claims, against us;
- increased service and warranty expenses or financial concessions; and
- increased insurance costs.

Defects and errors in our software products could result in an increase in service and warranty costs or claims for substantial damages against us.

We may be subject to significant expenses and damages because of liability claims related to our products and services.

We may be subject to significant expenses and damages because of liability claims related to our products and services. The sale and implementation of certain of our software products and services, particularly in the areas of advanced process control, supply chain and optimization, entail the risk of product liability claims and associated damages. Our software products and services are often integrated with our customers' networks and software applications and are used in

the design, operation and management of manufacturing and supply chain processes at large facilities, often for mission critical applications.

Any errors, defects, performance problems or other failure of our software could result in significant liability to us for damages or for violations of environmental, safety and other laws and regulations. We are currently defending a customer claim of approximately \$5 million that certain of our software products and implementation services failed to meet customer expectations. In addition, our software products and implementation services could continue to give rise to warranty and other claims. We are unable to determine whether resolution of any of these matters will have a material adverse impact on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations, or, in many cases, reasonably estimate the amount of the loss, if any, that may result from the resolution of these matters.

Our agreements with our customers generally contain provisions designed to limit our exposure to potential product liability claims. It is possible, however, that the limitation of liability provisions in our agreements may not be effective as a result of federal, foreign, state or local laws or ordinances or unfavorable judicial decisions. A substantial product liability judgment against us could materially and adversely harm our operating results and financial condition. Even if our software is not at fault, a product liability claim brought against us could be time-consuming, costly to defend and harmful to our operations.

Implementation of some of our products can be difficult and time-consuming, and customers may be unable to implement those products successfully or otherwise achieve the benefits attributable to them.

Some scheduling applications and integrated supply chain products must integrate with the existing computer systems and software programs of our customers. This can be complex, time-consuming and expensive. As a result, some customers may have difficulty in implementing those products or be unable to implement them successfully or otherwise achieve the benefits attributable to them. Delayed or ineffective implementation of those software products or related services may limit our ability to expand our revenue and may result in customer dissatisfaction, harm to our reputation and customer unwillingness to pay the fees associated with these products.

We may suffer losses on fixed-price professional service engagements.

We undertake a portion of our professional service engagements on a fixed-price basis. Under these types of engagements, we bear the risk of cost overruns and inflation, and in the past we have experienced cost overruns, which on occasion have been significant. Should the number of our fixed-price engagements increase in the future, we may experience additional cost overruns which could have a more pronounced impact on our operating results.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights, which could make us less competitive and cause us to lose market share.

We regard our software as proprietary and rely on a combination of copyright, patent, trademark and trade secret laws, license and confidentiality agreements, and software security measures to protect our proprietary rights. We have registered or have applied to register several of our significant trademarks in the U.S. and in certain other countries. We generally enter into non-disclosure agreements with our employees and customers, and historically have restricted access to our software products' source codes, which we regard as proprietary information. In a few cases, we have provided copies of the source code for some of our products to customers solely for the purpose of special product customization and have deposited copies of the source code for some of our products in third party escrow accounts as security for

ongoing service and license obligations. In these cases, we rely on non-disclosure and other contractual provisions to protect our proprietary rights.

The steps we have taken to protect our proprietary rights may not be adequate to deter misappropriation of our technology or independent development by others of technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology. Any misappropriation of our technology or development of competitive technologies could harm our business and could force us to incur substantial costs in protecting and enforcing our intellectual property rights. The laws of some countries in which our products are licensed do not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the U.S.

Third party claims that we infringe the intellectual property rights of others may be costly to defend or settle and could damage our business.

We cannot be certain that our software and services do not infringe issued patents, copyrights, trademarks or other intellectual property rights of third parties. Litigation regarding intellectual property rights is common in the software industry, and we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time, including claims of alleged

infringement of intellectual property rights of third parties by us or our licensees concerning their use of our software products and integration technologies and services. Although we believe that our intellectual property rights are sufficient to allow us to market our software without incurring liability to third parties, third parties may bring claims of infringement against us. Because our software is integrated with our customers' networks and business processes, as well as other software applications, third parties may bring claims of infringement against us, as well as our customers and other software suppliers, if the cause of the alleged infringement cannot easily be determined. Such claims may be with or without merit.

Claims of alleged infringement may have a material adverse effect on our business and may discourage potential customers from doing business with us on acceptable terms, if at all. Defending against claims of infringement may be time-consuming and may result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, including our management's attention to our business. Furthermore, a party making an infringement claim could secure a judgment that requires us to pay substantial damages. A judgment could also include an injunction or other court order that could prevent us from selling our software or require that we re-engineer some or all of our products. Claims of intellectual property infringement also might require us to enter costly royalty or license agreements. We may be unable, however, to obtain royalty or license agreements on terms acceptable to us or at all. Our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed significantly if any of these events occurred, and the price of our common stock could be adversely affected. Furthermore, former employers of our current and future employees may assert that our employees have improperly disclosed confidential or proprietary information to us. In addition, we have agreed, and may agree in the future, to indemnify certain of our customers against claims that our software infringes upon the intellectual property rights of others. Although we carry general liability insurance, our current insurance coverage may not apply to, and likely would not protect us from, liability that may be imposed under any of the types of claims described above.

If we are not successful in attracting, integrating and retaining highly qualified personnel, we may not be able to successfully implement our business strategy.

Our ability to establish and maintain a position of technology leadership in the highly competitive software market depends in large part upon our ability to attract, integrate and retain highly qualified managerial, sales, technical and accounting personnel. Competition for qualified personnel in the software industry is intense. We have from time to time in the past experienced, and we expect to continue to experience in the future, difficulty in hiring and retaining highly skilled employees with appropriate qualifications. Our future success will depend in large part on our ability to attract, integrate and retain a sufficient number of highly qualified personnel, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Sales of shares of common stock issued upon the conversion of our previously outstanding Series D-1 preferred stock may result in a decrease in the price of our common stock.

Private equity funds managed by Advent International Corporation have the right under an investor rights agreement to require that we register for sale under the Securities Act the shares of common stock that were issued upon the conversion of our previously outstanding Series D-1 preferred stock and upon the exercise of certain previously outstanding warrants. In addition, these funds could sell certain of such shares without registration. In May 2006, we received a demand letter from such funds requesting the registration of all of the shares of common stock covered by the registration right, for sale in an underwritten public offering. Pursuant to this request, in April 2007 we filed a registration statement for a public offering of 18,000,000 shares of common stock held by such funds. The registration statement also covered 2,700,000 shares that would be subject to an option to be granted to the underwriters by such funds solely to cover overallocments. On July 30, 2008, we withdrew this registration statement as we were not current with our Exchange Act reports. However, as the May 2006 demand letter is still outstanding and we are now current in our Exchange Act reports, we are therefore required to respond to the demand letter as provided in the

investor rights agreement by undertaking certain efforts to file a new registration statement as provided therein. As a result, a filing of a registration statement and any sale of common stock into the public market could cause a decline in the trading price of our common stock.

Our common stock may experience substantial price and volume fluctuations.

The equity markets have from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, particularly in the high technology sector, and those fluctuations have often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. In addition, factors such as changes to our business model, our financial performance, announcements of technological

innovations or new products by us or our competitors, as well as market conditions in the computer software or hardware industries, may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a public company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against the company. This type of litigation against us could result in substantial liability and costs and divert management's attention and resources.

Our ability to raise capital in the future may be limited, and our failure to raise capital when needed could prevent us from executing our business plan.

We expect that our current cash balances, future cash flows from our operations, and continued ability to sell installment receivable contracts will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next twelve months. We may need to obtain additional financing thereafter or earlier, however, if our current plans and projections prove to be inaccurate or our expected cash flows prove to be insufficient to fund our operations because of lower-than-expected revenue, fewer sales of installment receivable contracts, unanticipated expenses or other unforeseen difficulties.

Our ability to obtain additional financing will depend on a number of factors, including market conditions, our operating performance, the quality of our installment receivable contracts, and the availability of capital in the credit markets. These factors may make the timing, amount, terms and conditions of any financing unattractive. If adequate funds are not available, or are not available on acceptable terms, we may have to forego strategic acquisitions or investments, reduce or defer our development activities or delay our introduction of new products and services.

Any additional capital raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities may dilute the existing shareholder percentage ownership of our common stock. Furthermore, any new securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to our common stock. Capital raised through debt financings could require us to make periodic interest payments and could impose potentially restrictive covenants on the conduct of our business.

Our corporate documents and provisions of Delaware law may prevent a change in control or management that stockholders may consider desirable.

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, our charter and our by-laws contain provisions that might enable our management to resist a takeover of our company. These provisions include:

- limitations on the removal of directors;
- a classified board of directors, so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;

- advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and nominations;
- the inability of stockholders to act by written consent or to call special meetings;
- the ability of our board of directors to make, alter or repeal our by-laws; and
- the ability of our board of directors to designate the terms of and issue new series of preferred stock without stockholder approval.

These provisions could:

- have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company or a change in our management that stockholders may consider favorable or beneficial;
- discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for stockholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions; and
- limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description	Filed with this Form 10-Q	Form	Incorporated by Reference	
				Filing Date with SEC	Exhibit Number
10.1*	Aspen Technology, Inc. 2010 Equity Incentive Plan		8-K	April 21, 2010	10.1
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
32.1	Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			

*Management compensatory plan.

SIGNATURES

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.

ASPEN TECHNOLOGY, INC.

Date: May 6, 2010

By: **/s/ MARK E. FUSCO**
Mark E. Fusco
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 6, 2010

By: **/s/ MARK P. SULLIVAN**
Mark P. Sullivan
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description	Filed with this Form 10-Q	Form	Incorporated by Reference Filing Date with SEC	Exhibit Number
10.1*	Aspen Technology, Inc. 2010 Equity Incentive Plan		8-K	April 21, 2010	10.1
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
32.1	Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			

*Management compensatory plan.