

INTELLISYNC CORP
Form 10-Q/A
December 21, 2005

FORM 10-Q/A

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

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

For the quarterly period ended October 31, 2005

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 0-21709

INTELLISYNC CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

77-0349154
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

2550 North First Street, San Jose, California 95131

(Address of principal executive office and zip code)

(408) 321-7650

(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 is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of December 8, 2005: **67,557,940**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A (Form 10-Q/A) is being filed as Amendment No. 1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2005, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on December 12, 2005 (the Original Filing). The Registrant is filing this Form 10-Q/A to: (i) provide a corrected Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that was filed as Exhibit 31.1 to the Original Filing; (ii) provide a corrected Certificate of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that was filed as Exhibit 31.2 to the Original Filing; (iii) provide a corrected Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that was filed as Exhibit 32.1 to the Original Filing; (iv) provide a corrected Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that was filed as Exhibit 32.2 to the Original Filing and (v) to modify the form to reflect that it is a Form 10-Q/A rather than a Form 10-Q.

Except for the foregoing amended information, this Form 10-Q/A continues to describe conditions as of the date of the Original Filing, and we have not updated the disclosures contained herein to reflect events that have occurred subsequent to that date.

INTELLISYNC CORPORATION

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q/A

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INTELLISYNC CORPORATION

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	October 31, 2005	July 31, 2005
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,246	\$ 19,533
Short-term investments	16,448	19,319
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$402 and \$564	14,122	13,682
Inventories	41	46
Other current assets	2,632	3,190
Total current assets	52,489	55,770
Property and equipment, net	3,517	3,028
Goodwill	68,494	68,474
Other intangible assets, net	23,647	25,946
Restricted cash	4,891	4,306
Other assets	3,099	3,269
Total assets	\$ 156,137	\$ 160,793
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,295	\$ 2,584
Accrued liabilities	7,411	7,569
Current portion of obligations under capital lease	154	153
Deferred revenue	7,608	7,396
Total current liabilities	17,468	17,702
Obligations under capital lease	173	206
Long term deferred revenue	614	228
Convertible senior notes	56,963	57,531
Other liabilities	3,457	2,915
Total liabilities	78,675	78,582

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Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)

Stockholders' equity:

Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 2,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding at October 31, 2005 and July 31, 2005

Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 160,000 shares authorized; 67,281 and 66,639 shares issued and outstanding at October 31, 2005 and July 31, 2005

	67	67
Additional paid-in capital	230,280	227,014
Accumulated deficit	(152,544)	(144,530)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(341)	(340)
Total stockholders' equity	77,462	82,211
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 156,137	\$ 160,793

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

INTELLISYNC CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended October 31,			
	2005		2004	
Revenue				
License	\$	10,265	\$	7,825
Services		6,080		4,477
Total revenue		16,345		12,302
Cost and operating expenses:				
Cost of revenue		3,073		2,341
Amortization of developed and core technology		1,257		1,156
Research and development		4,981		3,329
Sales and marketing		8,583		5,589
General and administrative		4,201		2,049
Amortization of other intangibles		1,048		1,046
Restructuring and merger charges		606		
Total cost and operating expenses		23,749		15,510
Operating loss		(7,404)		(3,208)
Other expense, net:				
Interest income		310		236
Interest expense		(563)		(240)
Other, net		(250)		(179)
Total other expense, net		(503)		(183)
		(7,907)		(3,391)
Provision for income taxes		(107)		(115)
Net loss	\$	(8,014)	\$	(3,506)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$	(0.12)	\$	(0.05)
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per common share		66,981		64,418

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

INTELLISYNC CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended October 31,			
	2005		2004	
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net loss	\$	(8,014)	\$	(3,506)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(162)		61
Depreciation		391		278
Amortization of other intangibles		2,305		2,202
Amortization of debt issuance costs		164		159
Non-cash stock compensation expense (reversal)		2,231		(65)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable		(278)		(540)
Inventories		5		16
Other current assets		644		831
Accounts payable		(289)		891
Accrued liabilities		(184)		(1,179)
Deferred revenue		598		(246)
Net cash used in operating activities		(2,589)		(1,098)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of property and equipment		(880)		(755)
Purchase of short term investments		(192)		(1,028)
Proceeds from the sales of short-term investments		2,280		500
Proceeds from the maturities of short-term investments		800		1,000
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash		(685)		416
Net cash provided by investing activities		1,323		133
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Debt issuance costs				(89)
Principal payments on capital leases		(32)		(24)
Proceeds upon exercise of stock options		681		161
Proceeds from ESPP shares issued		354		300
Net cash provided by financing activities		1,003		348
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(24)		105
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(287)		(512)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		19,533		12,991
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	19,246	\$	12,479

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

INTELLISYNC CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 The Company and a Summary of its Significant Accounting Policies

The Company

Intellisync Corporation (Intellisync or the Company) develops, markets and supports desktop, enterprise and mobile carrier-class software that enables consumers, business executives and information technology professionals to extend the capabilities of enterprise groupware and vertical applications, data-enabled mobile devices and other personal communication platforms. The primary software applications the Company has developed and marketed include push-email, data synchronization and systems management software. The Company's software also enables organizations to search, find, match and synchronize identity data within their computer systems and network databases.

On November 15, 2005, the Company entered into a merger agreement with Nokia Inc., a Delaware corporation. Refer to Note 13 Subsequent Events for more details.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has incurred losses and negative cash flows since inception. The Company incurred a net loss of approximately \$8,014,000 and negative cash flows from operations of approximately \$2,589,000 for the three months ended October 31, 2005. The Company's cash balances may decline further, although the Company believes that the effects of its strategic actions implemented to improve revenue as well as control costs along with existing cash resources will be adequate to fund its operations for at least the next 12 months. Failure to generate sufficient revenues or control spending could adversely affect the Company's ability to achieve its business objectives.

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of Intellisync as of October 31, 2005 and for the three months ended October 31, 2005 are unaudited and reflect all normal recurring adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for the fair statement of such financial statements. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2005. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of July 31, 2005 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. The results of operations for the interim period ended October 31, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the full year.

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The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to provision for doubtful accounts, channel inventory and product returns, valuation of goodwill and intangibles, investments and other long-lived assets, restructuring accruals, valuation of income taxes, license and services revenue recognition, contingencies and stock-based compensation. The Company bases its estimates on various factors and information

which may include, but are not limited to, history and prior experience, experience of other enterprises in the same industry, new related events, current economic conditions and information from third party professionals that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is derived from software licenses and related services, which include implementation and integration of software solutions, post contract support, training, hosting and consulting.

Transactions involving the sale of software products are accounted for under the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement of Position (SOP) No. 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition*, as amended by SOP No. 98-9, *Modification of 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition with Respect to Certain Transactions*. For contracts with multiple elements, and for which vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value for the undelivered elements exists, revenue is recognized for the delivered elements based upon the residual contract value as prescribed by SOP No. 98-9. The Company has accumulated relevant information from contracts to use in determining the availability of vendor-specific objective evidence and believes that such information complies with the criteria established in SOP No. 97-2 as follows:

Customers are required to pay separately for maintenance. Optional stated future renewal rates are included as a term of the contracts. The Company uses the renewal rate as vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value for maintenance.

The Company charges standard hourly rates for consulting services, when such services are sold separately, based upon the nature of the services and experience of the professionals performing the services.

For training, the Company charges standard rates for each course based upon the duration of the course, and such courses are separately priced in contracts. The Company has a history of selling such courses separately.

Revenue from license fees is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery of the product has occurred, no significant Company obligations with regard to implementation or integration exist, the fee is fixed or determinable and collectibility is probable. Arrangements for which the fees are not deemed probable for collection are recognized upon cash collection. Payments from customers received in advance of revenue recognition are recorded as deferred revenue.

Service revenue primarily comprises revenue from consulting fees, maintenance contracts, training and hosting fees. Service revenue from consulting, hosting and training is recognized as the service is performed. Maintenance contracts include the right to unspecified upgrades and ongoing support. Maintenance revenue is deferred and recognized ratably as services are provided over the maintenance period.

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License and service revenue on contracts involving significant implementation, customization or services, that are essential to the functionality of the software is recognized over the period of each engagement, primarily using the percentage-of-completion method. Costs incurred are generally used as the measure of progress towards completion as prescribed by SOP No. 81-1, *Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Product-Type Contracts*. Revenue for these arrangements is classified as license revenue and service revenue based upon estimates of fair value for each element, and the revenue is recognized based on the percentage-of-completion ratio for the arrangement. A provision for estimated losses on engagements is made in the period in which the loss becomes probable and can be reasonably estimated. The Company considers a project completed when all contractual obligations have been met (generally the go live date).

The Company currently licenses its products directly to individuals, small businesses and corporations, to original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, and to distributors and value-added resellers in North America, Europe, the Asia-Pacific region, South America and Africa. Revenue from products distributed indirectly through major

distributors and resellers is recognized on a sell through basis. Agreements with the Company's major distributors and resellers contain specific product return privileges for stock rotation and obsolete products that are generally limited to contractual amounts. Reserves for estimated future returns are provided for upon revenue recognition. Product returns are recorded as a reduction of revenue. Accordingly, the Company has established a product returns reserve composed of 100% of product inventories held at the Company's distribution partners, as well as an estimated amount for returns from customers of the distributors and other resellers as a result of stock rotation and obsolete products. Such reserves are based on:

historical product returns and inventory levels on a product by product basis;

current inventory levels and sell through data on a product by product basis as reported by the Company's major distributors worldwide;

demand forecast by product in each of the principal geographic markets, which is impacted by the Company's product release schedule, seasonal trends and analyses developed by the Company's internal sales and marketing group; and

general economic conditions.

The Company licenses rights to use its technology portfolio, whereby licensees, particularly OEMs, typically pay a non-refundable license fee in one or more installments and on-going royalties based on their sales of products incorporating the Company's technology. Revenue from OEMs under minimum guaranteed royalty arrangements, which are not subject to future obligations, is recognized when such royalties are earned and become payable. Royalty revenue is recognized as earned when reasonable estimates of such amounts can be made. Royalty revenue that is subject to future obligations is recognized when such obligations are fulfilled. Royalty revenue that exceeds minimum guarantees is recognized in the period earned.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

On August 1, 2005, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 (revised 2004) or 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors including employee stock options and employee stock purchases related to the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (employee stock purchases) based on estimated fair values. SFAS No. 123(R) supersedes the Company's previous accounting under Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* for periods beginning in fiscal 2006. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107 relating to SFAS No. 123(R). The Company has applied the provisions of SAB No. 107 in its adoption of SFAS No. 123(R).

The Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R) using the modified prospective transition method, which requires the application of the accounting standard as of August 1, 2005, the first day of the Company's fiscal year 2006. The Company's condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for the three months ended October 31, 2005 reflect the impact of SFAS No. 123(R). In accordance with the modified prospective transition method, the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements for prior periods have not been restated to reflect, and do not include, the impact of SFAS No. 123(R). Stock-based compensation expense recognized under SFAS No. 123(R) for the three months ended October 31, 2005 was \$2,231,000 which consisted of stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases. Stock-based compensation reversal of \$65,000 for the three months ended October 31, 2004 was related to employee stock options subject to variable accounting which the Company had been recognizing under previous accounting standards. Refer to Note 8 for additional information.

SFAS No. 123(R) requires companies to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), the Company accounted for stock-based awards to employees and directors using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB Opinion No. 25 as allowed under SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. Under the intrinsic value method, no stock-based compensation expense had been recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of operations, other than as related to stock

options accounted for using variable accounting, because the exercise price of the Company's stock options granted to employees and directors equaled the fair market value of the underlying stock at the date of grant.

Stock-based compensation expense recognized during the period is based on the value of the portion of share-based payment awards that is ultimately expected to vest during the period. Stock-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of operations for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 included compensation expense for share-based payment awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of July 31, 2005 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the pro forma provisions of SFAS No. 123 and compensation expense for the share-based payment awards granted subsequent to July 31, 2005 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). Compensation expense for all share-based payment awards are recognized using the accelerated multiple-option approach. As stock-based compensation expense recognized in the consolidated statement of operations for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. SFAS No. 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. In the Company's pro forma information required under SFAS No. 123 for the periods prior to fiscal 2006, the Company accounted for forfeitures as they occurred.

Upon adoption of SFAS No. 123 (R), the Company continued to use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model as its method of valuation for share-based awards. For additional information, refer to Note 8. The Company's determination of fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to the Company's expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, and actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors. Option-pricing models were developed for use in estimating the value of traded options that have no vesting or hedging restrictions and are fully transferable. Because the Company's employee stock options have certain characteristics that are significantly different from traded options, and because changes in the subjective assumptions can materially affect the estimated value, in management's opinion, the existing valuation models may not provide an accurate measure of the fair value of the Company's employee stock options. Although the fair value of employee stock options is determined in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) and SAB No. 107 using an option-pricing model, that value may not be indicative of the fair value observed in a willing buyer/willing seller market transaction.

Note 2 Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Share-Based Payment

In September 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 123(R)-1, *Classification and Measurement of Freestanding Financial Instruments Originally Issued in Exchange for Employee Services under FASB Statement No. 123(R)*, to defer the requirement of SFAS No. 123(R) that a freestanding financial instrument originally subject to SFAS No. 123(R) becomes subject to the recognition and measurement requirements of other applicable GAAP when the rights conveyed by the instrument to the holder are no longer dependent on the holder being an employee of the entity. The rights under stock-based payment awards the Company issued to its employees are all dependent on the recipient being an employee of Intellisync. Therefore, this FSP currently does not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and its measurement of stock-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R).

In October 2005, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 123(R)-2, *Practical Accommodation to the Application of Grant Date as Defined in FASB Statement No. 123(R)*, to provide guidance on determining the grant date for an award as defined in SFAS No. 123(R). This FSP stipulates that assuming all other criteria in the grant date definition are met, a mutual understanding of the key terms and conditions of an award to an individual employee is presumed to exist upon the award's approval in accordance with the relevant corporate governance requirements, provided that the key terms and conditions of an award (a) cannot be negotiated by the recipient with the employer because the award is a

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unilateral grant, and (b) are expected to be communicated to an individual recipient within a relatively short time period from the date of approval. The Company has applied the principles set forth in this FSP upon its adoption of SFAS No. 123(R).

Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation (FIN) No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. FIN No. 47 clarifies when an entity would be required to recognize a liability for the fair value of an asset retirement obligation that is conditional on a future event if the liability's fair value can be reasonably estimated. Uncertainty surrounding the timing and method of settlement that may be conditional on events occurring in the future would be factored into the measurement of the liability rather than the recognition of the liability. FIN No. 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. The Company does not expect the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on its financial statements.

Accounting Changes and Error Corrections

In June 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, which replaces APB Opinion No. 20, *Accounting Changes*, and SFAS No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements*. SFAS No. 154 changes the requirements for the accounting and reporting of a change in accounting principle. APB Opinion No. 20 previously required that most voluntary changes in an accounting principle be recognized by including the cumulative effect of the new accounting principle in net income of the period of the change. SFAS No. 154 now requires retrospective application of changes in an accounting principle to prior period financial statements, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. The Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company does not expect the adoption of this statement on August 1, 2006 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

In June 2005, the FASB decided not to provide additional guidance on the meaning of other-than-temporary impairment, and directed the staff to issue proposed FSP EITF 03-1-a, *Implementation Guidance for the Application of Paragraph 16 of EITF Issue No. 03-1*, as final. The final FSP will supersede EITF Issue No. 03-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*, and EITF Topic No. D-44, *Recognition of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment upon the Planned Sale of a Security Whose Cost Exceeds Fair Value*. The final FSP (retitled FSP FAS No. 115-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*) will replace the guidance set forth in paragraphs 10-18 of EITF No. 03-1 with references to existing other-than-temporary impairment guidance, such as SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, SEC SAB No. 59, *Accounting for Noncurrent Marketable Equity Securities*, and APB Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*. FSP FAS No. 115-1 will codify the guidance set forth in EITF Topic D-44 and clarify that an investor should recognize an impairment loss no later than when the impairment is deemed other than temporary, even if a decision to sell has not been made. FSP FAS No. 115-1 will be effective for other-than-temporary impairment analysis conducted in periods beginning after September 15, 2005. The Company does not believe the adoption of FSP FAS No. 115-1 will have a significant impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial position.

Amortization Period for Leasehold Improvements

In June 2005, the EITF reached a consensus on Issue No. 05-06, *Determining the Amortization Period for Leasehold Improvements*. The guidance requires that leasehold improvements acquired in a business combination or purchased subsequent to the inception of a lease be amortized over the lesser of the useful life of the assets or a term that includes renewals that are reasonably assured at the date of the business combination or purchase. The guidance is effective for periods beginning after June 29, 2005. The adoption of this guidance did not and is not

expected to have an impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Rental Costs Incurred during a Construction Period

On October 6, 2005, the FASB issued FSP No. 13-1, *Accounting for Rental Costs Incurred during a Construction Period*. FSP No. 13-1 requires that rental costs associated with ground or building operating leases that are incurred during a construction period be recognized as rental expense. FSP No. 13-1 is effective for the first reporting period after December 15, 2005. The Company has historically expensed rental costs incurred during a construction period; therefore, the adoption of this guidance will not have an impact on its net earnings, cash flows or financial position.

Note 3 Balance Sheets Components

Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	October 31, 2005		July 31, 2005	
Raw materials	\$	35	\$	11
Finished goods and work-in-process		6		35
Inventories	\$	41	\$	46

Note 4 Acquisitions

During fiscal 2005, the Company acquired PDAapps, Inc. and Tourmaline Networks, Inc. The PDAapps, and Tourmaline transactions were accounted for as business combinations pursuant to SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*.

PDAapps, Inc.

On June 23, 2005, the Company completed its acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding stock of PDAapps, Inc., makers of Intellisync IM (formerly VeriChat), the mobile instant messaging solution for all Palm OS devices, Pocket PC devices, Symbian devices and RIM Blackberry devices. Under the terms of an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 23, 2005, the outstanding shares of PDAapps common stock were converted into the right to receive (i) an aggregate of approximately \$4,000,000 in aggregate initial cash consideration and (ii) an aggregate of up to \$2,600,000 in cash earnout consideration (based on future revenue generated by the Company from the former PDAapps client base), subject to the deposit of \$1,000,000 in escrow to be available to compensate Intellisync pursuant to the indemnification obligations of the holders of PDAapps common stock. The earnout consideration, if achieved, is due and payable shortly following the first anniversary of the acquisition. As of October 31, 2005, the Company has not accrued the contingent earnout payment amount. Any earnout consideration paid will be recorded as additional goodwill.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the results of operations of PDAapps since the date of acquisition. Under the purchase method of accounting, the total purchase price was allocated to PDAapps' net tangible and intangible assets based upon their estimated fair value as of the acquisition date. The initial purchase price of \$4,150,000 (including estimated acquisition costs of \$150,000) was assigned to the fair value of the assets acquired, including the following (in thousands):

Tangible assets acquired	\$	74
Deferred tax assets		976
Liabilities assumed		(337)
Deferred tax liability assumed		(976)
In-process research and development		220
Developed and core technology		2,320
Customer base		140
Covenant-not-to-compete		24
Goodwill		1,709
	\$	4,150

In accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, deferred tax liabilities of approximately \$976,000 have been recorded for the tax effect of the amortizable intangible assets. Deferred tax assets of \$976,000 have also been recorded by the Company to account for the tax effect of the Company's net operating loss and credit carryforwards.

Tangible assets acquired, which includes \$46,000 of cash, and liabilities assumed were valued at their respective carrying amounts as the Company believes that these amounts approximated their current fair values at the acquisition date. The valuation of identifiable intangible assets acquired was based on management's estimates, currently available information and reasonable and supportable assumptions. This allocation was generally based on the fair value of these assets determined using the income approach.

An estimate of \$1,709,000 has been allocated to goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment at least annually.

Of the total purchase price, \$2,484,000 was allocated to amortizable intangibles included in the above list. The developed and core technology and customer base are being amortized in proportion with the expected cash flows to be received from the underlying assets over their estimated useful life of five and seven years, respectively. The covenant-not-to-compete is being amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset of 30 months.

As of the acquisition date, technological feasibility of the in-process technology had not been established and the technology had no alternative future use. Accordingly, the Company expensed the in-process research and development at the date of the acquisition.

The amount of the purchase price allocated to in-process research and development was based on established valuation techniques used in the high-technology software industry. The fair value assigned to the acquired in-process research and development was determined using the income approach, which discounts expected future cash flows to present value. The key assumptions used in the valuation include, among others, expected completion date of the in-process projects identified as of the acquisition date, estimated costs to complete the projects, revenue contributions and expense projections assuming the resulting product has entered the market, and discount rate based on the risks associated with the development life cycle of the in-process technology acquired. The discount rate used in the present value calculations are normally obtained

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from a weighted-average cost of capital analysis, adjusted upward to account for the inherent uncertainties surrounding the successful development of the in-process research and development, the expected profitability levels of such technology, and the uncertainty of technological advances that could potentially impact the estimates. The Company assumes the pricing model for the resulting product of the

acquired in process research and development to be standard within its industry. The Company, however, did not take into consideration any consequential amount of expense reductions from integrating the acquired in-process technology with other existing in-process or completed technology. Therefore, the valuation assumptions do not include significant anticipated cost savings.

The key assumptions underlying the valuation of acquired in-process research and development from PDAapps are as follows (in thousands, except percentage):

Project names: Enhanced version of VeriChat product - to feature J2ME (Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition) and IMode support, presence manager (uses phone state to dictate the status of a user so others can decide if they should send an instant messaging (IM) or place a call), secure enterprise chat and carrier branded chat

Percent completed as of acquisition date: 30-50%

Estimated costs to complete technology at acquisition date: \$900

Risk-adjusted discount rate: 25%

First period expected revenue: 2nd quarter of calendar year 2006

The development of the above technology remains highly dependent on the remaining efforts to achieve technical viability, rapidly changing customer markets, uncertain standards for a new product, and significant competitive threats from several companies. The nature of the efforts to develop this technology into a commercially viable product consists primarily of planning, designing, experimenting, and testing activities necessary to determine that the technology can meet market expectations, including functionality and technical requirements. Failure to bring the product to market in a timely manner could result in a loss of market share or a lost opportunity to capitalize on emerging markets, and could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business and operating results.

Subsequent to the acquisition of PDAapps, there have been no significant developments related to the current status of the acquired in-process research and development project that would result in material changes to the assumptions.

Tourmaline Networks, Inc.

On March 1, 2005, the Company completed its acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding stock of Tourmaline Networks, Inc., a privately held developer and marketer of mobile email based on QUALCOMM's BREW® solution headquartered in San Diego, California. Under the terms of an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 9, 2005, the outstanding shares of Tourmaline common stock were converted into the right to receive (i) an aggregate of approximately \$4,118,000 in aggregate initial cash consideration and (ii) an aggregate of up to \$2,881,918 in cash earnout consideration (based on future revenue generated by the Company from the former Tourmaline client base), subject to the deposit of a certain portion of the initial cash consideration and earnout consideration in escrow to be available to compensate Intellisync pursuant to the indemnification obligations of the holders of Tourmaline common stock. The earnout consideration, if achieved, is due and payable shortly following the first anniversary of the acquisition. As of October 31, 2005, the Company has not accrued the contingent earnout payment amount. Any earnout consideration paid will be recorded as additional goodwill.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the results of operations of Tourmaline since the date of acquisition. Under the purchase method of accounting, the total purchase price was allocated to Tourmaline's net tangible and intangible assets based upon their estimated fair value as of the acquisition date. The initial purchase price of \$4,218,000 (including estimated acquisition costs of \$100,000) was assigned to the fair value of the assets acquired, including the following (in thousands):

Tangible assets acquired	\$	478
Deferred tax assets		803
Liabilities assumed		(275)
Deferred tax liability assumed		(803)
Developed and core technology		800
Customer base		1,443
Goodwill		1,772
	\$	4,218

In accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, deferred tax liabilities of approximately \$803,000 have been recorded for the tax effect of the amortizable intangible assets. Deferred tax assets of \$803,000 have also been recorded by the Company to account for the tax effect of the Company's net operating loss and credit carryforwards.

Tangible assets acquired, which includes \$23,000 of cash, and liabilities assumed were valued at their respective carrying amounts as the Company believes that these amounts approximated their current fair values at the acquisition date. The valuation of identifiable intangible assets acquired was based on management's estimates, currently available information and reasonable and supportable assumptions. This allocation was generally based on the fair value of these assets determined using the income approach.

An estimate of \$1,772,000 has been allocated to goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, goodwill will not be amortized but will be tested for impairment at least annually.

Of the total purchase price, \$2,243,000 was allocated to amortizable intangibles included in the above list. The amortizable intangible assets are being amortized using an accelerated method according to the expected cash flows to be received from the underlying assets over their respective estimated useful life of three to six years.

Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Combined Results

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The following unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial information reflects the results of operations for the three months ended October 31, 2004, as if Tourmaline acquisition had occurred on August 1, 2004 and after giving effect to purchase accounting adjustments. The effect of PDAapps acquisition has been excluded from the pro forma financial information as amounts are considered immaterial to the Company. Since the acquisitions took place in fiscal 2005, the results of operations of PDAapps and Tourmaline are included in the Company's condensed consolidated results of operations for the three months ended October 31, 2005.

These pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of what operating results would have been had the acquisitions in aggregate actually taken place on August 1, 2004. In addition, these results are not intended to be a projection of future results and do not reflect any synergies that might be achieved from the combined operation (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended October 31, 2004	
Pro forma revenue	\$	12,660
Pro forma net loss	\$	(3,576)
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$	(0.06)

The effect of the in-process research and development charges has been excluded in the above unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information as they represent non-recurring charges directly related to the acquisitions.

Note 5 Related Party Transactions

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On August 29, 2005, the Company entered into a severance agreement and mutual release with its Chief Strategy Officer, Steve Goldberg, in connection with Mr. Goldberg's resignation from employment by the Company effective August 31, 2005. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Mr. Goldberg receives, among other items, a lump sum payment of \$110,000, twelve months of accelerated vesting of his options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock, the right to exercise his vested options until six months following his termination date and six months of COBRA premiums paid by the Company. The agreement includes a general mutual release by the Company and Mr. Goldberg and a non-solicitation agreement by Mr. Goldberg for twelve months following the effective date of the agreement. The lump sum payment of \$110,000 is included in Restructuring and Merger Charges in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended October 31, 2005.

On October 15, 2005, the Company entered into a severance agreement and mutual release with its Chief Technology Officer, Said Mohammadioun, in connection with Mr. Mohammadioun's resignation from employment by the Company effective October 15, 2005. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Mr. Mohammadioun received, among other items, a lump sum payment of \$46,875, two and a half months of accelerated vesting of his options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock, the right to exercise his vested options until six months following his termination date and two and a half months of COBRA premiums paid by the Company. The agreement includes a general mutual release by the Company and Mr. Mohammadioun and a non-solicitation agreement by Mr. Mohammadioun for twelve months following the effective date of the agreement. The lump sum payment of \$46,875 is included in Research and Development in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended October 31, 2005.

As a result of the modification of the stock awards described above in the event that an employee terminates prior to the time that the options would have vested under the original terms, the Company will incur additional compensation expense based on the intrinsic value at the time of the acceleration of vesting, reduced by the amounts previously expensed as a result of the acceleration. The terminations of the officers discussed above and the acceleration of their stock options, therefore, resulted in additional equity-based compensation of approximately \$55,000.

Note 6 Long-Term Debt

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The following table sets forth the Company's long-term obligations, excluding capital lease obligations (in thousands):

	October 31, 2005		July 31, 2005	
3% convertible senior notes, interest due semi-annually, principal due in March 2009	\$	56,963	\$	57,531
Interest rate swaps fair value hedge adjustment on \$60 million of 3% convertible senior notes		3,037		2,469
		60,000		60,000
Less: current portion				
Long-term portion	\$	60,000	\$	60,000

3% Convertible Senior Notes

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During fiscal 2004, the Company completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3% convertible senior notes to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act. The notes are senior unsecured obligations of Intellisync and rank junior to any future secured debt, on a parity with all of the Company's other existing and future senior unsecured debt and prior to any existing or future subordinated debt. As of October 31, 2005, the Company had no other senior or subordinated debt, except for ordinary course trade payables. The Company may not redeem any of the notes prior to their maturity. Holders, however, may require the Company to repurchase the notes upon some types of change in control transactions. The notes will mature on March 1, 2009 unless earlier converted or redeemed. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to any financial covenants under the indenture. In addition, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are restricted under the indenture from paying dividends, incurring debt, or issuing or repurchasing its securities.

The notes are convertible into shares of common stock of the Company at the holders option any time prior to the close of business on the final maturity date of the notes, subject to prior redemption of the notes. The initial conversion rate is 250.0000 shares per each \$1,000 principal amount of notes which represents an initial conversion price of \$4.00 per share. The conversion rate is subject to adjustment for certain events, including the payment of dividends, and other events specified in the indenture.

The notes bear interest at a rate of 3% per annum. Interest on the notes is paid on March 1 and on September 1 of each year.

Interest Rate Swap

During fiscal 2004, the Company entered into two interest rate swap agreements with a financial institution on a total notional amount of \$60,000,000, whereby the Company receives fixed-rate interest of 3% in exchange for variable interest payments. The interest rate swaps expire upon the maturity of the Company's \$60,000,000, 3% convertible senior notes in March 2009, and effectively convert fixed-rate notes into variable-rate borrowings. The interest rate is reset semi-annually and is equal to the 6-month LIBOR rate less a rate spread. The total variable interest rate was approximately 3.8% at October 31, 2005. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended, the interest rate swaps have been designated and qualify as an effective fair value hedge of interest rate risk related to the \$60,000,000 convertible senior notes. As the terms of the swaps match those of the underlying hedged debt, the changes in the fair value of these swaps are offset by corresponding changes in the carrying value of the hedged debt, and therefore do not impact the Company's net earnings. As of October 31, 2005, the fair value of the interest rate swaps was approximately \$3,037,000 and recorded in Other Liabilities with an equal adjustment recorded to the carrying value of the \$60,000,000 convertible senior notes.

Refer to Note 7 for the description of the collateral required on the interest rate swaps.

Note 7 Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

During fiscal 2005, the Company entered into a capital lease agreement for computer peripherals, which expires in September 2007. In addition, during fiscal 2004, the Company entered into a capital lease agreement for a phone system, which expires in February 2008. The agreements resulted in capitalized costs of \$296,000 and \$231,000 during fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively. Assets and future obligations related to the capital leases are included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of October 31, 2005 in property and equipment and in the respective liability accounts, respectively. Current and long-term portions of the capital leases amounted to \$154,000 and \$173,000, respectively, at October 31, 2005. Depreciation of assets held under the capital leases is included in depreciation and amortization expense.

The Company leases its facilities under operating leases that expire at various dates through December 2008. The total amount of rental payments due over the lease term is being charged to rent on the straight-line method over the term of the lease. The difference between rent expense recorded and the amount paid is credited or charged to deferred rent which is included in current liabilities in the accompanying balance sheets. Deferred rent was approximately \$203,000 and \$259,000 at October 31, 2005 and July 31, 2005, respectively. Total rent expense was approximately \$924,000 and \$589,000 for the three months ended October 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments for all non-cancelable capital and operating lease agreements at October 31, 2005, were as follows (in thousands):

		Nine months	Fiscal year ending July 31,					
	Total	ending July 31, 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 and Thereafter		
Capital lease obligation(1)	\$ 364	\$ 136	\$ 182	\$ 46		\$		
Operating leases:								
Operating leases	4,559	2,242	1,099	849	369			
Proceeds from subleases	(21)	(21)						
Net operating leases	4,538	2,221	1,099	849	369			
Future minimum lease payments	\$ 4,902	\$ 2,357	\$ 1,281	\$ 895	\$ 369	\$		

(1) Includes interest payments due (interest rates ranging from 2.4% to 12.7%).

Acquisitions and Potential Earnout Payments

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In June 2005, the Company completed its acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding stock of PDAapps. Under the terms of an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 23, 2005, the outstanding shares of PDAapps common stock were converted into the right to receive (i) an aggregate of approximately \$4,000,000 in aggregate initial cash consideration and (ii) an aggregate of up to \$2,600,000 in cash earnout consideration (based on future revenue generated by the Company from the former PDAapps client base), subject to the deposit of \$1,000,000 in escrow to be available to compensate Intellisync pursuant to the indemnification obligations of the holders of PDAapps common stock. The earnout consideration, if achieved, is due and payable shortly following the first anniversary of the acquisition.

In March 2005, the Company completed its acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding stock of Tourmaline. Under the terms of an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 9, 2005, the outstanding shares of Tourmaline common stock were converted into the right to receive (i) an aggregate of approximately \$4,118,000 in aggregate initial cash consideration and (ii) an aggregate of up to \$2,881,918 in cash earnout consideration (based on future revenue generated by the Company from the former Tourmaline client base), subject to the deposit of a certain portion of the initial cash consideration and earnout consideration in escrow to be available to compensate Intellisync

pursuant to the indemnification obligations of the holders of Tourmaline common stock. The earnout consideration, if achieved, is due and payable shortly following the first anniversary of the acquisition.

As of October 31, 2005, the Company has not accrued any contingent earnout payment amounts discussed above. Any earnout consideration paid will be recorded as additional goodwill associated with the respective acquisition.

Guarantees

The Company has three letters of credit that collateralize certain operating lease obligations and total approximately \$281,000 and \$321,000 at October 31, 2005 and July 31, 2005, respectively. The Company collateralizes these letters of credit with cash deposits made with two of its financial institutions and has classified the short-term and the long-term portions of approximately \$211,000 and \$70,000 at October 31, 2005, and \$196,000 and \$125,000 at July 31, 2005 as Other Current Assets and Restricted Cash, respectively, in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The long-term portion expires through June 2006. The holders of the letters of credit are able to draw on each respective letter of credit in the event that the Company is found to be in default of its obligations under each of its operating leases.

Under the terms of the interest rate swap agreement into which the Company entered during fiscal 2004, the Company must provide collateral to match any unfavorable mark-to-market exposure (fair value) on the swaps. The amount of collateral required totals a minimum of \$1,800,000 plus an amount equal to the unfavorable mark-to-market exposure on the swaps. Generally, the required collateral will rise as interest rates rise. As of October 31, 2005, and July 31, 2005, the Company has provided approximately \$4,821,000 and \$4,181,000, respectively, of collateral under this swap agreement which is included in Restricted Cash in its condensed consolidated balance sheet.

In the event of early termination of the Company's service agreement with e-deltacom, a division of ITC^DeltaCom, Inc. and a managed service provider, the Company may be required to pay e-deltacom a penalty fee of up to approximately \$45,000.

Litigation

On October 5, 2005, Spontaneous Technology, Inc. served the Company with a complaint filed in the Third Judicial District Court, of Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the Complaint, Spontaneous Technology asserts a cause of action for breach of contract related to the calculation of an earnout payment in the Asset Purchase Agreement entered into between the parties on July 30, 2003. Spontaneous Technology seeks compensatory damages in the amount of \$673,750 and recovery of its attorneys' fees and costs. The Company is investigating this matter, and at this time does not believe this matter will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operation or liquidity.

The Company is party to various legal proceedings and claims, either asserted or unasserted, which arise in the ordinary course of business, including proceedings and claims that relate to acquisitions it has completed or to companies it has acquired, commercial, employment and other matters. While the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company does not believe that the outcome of any of these claims or any of the above mentioned legal matters will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Company makes a provision for a liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These provisions are reviewed at least quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impacts of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and other information and events

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pertaining to a particular case. Litigation is inherently unpredictable. However, the Company believes that it has valid defenses with respect to the legal matters pending against Intellisync. It is possible, nevertheless, that the Company's consolidated financial position, cash flows or results of operations could be affected by the resolution of one or more of these contingencies.

Note 8 Stock-Based Compensation

Effective August 1, 2005, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, using the modified prospective application transition method, which establishes accounting for stock-based awards exchanged for employee services. Accordingly, stock-based compensation cost is measured at grant date, based on the fair value of the award, over the requisite service period. The Company previously applied APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related Interpretations, as permitted by SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*.

Pro Forma Information Under SFAS No. 123 for Periods Prior to Fiscal 2006

Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), the Company provided the disclosures required under SFAS No. 123, as amended by SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosures*. The Company generally did not recognize stock-based compensation expense in its statement of operations for periods prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) as most options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

Pro forma information regarding option grants made to the Company's employees and directors and employee stock purchases related to the Employee Stock Purchase Plan is as follows (in thousands, except per-share amounts):

	Three Months Ended October 31, 2004	
Net loss as reported	\$	(3,506)
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense (reversal) included in reported net loss		(65)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value method for all awards		(1,207)
Pro forma net loss	\$	(4,778)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share as reported	\$	(0.05)
Basic and diluted pro forma net loss per common share	\$	(0.07)

The weighted-average estimated value of options granted under the stock option plans and shares granted under the stock purchase plan during the three months ended October 31, 2004 was \$1.67 and \$1.36 using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Three Months Ended October 31, 2004	
	Stock Option Plans	Employee Stock Purchase Plan
Expected life (in years)	4.1	1.0
Risk-free interest rate	4.05%	1.97%
Stock price volatility	110%	125%

Expected dividend yield					
-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

The Company estimates the expected life and expected volatility of the stock options based upon historical data. Prior to fiscal 2006, forfeitures of employee stock options were accounted for on an as-incurred basis.

Valuation and Expense Information under SFAS No. 123(R)

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases under SFAS No. 123(R) for the three months ended October 31, 2005 which was allocated as follows (in thousands, except per share amount):

	Three Months Ended October 31, 2005	
Stock-based compensation expense:		
Cost of revenue	\$	175
Research and development		599
Sales and marketing		854
General and administrative		603
Total stock-based compensation expense		2,231
Tax effect on stock-based compensation expense		21
Net effect on net loss	\$	2,210
Effect on loss per share:		
Basic and diluted	\$	0.03

As required by SFAS 123(R), management has made an estimate of expected forfeitures and is recognizing compensation costs only for those equity awards expected to vest.

Stock Options: During the three months ended October 31, 2005, the Company granted 1,793,000 stock options with an estimated total grant-date fair value of approximately \$5,641,000. Of this amount, the Company estimated that the stock-based compensation for the awards not expected to vest was \$510,000. During the three months ended October 31, 2005, the Company recorded stock-based compensation expense related to stock options of approximately \$1,913,000 million for all unvested options granted prior and after the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R).

Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP): The stock-based compensation expense in connection with the plan for the three months ended October 31, 2005 was approximately \$318,000. This cost is amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted-average period of approximately 1.0 year.

Valuation Assumptions

In connection with the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), the Company estimated the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant and is amortized on an accelerated basis over the remaining vesting period consistent with the method described in FIN No. 28, *Accounting for Stock Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Option or Award Plans*. The weighted-average estimated value of options granted to officers and directors, and to non-officers and directors under the stock option plans was \$3.33 and \$2.47, respectively, and shares granted under the stock purchase plan was \$1.94 during the three months ended October 31, 2005 using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Three Months Ended October 31, 2005				
	Stock Option Plans				
	Officers and Directors		Non-officers and Directors		Employee Stock Purchase Plan
Expected life (in years)	5.1		4.4		1.0
Risk-free interest rate	4.40%		4.39%		4.31%
Stock price volatility	111%		106%		79%
Expected dividend yield					
Forfeiture rate (per year)	4.0%		5.5%		

Expected Term: The Company's expected term represents the period that the Company's stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding and was determined based on historical experience of similar awards, giving consideration to the contractual terms of the stock-based awards, vesting schedules and expectations of future employee behavior as influenced by changes to the terms of its stock-based awards.

Expected Volatility: The fair value of stock based payments made through the quarter ended October 31, 2005, were valued using the Black-Scholes valuation method with a volatility factor based on the Company's historical stock prices over the most recent period commensurate with the estimated expected life of the stock options.

Expected Dividend: The Black-Scholes valuation model calls for a single expected dividend yield as an input. The Company has not issued any dividends.

Risk-Free Interest Rate : The Company bases the risk-free interest rate used in the Black-Scholes valuation method on the implied yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with an equivalent remaining term.

Estimated Pre-vesting Forfeitures: When estimating forfeitures, the Company considers voluntary termination behavior as well as future workforce reduction programs.

Stock Option Activity

The following is a summary of options activities:

	Options Available For Grant	Outstanding Options				Exercisable Options			
		Number of Shares	Range of Price Per Share		Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Number of Shares		Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	
	(In thousands)	(In thousands)				(In thousands)			
Balance at July 31, 2005	1,947	12,756	\$ 0.09 - \$ 14.25		\$ 2.29	5,093	\$ 1.99		
Increase in shares authorized	700								
Granted	(1,793)	1,793	\$ 2.52 - \$ 4.60		\$ 3.96				
Exercised		(459)	\$ 0.09 - \$ 4.23		\$ 1.48				
Canceled	896	(896)	\$ 0.36 - \$ 7.51		\$ 2.85				
Expired	(40)								
Balance at October 31, 2005	1,710	13,194	\$ 0.09 - \$ 14.25		\$ 2.51	5,362	\$ 2.08		

The options outstanding and exercisable at October 31, 2005 were in the following exercise price ranges:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding					Options Exercisable				
	Number Outstanding (In thousands)	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (In years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value		Number Exercisable (In thousands)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value		
\$ 0.09 - \$ 0.59	2,031	6.89	\$ 0.45	\$	7,962	1,928	\$ 0.45	\$	7,558	
\$ 0.61 - \$ 1.85	968	4.52	1.24		3,030	872	1.18		2,782	
\$ 2.00	1,950	9.06	2.00		4,622	306	2.00		725	
\$ 2.04 - \$ 2.15	529	7.73	2.11		1,196	288	2.11		651	
\$ 2.17	1,997	9.22	2.17		4,393	54	2.17		119	
\$ 2.24 - \$ 2.76	1,483	8.95	2.60		2,625	268	2.60		474	
\$ 2.90 - \$ 3.94	1,353	8.72	3.40		1,312	427	3.39		418	
\$ 3.96 - \$ 4.60	1,846	9.17	4.36		18	419	4.22		63	
\$ 4.65 - \$ 8.10	1,027	7.90	4.88			790	4.88			
\$ 14.25	10	4.94	14.25			10	14.25			
	13,194	8.24	\$ 2.51	\$	25,158	5,362	\$ 2.08	\$	12,790	

The aggregate intrinsic value in the preceding table represents the total pretax intrinsic value, based on the Company's closing stock price of \$4.37 as of October 31, 2005, which would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their in-the-money options as of that date. The total number of in-the-money

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options exercisable as of October 31, 2005 was 4,556,821, with a weighted average exercise price of \$1.56. As of July 31, 2005, approximately 5,093,000 outstanding options were exercisable, and the weighted average exercise price was \$1.99.

The weighted average exercise price of options granted during the three months ended October 31, 2005 was \$3.96 per share. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the three month period ended October 31, 2005 was approximately \$761,000. The total cash received from employees as a result of employee stock option exercises and employee stock purchase plan during the three months ended October 31, 2005 was approximately \$1,035,000. In connection with these exercises, there was zero tax benefit realized by the Company due to the Company's current loss position.

The Company issues new shares of common stock upon exercise of stock options.

ESPP Activity

The following table shows the shares issued, and their respective exercise price, pursuant to the employee stock purchase plan during the three months ended October 31, 2005.

Purchase date	August 31, 2005
Shares Issued	181,614
Weighted average purchase price per share	\$ 1.95

Stock-Based Benefit Plans

Inducement Option Agreements. In addition to the equity compensation plans described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A, on October 3, 2005, the Company granted inducement options outside of the Company's existing equity compensation plans to David Eichler and Blair Hankins to purchase 500,000 and 200,000 shares of the Company's common stock, respectively. The shares subject to each of these options vest as to one-fourth of the total number of shares subject to the option on October 3, 2006 and 1/48th of the total number of shares subject to the option each month thereafter, so that the option shall be fully vested and exercisable on October 3, 2009 (assuming the optionholder remains in a continuous service relationship with the Company through that date). These grants provide for acceleration of vesting upon change of control. Shareholder approval was not required for either of these option grants and no such approval was obtained.

Also refer to Note 13 Subsequent Events for information on the changes made to the Company's 2002 Stock Option Plan.

Note 9 Restructuring and Merger Charges

Restructuring Charge

The Company implemented a number of cost-reduction plans aimed at reducing costs that were not integral to its overall strategy, better aligning its expense levels with current revenue levels and ensuring conservative spending during periods of economic uncertainty. These initiatives included a reduction in workforce and facilities consolidation.

During the first fiscal quarter of 2006, the Company implemented reduction in workforce aimed at reducing excess capacity in its continued effort to streamline its operations, affecting 19 employees in various business functions (four in research and development, six in sales and marketing, four in general and administrative and five in information technology). The program was completed by the end of September 2005, and the associated severance costs incurred were approximately \$334,000 for the 19 employees, including Steve Goldberg as described in Note 5. Approximately \$31,000 of the severance costs remained unused as of October 31, 2005. The remaining unpaid amount was paid in November 2005.

In addition, the Company recorded \$135,000 additional exit costs for its idle facility in Santa Cruz, California.

The following table sets forth the activities in the restructuring accrual account during the first quarter of fiscal 2006 (in thousands):

		Workforce Reduction		Consolidation of Excess Facilities		Total
Balance at July 31, 2005	\$			\$	86	\$ 86
Restructuring provision		334				334
Adjustment				135		135
Cash payments		(303)		(54)		(357)
Balance at October 31, 2005	\$	31	\$	167	\$	198

The remaining unpaid amount as of October 31, 2005 of \$167,000 related to the net lease expense due to the consolidation of excess facilities, will be paid over the respective lease terms through June 2006 using cash from operations. The total restructuring accrual of \$198,000 is reflected accordingly in Accrued Liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of October 31, 2005.

The Company continually evaluates the balance of the restructuring reserve it records in prior periods based on the remaining estimated amounts to be paid. Differences, if any, between the estimated amounts accrued and the actual amounts paid will be reflected in operating expenses in future periods.

Costs Relating to Potential Merger with Nokia

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The Company incurred approximately \$272,000 for operating expenses, mainly legal, relating to the proposed merger with Nokia, Inc. during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. Refer to Note 13 Subsequent Events. The Company expects to incur additional merger related costs of approximately \$1,800,000 during the second quarter of fiscal 2006.

Note 10 Net Loss Per Common Share

Basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of dilutive potential common shares that were outstanding during the period. Diluted weighted average shares reflect the dilutive effect, if any, of potential common shares based on the treasury stock method.

Basic and diluted net loss per common share were calculated as follows (in thousands, except per common share amounts):

	Three Months Ended October 31,			
	2005		2004	
<i>Numerator:</i>				
Net loss	\$	(8,014)	\$	(3,506)
<i>Denominator:</i>				
Weighted average shares outstanding used to compute basic and diluted net loss per common share		66,981		64,418
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$	(0.12)	\$	(0.05)

All common shares that were held in escrow or that were subject to repurchase by the Company, totaling approximately zero and 1,360,000 as of October 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, were excluded from basic and diluted net loss per common share calculations.

Potential common shares attributable to stock options, convertible senior notes, shares held in escrow and shares subject to repurchase by the Company of 27,756,240 and 24,492,427 were outstanding at October 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. However, as a result of a net loss incurred by the Company in the three months ended October 31, 2005 and 2004, none of the in-the-money potential common shares were included in the weighted average outstanding shares (using the treasury stock method or the if-converted method, as applicable) used to calculate net loss per common share because the effect would have been antidilutive.

Note 11 Comprehensive Loss

Accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of net unrealized gain/loss on available for sale investments and foreign currency translation adjustments. Total comprehensive loss for the three months ended October 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, is presented in the following table (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2005	2004
Net loss	\$ (8,014)	\$ (3,506)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in net unrealized gain on investments	17	19
Change in currency translation adjustments	(18)	629
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(1)	648
Total comprehensive loss	\$ (8,015)	\$ (2,858)

Note 12 Business Segments

Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate, discrete financial information is available that is evaluated by the chief operating decision maker or decision-making group to make decisions about how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the chief executive officer. To date, the Company has reviewed its operations principally in a single segment.

The Company operates in a single industry segment encompassing the development, marketing and support of software and services that provide synchronization, wireless messaging, mobile application development, application/device management, real-time remote information access, secure VPN and identity searching/matching/screening capabilities. The Company's customer base consists primarily of corporate organizations, business development organizations, industry associations, mobile carriers, resellers, international system integrators, large OEMs in the personal computer market and selected distributors, which primarily market to the retail channel, in North America, Europe, the Asia-Pacific region, South America, and Africa.

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Revenue is attributed to regions based on the location of customers. Revenue information by geographic region is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2005	2004
United States	\$ 11,223	\$ 8,131
Japan	2,106	1,060
Other International	3,016	3,111
Total revenue	\$ 16,345	\$ 12,302

Revenue information by customer group is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2005	2004
Enterprise and retail	\$ 7,795	\$ 7,522
OEMs	3,612	3,663
Mobile carriers	4,938	1,117
Total revenue	\$ 16,345	\$ 12,302

Revenue from Verizon Wireless accounted for greater than 10% of the Company's total revenue for the three months ended October 31, 2005. No customers accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenue for the three months ended October 31, 2004. No other customers accounted for more than 10% of total revenue during these periods. Verizon Wireless accounted for greater than 10% and 10% of the total accounts receivable balance at October 31, 2005 and July 31, 2005, respectively. No other customers accounted for more than 10% of total of accounts receivable during the same periods.

Goodwill information by geographic region is as follows (in thousands):

	October 31, 2005	July 31, 2005
United States	\$ 62,050	\$ 62,050
United Kingdom	4,764	4,744
Other International	1,680	1,680
Total revenue	\$ 68,494	\$ 68,474

Other long-lived asset information by geographic region is as follows (in thousands):

	October 31, 2005	July 31, 2005
United States	\$ 3,059	\$ 2,651
Romania	177	156
Japan	100	45
Other International	181	176

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Total long-lived assets	\$	3,517	\$	3,028
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Note 13 Subsequent Events

Merger Agreement with Nokia

Pursuant to the merger agreement the Company entered into with Nokia Inc., a Delaware corporation, on November 15, 2005, each issued and outstanding share of common stock of the Company, shall be automatically converted into the right to receive \$5.25 in cash per share, without interest, at the effective time of the merger. The merger is conditioned upon, among other things, the adoption of the merger agreement by the stockholders of the Company pursuant to applicable law, the termination or expiration of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, and the termination or expiration of the applicable waiting periods of antitrust laws of certain foreign jurisdictions and other conditions.

Concurrently with the execution of the merger agreement with Nokia, each director and officer of the Company entered into a voting agreement with Nokia pursuant to which such director or officer agreed to vote his or her Common Stock in favor of approving and adopting the merger. Also, simultaneously with the execution of the merger agreement, certain key employees of the Company entered into employment-related or consulting agreements with Nokia (which contain non-competition and non-solicitation provisions), which agreements will take effect as of the effective time of the merger.

Resignation of Officer

On November 21, 2005, J. Keith Kitchen resigned his position as the Company's Principal Accounting Officer, but will remain as the Company's Controller. The Board of Directors appointed David Eichler as the Company's Principal Accounting Officer effective the same day.

Changes Made to the 2002 Stock Option Plan

On December 2, 2005, the Company's stockholders approved the following changes made to the Company's 2002 Stock Option Plan (the "2002 Plan"):

Permit the award of restricted stock units.

Establish new annual limitations on the number of stock options and restricted stock units that may be granted to any participant in the 2002 Plan in any single fiscal year. No participant will be able to be granted options covering more than 1,000,000 shares during any of the Company's fiscal years; and no participant will be granted more than 500,000 shares of restricted stock units during any fiscal year.

Allow the administrator of the 2002 Plan to grant options and restricted stock units under the amended 2002 Plan to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The amended version of the 2002 Plan does not differ from the old version of the 2002 Plan in any other material respect.

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

The following information should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto contained elsewhere in this Form 10-Q/A and in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. This quarterly report on Form 10-Q/A, and in particular management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, contains forward-looking statements regarding future events or our future performance that involve certain risks and uncertainties including those discussed in Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results below. In this Form 10-Q/A, the words anticipates, believes, expects, intends, future and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. All statements that address operating performance, our stock price, events or developments that we expect or anticipate will occur in the future, including statements relating to planned product releases and composition of revenue, both in terms of segment and geographical source, are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on management's current views and assumptions regarding future events and operating performance, and speak only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Actual events or our actual future results may differ materially from any forward-looking statements due to the risks and uncertainties outlined below.

Business Overview

We develop, market and support desktop, enterprise and mobile carrier-class software that enables consumers, business executives and information technology professionals to extend the capabilities of enterprise groupware and vertical applications, data-enabled mobile devices and other personal communication platforms. The primary software applications we have developed and marketed include push-email, data synchronization and systems management software. Our software also enables organizations to search, find, match and synchronize identity data within their computer systems and network databases.

We have organized our operations into a single operating segment encompassing the development, marketing and support of software and services that provide synchronization, wireless messaging, mobile application development, database application/device management, real-time remote information access, secure VPN, and identity synchronization capabilities.

We license our software products directly to corporations, mobile carriers, original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, and business development organizations worldwide. In addition, we sell our retail products through several distribution channels both in the United States and internationally, including major distributors, resellers, computer dealers, retailers and mail-order companies. Internationally, we are represented by over 150 distributors, resellers and retailers in North America, Europe, the Asia-Pacific region, South America and Africa.

Recent Event

On November 15, 2005, we entered into an agreement and plan of merger with Nokia Inc., a Delaware corporation, whereby, at the effective time of the merger, each issued and outstanding share of common stock of Intellisync shall be automatically converted into the right to receive \$5.25 in cash per share, without interest.

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The merger is conditioned upon, among other things, the adoption of the merger agreement by our stockholders pursuant to applicable law, the termination or expiration of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, the termination or expiration of the applicable waiting periods of antitrust laws of certain foreign jurisdictions and other conditions.

Estimates, Assumptions and Critical Accounting Policies

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Our financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Preparing financial statements require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, sales and expenses. These estimates

and assumptions are affected by management's application of accounting policies. Our critical accounting policies include license and service revenue recognition, channel inventory and product returns, valuation of goodwill, other intangibles, investments and other long-lived assets, restructuring accruals, loss contingencies and provision for doubtful accounts which are discussed in more detail under the caption *Estimates, Assumptions and Critical Accounting Policies* in our 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

One other policy that we believe is as critical as the others to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results is as follows:

Stock-based Compensation. We estimate the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing formula and a multiple-option award approach. This fair value is then amortized on an accelerated basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally the vesting period. This option-pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the option's expected life and the price volatility of the underlying stock. The expected stock price volatility assumption was determined using historical volatility of our common stock.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth items included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations as a percentage of revenue for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended October 31,	
	2005	2004
Revenue		
License	62.8%	63.6%
Services	37.2	36.4
Total revenue	100.0%	100.0%
Cost and operating expenses:		
Cost of revenue	18.8	19.0
Amortization of developed and core technology	7.7	9.4
Research and development	30.5	27.1
Sales and marketing	52.5	45.4
General and administrative	25.7	16.7
Amortization of intangibles	6.4	8.5
Restructuring and merger charges	3.7	
Total cost and operating expenses	145.3	126.1
Operating loss	(45.3)	(26.1)
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	1.9	1.9
Interest expense	(3.5)	(1.9)
Other, net	(1.5)	(1.5)
Total other income (expense)	(3.1)	(1.5)
Loss before income taxes	(48.4)	(27.6)

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Provision for income taxes	(0.6)	(0.9)
Net loss	(49.0)%	(28.5)%

Revenue

	Three Months Ended October 31,				
	2005		Percent Change		2004
	(In thousands, except percentage)				
Total revenue	\$	16,345	32.9%	\$	12,302

We derive revenue from two primary sources: software licenses and fees for services.

License Revenue.

	Three Months Ended October 31,			
	2005	Percent Change		2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)			
License revenue	\$ 10,265	31.2%	\$	7,825
As percentage of total revenue	62.8%			63.6%

License revenue is earned from the sale and use of software products (including our technology licensing components) and royalty agreements with OEMs. The 31.2% increase in license revenue for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 was primarily the result of increased license revenue from our mobile carrier customers (\$2,731,000 or 418% increase), increased license revenue from OEM customers (\$490,000 or 16% increase) offset in part by continued decreased sales in wired or traditional PDA (personal digital assistant) sales through our retail channel of approximately \$300,000 or 31%. We expect that the decreasing revenue from PDAs will continue as more consumers move to smartphones and other wireless mobile devices.

Service Revenue.

	Three Months Ended October 31,			
	2005	Percent Change		2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)			
Service revenue	\$ 6,080	35.8%	\$	4,477
As percentage of total revenue	37.2%			36.4%

Service revenue is derived from fees for services, including fixed-price and time-and-materials professional services arrangements, amortization of maintenance contract programs and hosting fees. The increase in service revenue for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 as compared with that for the corresponding quarter of fiscal 2005 was due to increased maintenance contract revenues of approximately \$1,100,000, which relate to the increase in license revenue, plus a net \$200,000 increase in professional service revenue primarily from carriers as well as an increase in hosting

fees from carriers of approximately \$300,000.

In any period, service revenue from time and materials contracts is dependent, among other things, on license transactions closed during the current and preceding quarters and customer decisions regarding implementations of licensed software.

Revenue by Customer Group

	Year Ended August 31, Percent Change		
	2005		2004
	(In thousands, except percentage)		
Enterprise and retail	\$ 7,795	3.6%	\$ 7,522
As percentage of total revenue	47.7%		61.1%
OEMs	\$ 3,612	(1.4)%	\$ 3,663
As percentage of total revenue	22.1%		29.8%
Mobile carriers	\$ 4,938	342.1%	\$ 1,117
As percentage of total revenue	30.2%		9.1%
Total revenue	\$ 16,345		\$ 12,302

Our enterprise and retail products revenue includes sales to retail distribution channels, as well as direct sales of our personal and server products licensed to corporations for internal use. The 3.6% net increase in revenue from enterprise and retail for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 as compared with that for the corresponding quarter of fiscal 2005 was largely due to a \$500,000, or 17% increase in sales of our identity matching and verification products, offset in part by a decrease of approximately \$300,000, or 31%, in retail revenue as a result of overall decline in sales of wired or traditional PDAs. Enterprise sales frequently involve large up-front license fees, which can result in lengthy sales cycles and uncertainties as to the timing of sales driven by customers' budgetary processes. As a result, we generally have less visibility into future enterprise sales than is typically the case with OEMs in our royalty-based technology licensing business. In addition, while enterprise sales generally result in ongoing maintenance revenue and may lead to follow-on purchases or upgrades, we are typically dependent on sales to new customers for a significant portion of our enterprise revenue in a given quarter.

Our revenue from OEMs remained relatively flat for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 as compared with that for the corresponding quarter of fiscal 2005.

Our mobile carrier revenue, license and service, increased by 342% in absolute dollars during the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared with that for the corresponding quarter of 2005 reflecting increased license, hosting and professional service volume from existing as well as new customers during the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. Revenue from Verizon Wireless accounted for greater than 10% of total revenues in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 compared to 8% of total revenues in the comparable period of fiscal year 2005.

International Revenue

	Three Months Ended October 31, Percent Change		
	2005		2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)		
International revenue	\$ 5,122	22.8%	\$ 4,171
As percentage of total revenue	31.3%		33.9%

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International revenue represented approximately 31% of our total revenue during the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 compared to approximately 34% in the corresponding period in fiscal year 2005. However, in terms of absolute dollars international revenues accounted for 23% of our total revenue increase for the first quarter of fiscal 2006. Our international revenue growth was a result of a number of factors including an increase in the number of our international technology licensing partners and closing of certain contracts associated with our new products, particularly in Japan; and the effect of foreign exchange fluctuation. The slight decrease in international revenue as a percentage of total revenue for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 was primarily due to increased revenue from mobile carrier customers in the United States. We believe that international revenue will fluctuate on a quarter to quarter basis as we periodically enter into new agreements for professional services and new international partner contracts for technology licensing. International revenue may be subject to certain risks not normally encountered in operations in the United States, including exposure to tariffs, various trade regulations, fluctuations in currency

exchange rates, as well as international software piracy as described more fully in *Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results* set forth below. We believe that continued growth will require further expansion in international markets. We have utilized and will likely continue to utilize substantial resources both to expand and establish international operations in the future.

Top Customers

Revenue from Verizon Wireless accounted for greater than 10% of our total revenue for the first quarter of fiscal 2006. No other customers accounted for more than 10% of total revenue during this period. No customers accounted for more than 10% of our total revenue for the corresponding quarter of fiscal 2005.

Cost of Revenue

Three Months Ended October 31,				
	2005	Percent Change		2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)			
Cost of revenue	\$ 3,073	31.3%	\$	2,341
As percentage of total revenue	18.8%			19.0%

Cost of revenue consists of license costs and service costs. License costs comprise product-packaging expenses such as product media and duplication, manuals, packing supplies, and shipping costs. Service costs comprise personnel-related expenses such as salaries and other related costs associated with work performed under professional service contracts, non-recurring engineering agreements, post-sales customer support costs and hosting costs for hosting services associated with technology licensing partners and end users. Hosting costs include expenses related to bandwidth for hosting, tape backup, security and storage, third-party fees and internal personnel costs associated with logistics and operational support of the hosting services. Service costs can be expected to vary significantly from period to period depending on the mix of services we provide.

In general, license revenue costs represent a smaller percentage of license revenue when compared with services revenue costs as a percentage of services revenue; this is due to the high cost structure of services revenue. Additionally, license costs tend to be variable based on license revenue volumes, whereas service costs tend to be fixed within certain services revenue volume ranges. We would expect that an increase in services revenue as a percentage of our total revenue would generate lower overall gross margins as a percentage of total revenue. Also, given the high level of fixed costs associated with the professional services group and our hosting operations, our inability to generate revenue sufficient to absorb these fixed costs could lead to low or negative service gross margins.

The increase in cost of service revenue in absolute dollars reflected an increase of approximately \$200,000 in costs associated with the increase in our revenue from mobile hosting, \$100,000 in post-sales support infrastructure for our carrier customers, \$191,000 in noncash stock compensation expense (further discussed below) and \$240,000 in other related expenses. In future periods, cost of revenue may further fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to potential changes in the internal infrastructure and other requirements of our hosting operations to meet carriers demand. These changes, which may be costly, are difficult to forecast. In addition, our cost of revenue is primarily driven by our expectation for different margin characteristics within and between license and service revenue as well as the expected mix between products and channels.

Amortization of Developed and Core Technology

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2005	Percent Change	2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)		
Amortization of developed and core technology	\$ 1,257	8.7%	\$ 1,156
As percentage of total revenue	7.7%		9.4%

The increase in the amortization of developed and core technology was primarily due to the impact of recently purchased technology from PDAapps, Inc. and Tourmaline Networks, Inc., which were acquired during the second half of fiscal 2005. Based on acquisitions completed as of October 31, 2005, we expect the future amortization expense of developed and core technology is as follows (in thousands):

Nine months ending July 31, 2006	\$ 3,735
Fiscal year ending July 31,	
2007	4,872
2008	2,568
2009	1,195
2010 and thereafter	925
	\$ 13,295

We expect that we may acquire additional developed and core technology associated with any acquisitions we may complete in the future. As a result, we may further increase our amortization expense of developed and core technology.

Research and Development

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2005	Percent Change	2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)		
Research and development	\$ 4,981	49.6%	\$ 3,329
As percentage of total revenue	30.5%		27.1%

Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and other related costs for research and development personnel, quality assurance personnel, product localization, fees to outside contractors and the cost of facilities and depreciation of capital equipment. We invest in research and development both for new products and to provide continuing enhancements to existing products. Our engineering group is currently focused on developing new functionality for wireless handhelds, smartphones, laptops and tablets, on extending our core synchronization technology to increase scalability and extensibility, and on supporting next generation wireless technology and device platforms. The increase in research and development spending was due to the added headcount due to the acquisition of approximately 25 engineers from acquisitions of Tourmaline and PDAapps during the second half of fiscal 2005. The increase was also due to \$599,000 of noncash stock compensation expense as described below. We expect that research and development expenses will increase in absolute dollars as we continue to increase associated costs to pursue additional new product development opportunities, but such expenses will fluctuate as a percentage of revenue due to changes in sales volume.

Sales and Marketing

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2005	Percent Change	2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)		
Sales and marketing	\$ 8,583	53.6%	\$ 5,589
As percentage of total revenue	52.5%		45.4%

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, commissions, promotional expenses (marketing and sales literature and presentations), marketing programs (trade shows, public relations) and other costs relating to sales and marketing employees. Sales and marketing expenses also include costs relating to technical support personnel associated with pre-sales activities such as building brand awareness, performing product and technical presentations and answering customers' product and service inquiries. Sales and marketing expenses for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 as compared with those for the corresponding quarter of fiscal 2005 increased due to \$854,000 of noncash stock compensation (further discussed below) and an increase in number of sales people worldwide as we increased our selling efforts in the mobile carrier sales channel. The added personnel costs resulted in an increase of approximately \$368,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2006.

The increase in sales and marketing expenses for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 was also due to an increase in marketing programs and other related activities of approximately \$1,772,000 to support increased revenue activities driven by establishing strategic relationships with our existing and prospective enterprise customers. We intend to increase awareness and market presence of our existing and new products, services or technology over time, which may require us to substantially increase the amount we spend on sales and marketing in future periods. We expect that our sales and marketing expenses will continue to increase in terms of absolute dollars as we increase and expand our sales and marketing efforts worldwide.

General and Administrative

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2005	Percent Change	2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)		
General and administrative	\$ 4,201	105.0%	\$ 2,049
As percentage of total revenue	25.7%		16.7%

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other costs relating to administrative, executive and financial personnel and outside professional fees. The increase in general and administrative spending for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 as compared with those for the corresponding quarter of fiscal 2005 was due to an increase in audit and consulting fees of approximately \$924,000 which were related to complying with the new reporting requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The increase was also due to the noncash stock compensation charge of approximately \$603,000 (further described below), the additional rent expense we incurred for an idle facility of \$135,000 (discussed below) and all other immaterial charges.

For the first quarter of fiscal 2006, we recorded an adjustment related to the under accrual of restructuring costs for an idle facility. The out-of-period adjustment recorded was for \$135,000 additional rent expense in the first quarter relating to prior periods. We believe that such

amount is not material to previously reported financial statements. There was no impact on net loss per share from these adjustments.

Stock Based Compensation Expense

On August 1, 2005, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to our employees and directors including employee stock options and employee stock purchases related to the stock purchase plan based on estimated fair values. The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases under SFAS No. 123(R) for the three months ended October 31, 2005 which was allocated as follows (in thousands, except per share amount):

	Three Months Ended October 31, 2005	
Stock-based compensation expense:		
Cost of revenue	\$	175
Research and development		599
Sales and marketing		854
General and administrative		603
Total stock-based compensation expense		2,231
Tax effect on stock-based compensation expense		21
Net effect on net loss	\$	2,210
Effect on loss per share:		
Basic and diluted	\$	0.03

Amortization of Other Intangibles

	Three Months Ended October 31, Percent Change 2005 2004 (In thousands, except percentages)		
Amortization of other intangibles	\$	1,048	0.2%
As percentage of total revenue		6.4%	8.5%

Based on acquisitions completed as of October 31, 2005, we expect the future amortization expense of other intangible assets is as follows (in thousands):

Nine months ending July 31, 2006	\$	2,576
Fiscal year ending July 31, 2007		3,106
2008		1,835
2009		994
2010 and thereafter		1,841
	\$	10,352

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We expect that we may acquire additional intangibles associated with any acquisitions we may complete in the future. As a result, we may further increase our amortization expense of other intangibles.

Restructuring and Merger Charges.

Three Months Ended October 31,				
	2005	Percent Change	2004	
	(In thousands, except percentages)			
Restructuring and merger charges	\$ 606	N/A	\$	
As percentage of total revenue	3.7%			%

Restructuring Accrual. We implemented a number of cost-reduction plans over the past few years aimed at reducing costs that were not integral to our overall strategy, better aligning our expense levels with current revenue levels and ensuring conservative spending during periods of economic uncertainty. These initiatives included a reduction in workforce and facilities consolidation.

During the first fiscal quarter of 2006, we implemented a reduction in workforce aimed at continued efforts to streamline operations, affecting 19 employees in various business functions (four in research and development, six in sales and marketing, four in general and administrative and five in information technology). The program was completed by the end of September 2005, and the associated severance costs incurred were approximately \$334,000, approximately \$31,000 of which remained unused as of October 31, 2005. The remaining unpaid amount was paid in November 2005.

In addition, we recorded \$135,000 additional exit costs for an idle facility in Santa Cruz, California.

The following table sets forth the activities in the restructuring accrual account during the first quarter of fiscal 2006 (in thousands):

	Workforce Reduction	Consolidation of Excess Facilities	Total
Balance at July 31, 2005	\$ 86	\$ 86	\$ 86
Restructuring provision	334		334
Adjustment		135	135
Cash payments	(303)	(54)	(357)
Balance at October 31, 2005	\$ 31	\$ 167	\$ 198

The remaining unpaid amount as of October 31, 2005 of \$167,000 related to the net lease expense due to the consolidation of excess facilities will be paid over the respective lease terms through June 2006 using cash from operations. The total restructuring accrual of \$198,000 is reflected accordingly in *Accrued Liabilities* in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of October 31, 2005.

We continually evaluate the balance of the restructuring reserve it records in prior periods based on the remaining estimated amounts to be paid. Differences, if any, between the estimated amounts accrued and the actual amounts paid will be reflected in operating expenses in future periods.

Costs Relating to Proposed Merger with Nokia.. **We incurred approximately \$272,000 for mainly legal expenses relating to the proposed merger with Nokia, Inc. during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. We expect that we will incur additional costs of \$1,800,000 during the second quarter of fiscal 2006 in connection with the proposed merger.**

Costs Relating to Proposed Merger with Nokia.. We incurred approximately \$272,000 for mainly legal expenses rel

Interest Income

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2005	Percent Change	2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)		
Interest income	\$ 310	31.4%	\$ 236
As percentage of total revenue	1.9%		1.9%

Interest income represents interest earned on cash and short-term investments and realized gains on miscellaneous investments. The increase in net interest income was due to higher yield, averaging 3.3 % for the first quarter of fiscal 2006, on our cash balances and investments, as compared with 2.2% for the corresponding period of fiscal 2005.

Interest Expense

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2005	Percent Change	2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)		
Interest expense	\$ (563)	134.6%	\$ (240)
As percentage of total revenue	(3.5)%		1.9%

Interest expense for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 reflects primarily a higher variable interest rate, averaging 3.8% for the first quarter of fiscal 2006, associated with convertible senior notes, as compared with 1.8% for the corresponding period of fiscal 2005.

During fiscal 2004, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement with a financial institution for two interest rate swaps on a total notional amount of \$60,000,000, whereby we receive fixed-rate interest of 3% in exchange for variable interest payments. The interest rate swaps expire upon the maturity of our \$60,000,000, 3% convertible senior notes in March 2009, and effectively convert fixed-rate notes into variable-rate borrowings. The interest rate is reset semi-annually and is equal to the 6-month LIBOR rate less a rate spread. The total variable interest rate was approximately 3.8% at October 31, 2005.

Other, Net

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2005	Percent Change	2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)		
Other, net	\$ (250)	39.7%	\$ (179)
As percentage of total revenue	(1.5)%		1.5%

Costs Relating to Proposed Merger with Nokia.. We incurred approximately \$272,000 for mainly legal expenses related to the proposed merger with Nokia.

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Other, net, represents amortization of debt issuance costs, miscellaneous bank fees and charges and realized gains or losses on foreign exchange and investments. Other, net, for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 reflects \$164,000 of amortization of debt issuance costs associated with the convertible senior notes we issued in March 2004, \$31,000 of bank charges and investment management fees, and \$55,000 of net realized losses on foreign exchange and other expenses. Other, net, for the first quarter of fiscal 2004 reflects \$159,000 of amortization of debt issuance costs amortization expense associated with the convertible senior notes we issued in March 2004 and \$20,000 of bank charges and investment management fees, net realized gains on foreign exchange and other expenses.

Provision for Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2005	Percent Change	2004
	(In thousands, except percentages)		
Provision for income taxes	\$ (107)	7.0%	\$ (115)
As percentage of total revenue	(0.6)%		(0.9)%

The provision for income taxes primarily represents foreign withholding taxes on royalties earned from certain foreign customers and state franchise and income taxes and estimated taxes for foreign subsidiaries. We expect our effective income tax rate to remain at a relatively low rate in fiscal 2006.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Share-Based Payment

In September 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 123(R)-1, *Classification and Measurement of Freestanding Financial Instruments Originally Issued in Exchange for Employee Services under FASB Statement No. 123(R)*, to defer the requirement of SFAS No. 123(R) that a freestanding financial instrument originally subject to SFAS No. 123(R) becomes subject to the recognition and measurement requirements of other applicable GAAP when the rights conveyed by the instrument to the holder are no longer dependent on the holder being an employee of the entity. The rights under stock-based payment awards we issued to our employees are all dependent on the recipient being an employee of Intellisync. Therefore, this FSP currently does not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements and its measurement of stock-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R).

In October 2005, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 123(R)-2, *Practical Accommodation to the Application of Grant Date as Defined in FASB Statement No. 123(R)*, to provide guidance on determining the grant date for an award as defined in SFAS No. 123(R). This FSP stipulates that assuming all other criteria in the grant date definition are met, a mutual understanding of the key terms and conditions of an award to an individual employee is presumed to exist upon the award's approval in accordance with the relevant corporate governance requirements, provided that the key terms and conditions of an award (a) cannot be negotiated by the recipient with the employer because the award is a unilateral grant, and (b) are expected to be communicated to an individual recipient within a relatively short time period from the date of approval. We have applied the principles set forth in this FSP upon our adoption of SFAS No. 123(R).

Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation (FIN) No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. FIN No. 47 clarifies when an entity would be required to recognize a liability for the fair value of an asset retirement obligation that is conditional on a future event if the liability's fair value can be reasonably estimated. Uncertainty surrounding the timing and method of settlement that may be conditional on events occurring in the future would be factored into the measurement of the liability rather than the recognition of the liability. FIN No. 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on our financial statements.

Accounting Changes and Error Corrections

In June 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, which replaces Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 20, *Accounting Changes*, and SFAS No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements*. SFAS No. 154 changes the requirements for the accounting and reporting of a change in accounting principle. APB Opinion No. 20 previously required that most voluntary

changes in an accounting principle be recognized by including the cumulative effect of the new accounting principle in net income of the period of the change. SFAS No. 154 now requires retrospective application of changes in an accounting principle to prior period financial statements, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. The Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of this statement on August 1, 2006 will have a material impact on our financial statements.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

In June 2005, the FASB decided not to provide additional guidance on the meaning of other-than-temporary impairment, and directed the staff to issue proposed FSP EITF 03-1-a, *Implementation Guidance for the Application of Paragraph 16 of EITF Issue No. 03-1*, as final. The final FSP will supersede EITF Issue No. 03-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*, and EITF Topic No. D-44, *Recognition of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment upon the Planned Sale of a Security Whose Cost Exceeds Fair Value*. The final FSP (retitled FSP FAS No. 115-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*) will replace the guidance set forth in paragraphs 10-18 of EITF No. 03-1 with references to existing other-than-temporary impairment guidance, such as SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 59, *Accounting for Noncurrent Marketable Equity Securities*, and APB Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*. FSP FAS No. 115-1 will codify the guidance set forth in EITF Topic D-44 and clarify that an investor should recognize an impairment loss no later than when the impairment is deemed other than temporary, even if a decision to sell has not been made. FSP FAS No. 115-1 will be effective for other-than-temporary impairment analysis conducted in periods beginning after September 15, 2005. We do not believe the adoption of FSP FAS No. 115-1 will have a significant impact on our consolidated results of operations or financial position.

Amortization Period for Leasehold Improvements

In June 2005, the EITF reached a consensus on Issue No. 05-06, *Determining the Amortization Period for Leasehold Improvements*. The guidance requires that leasehold improvements acquired in a business combination or purchased subsequent to the inception of a lease be amortized over the lesser of the useful life of the assets or a term that includes renewals that are reasonably assured at the date of the business combination or purchase. The guidance is effective for periods beginning after June 29, 2005. The adoption of this guidance did not and is not expected to have an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows in the future.

Rental Costs Incurred during a Construction Period

On October 6, 2005, the FASB issued FSP No. 13-1, *Accounting for Rental Costs Incurred during a Construction Period*. FSP No. 13-1 requires that rental costs associated with ground or building operating leases that are incurred during a construction period be recognized as rental expense. FSP No. 13-1 is effective for the first reporting period after December 15, 2005. We have historically expensed rental costs incurred during a construction period; therefore, the adoption of this guidance did not and is not expected to have an impact on our net earnings, cash flows or financial position in the future.

Liquidity and Capital Resources*Working Capital*

The following summarizes our cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and working capital:

	October 31, 2005	Percent Change	July 31, 2005
(In thousands, except percentages and ratios)			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,246	(1.5)%	\$ 19,533
Short-term investments	\$ 16,448	(14.9)%	\$ 19,319
Working capital	\$ 35,021	(8.0)%	\$ 38,068
Current ratio	3.0		3.2

We invest excess cash in fixed income securities that are highly liquid, of high-quality investment grade. We intend to make such funds readily available for operating purposes, if needed. In addition to the above cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments at October 31, 2005, we have a total of \$5,102,000 restricted cash that is pledged as collateral for certain stand-by letters of credit issued by certain financial institutions and collateral to match any unfavorable mark-to-market exposure on our interest swap agreement. Refer to the discussion under the caption

Restricted Cash set forth below for more information.

The significant factors underlying the decrease in cash, cash equivalents and investments during the first quarter of fiscal 2006 were net cash flow used in operations of \$2,589,000, capital acquisitions of \$880,000 and an increase in restricted cash of \$685,000, offset by the proceeds from stock issuance of \$1,035,000. This decrease in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments resulted in a decrease in working capital.

Cash Flows

Operating Activities. Significant items included in cash flows from operating activities are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended October 31,					
	2005		Change		2004	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(2,589)	\$	(1,491)	\$	(1,098)

The majority of cash applied to working capital for the current fiscal year resulted from a decrease in other current assets of \$658,000 and an increase in deferred revenue of \$598,000. Offsetting the net decrease in working capital was an increase in accounts receivable of \$278,000 and a decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$473,000. The majority of cash applied to cash working capital for the previous fiscal year resulted from a decrease in accrued liabilities of \$1,179,000 due to timing of payments particularly of the interest associated with our senior notes.

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We have not experienced any significant trends in accounts receivable other than changes relative to the increase in our revenue. Fluctuations in accounts receivable from period to period relative to changes in revenue are a result of timing of customer invoicing and receipt of payments from customers. Days sales outstanding (average collection period) remained relatively unchanged at 78 days for the first fiscal quarter of 2006 compared with 79 days for the same period in 2004.

Investing Activities. Significant items included in cash flows from investing activities are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2005	Change	2004
Net sale/maturities (purchase) of short-term investments	\$ 2,888	\$ 2,416	\$ 472
Capital expenditures	(880)	(125)	(755)
Decrease (Increase) in restricted cash	(685)	(1,101)	416
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$ 1,323	\$ 1,190	\$ 133

The net cash flows provided in investing activities during the first fiscal quarter of fiscal 2006 were due primarily to cash movement between investments and cash and cash equivalents, partially offset by capital expenditures and the increase in restricted cash associated as required under the interest rate swap agreement. The net cash flows provided in investing activities during the first quarter of fiscal 2005 were due primarily to cash movement between investments and cash and cash equivalents and the decrease in restricted cash associated with the collateral under the interest rate swap agreement, partially offset by capital expenditures.

Financing Activities. Significant items included in cash flows from financing activities are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended October 31,		
	2005	Change	2004
Proceeds from stock option exercises	\$ 1,035	\$ 574	\$ 461
Debt issuance costs and repayment of capital lease	(32)	81	(113)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 1,003	\$ 655	\$ 348

During the first quarter of fiscal 2006 and 2005, cash flows generated from financing activities were primarily from stock option exercises and employee stock purchases under the employee stock purchase plan. Our future cash flows from stock options are difficult to project as such amounts are a function of our stock price, the number of options outstanding, and the decisions by employees to exercise stock options. In general, we expect proceeds from stock option exercises to increase during periods in which our stock price has increased relative to historical levels.

Commitments

Capital Leases. During fiscal 2005, we entered into a capital lease agreement for computer peripherals, which expires in September 2007. In addition, during fiscal 2004, we entered into a capital lease agreement for a phone system, which expires in February 2008. The agreements resulted in capitalized costs of \$296,000 and \$231,000 during fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively. Current and long-term portions of the capital leases amounted to \$154,000 and \$173,000, respectively, at October 31, 2005.

Operating Leases. We lease our facilities under operating leases that expire at various dates through December 2008. The leases provide for escalating lease payments.

3% Convertible Senior Notes. **During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3% convertible senior notes to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act. The notes are convertible into shares of our common stock at any time prior to the close of business on the final maturity date of the notes, subject to prior redemption of the notes. The initial conversion rate is 250.0000 shares per each \$1,000 principal amount of notes which represents an initial conversion price of \$4.00 per share. The conversion rate is subject to adjustment for certain events, including the payment of dividends, and other events specified in the indenture including a change of control. The notes bear interest at a rate of 3% per annum. Interest on the notes is paid on March 1 and on September 1 of each year.**

3% Convertible Senior Notes. During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3

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Interest Rate Swap. During fiscal 2004, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement with a financial institution for two interest rate swaps on a total notional amount of \$60,000,000, whereby we receive a fixed-rate interest of 3% in exchange for variable interest payments. The interest rate swaps expire upon the maturity of our \$60,000,000, 3% convertible senior notes in March 2009, and effectively convert fixed-rate notes into variable-rate borrowings. The interest rate is reset semi-annually and is equal to the 6-month LIBOR rate less a rate spread. The total variable interest rate was approximately 3.8% at October 31, 2005. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended, the interest rate swaps have been designated and qualify as an effective fair value hedge of interest rate risk related to the \$60,000,000 convertible senior notes. As the terms of the swaps match those of the underlying hedged debt, the changes in the fair value of these swaps are offset by corresponding changes in the carrying value of the hedged debt, and therefore do not impact our net earnings. As of October 31, 2005, the fair value of the interest rate swaps was approximately \$3,037,000 and is recorded in Other Liabilities with an equal adjustment recorded to the carrying value of the \$60,000,000 convertible senior notes.

The following table summarizes our material obligations and commitments to make future payments, for which we anticipate using cash from operations, under certain contracts, including long-term debt obligations and operating leases as of October 31, 2005 (in thousands):

			Nine months		Fiscal year ending July 31,								
	Total		ending July 31, 2006		2007		2008		2009		2010 and Thereafter		
Long-term debt(1):													
Principal	\$	60,000	\$		\$		\$		\$	60,000	\$		
Interest	9,487		1,153		2,756		2,770		2,808				
Capital lease obligation(2)	364		136		182		46						
Operating leases:													
Operating leases	4,559		2,242		1,099		849		369				
Proceeds from subleases	(21)		(21)										
Net operating leases	4,538		2,221		1,099		849		369				
Future minimum lease payments	\$	74,389	\$	3,510	\$	4,037	\$	3,665	\$	63,177	\$		

(1) Represents our 3% convertible senior notes and the associated interest rate swaps. Interest on the senior notes and interest rate swap is payable in cash on March 1 and September 1 of each year. The senior notes mature on March 1, 2009.

(2) Includes interest payments due.

Contingent Earnout Consideration. In June 2005, we completed our acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding stock of PDAapps. Under the terms of an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 23, 2005, the outstanding shares of PDAapps common stock were converted into the right to receive (i) an aggregate of approximately \$4,000,000 in aggregate initial cash consideration and (ii) an aggregate of up to \$2,600,000 in cash earnout consideration (based on future revenue we generated from the former PDAapps client base), subject to the deposit of \$1,000,000 in escrow to be available to compensate Intellisync pursuant to the indemnification obligations of the holders of PDAapps common stock. The earnout consideration, if achieved, is due and payable shortly following the first anniversary of the acquisition.

In March 2005, we completed our acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding stock of Tourmaline. Under the terms of an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 9, 2005, the outstanding shares of Tourmaline common stock were converted into the right to receive (i) an

3% Convertible Senior Notes. During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3%

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aggregate of approximately \$4,118,000 in aggregate initial cash consideration and (ii) an aggregate of up to \$2,881,918 in cash earnout consideration (based on future revenue we generated from the former Tourmaline client base), subject to the deposit of a certain portion of the initial cash consideration and earnout consideration in escrow to be available to compensate Intellisync pursuant to the indemnification obligations of the holders of Tourmaline common stock. The earnout consideration, if achieved, is due and payable shortly following the first anniversary of the acquisition.

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As of October 31, 2005, we have not accrued any contingent earnout payment amounts discussed above. Any earnout consideration paid will be recorded as additional goodwill associated with the respective acquisition.

Other. In the event of early termination of our service agreement with e deltacom, a division of ITC^DeltaCom, Inc. and a managed service provider, we may be required to pay e deltacom a penalty fee of up to approximately \$45,000.

Capital Expenditures

We expect total capital expenditures of approximately \$3,000,000 for the remaining nine months of fiscal 2006, primarily to support hosting operations and various other system upgrades.

Officers Resignations

On August 29, 2005, we entered into a severance agreement and mutual release with our Chief Strategy Officer, Steve Goldberg, in connection with Mr. Goldberg's resignation from employment effective August 31, 2005. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Mr. Goldberg will receive, among other items, a lump sum payment of \$110,000, twelve months of accelerated vesting of his options to purchase shares of our common stock, the right to exercise his vested options until six months following his termination date and six months of COBRA premiums paid by Intellisync. The agreement includes a general mutual release by Intellisync and Mr. Goldberg and a non-solicitation agreement by Mr. Goldberg for twelve months following the effective date of the agreement.

On October 15, 2005, we entered into a severance agreement and mutual release with our Chief Technology Officer, Said Mohammadioun, in connection with Mr. Mohammadioun's resignation from employment by Intellisync effective October 15, 2005. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Mr. Mohammadioun will receive, among other items, a lump sum payment of \$46,875, two and a half months of accelerated vesting of his options to purchase shares of our common stock, the right to exercise his vested options until six months following his termination date and two and a half months of COBRA premiums paid by Intellisync. The agreement includes a general mutual release by Intellisync and Mr. Mohammadioun and a non-solicitation agreement by Mr. Mohammadioun for twelve months following the effective date of the agreement.

Restricted Cash

We have three letters of credit that collateralize certain operating lease obligations and total approximately \$281,000 and \$321,000 at October 31, 2005 and July 31, 2005, respectively. We collateralize these letters of credit with cash deposits made with two financial institutions and have classified the short-term and the long-term portions of approximately \$211,000 and \$70,000 at October 31, 2005, and \$196,000 and \$125,000 at July 31, 2005 as Other Current Assets and Restricted Cash, respectively, in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The long-term portion expires June 2006. The holders of the letters of credit are able to draw on each respective letter of credit in the event that we are found to be in default of its obligations under each of its operating leases.

3% Convertible Senior Notes. During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3%

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Under the terms of the interest rate swap agreement into which we entered during fiscal 2004, we must provide collateral to match any unfavorable mark-to-market exposure (fair value) on the swaps. The amount of collateral required totals a minimum of \$1,800,000 plus an amount equal to the unfavorable mark-to-market exposure on the swaps. Generally, the required collateral will rise as interest rates rise. As of October 31, 2005, and July 31, 2005, we have provided approximately \$4,821,000 and \$4,181,000, respectively, of cash collateral under this swap agreement which is included in Restricted Cash in the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Litigation

On October 5, 2005, Spontaneous Technology, Inc. served us with a complaint filed in the Third Judicial District Court, of Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the Complaint, Spontaneous Technology asserts a cause of action for breach of contract related to the calculation of an earnout payment in the Asset Purchase Agreement entered into between the parties on July 30, 2003. Spontaneous Technology seeks compensatory damages in the amount of \$673,750 and recovery of its attorneys' fees and costs. We are investigating this matter, and at this time, do not believe this matter will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operation or liquidity.

We are also involved in various litigation and claims arising in the normal course of business. In management's opinion, these matters are not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations or financial condition or cash flows.

We believe that our current cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances, including cash generated from operations, if any, will be sufficient to meet our working capital and other cash requirements for at least the next 12 months. Beyond the next 12 months, we expect our future cash flow from operations and the remaining proceeds from the convertible senior notes we issued in fiscal 2004 to remain sufficient to fund any ongoing investments in capital equipment and interest payments on our senior notes. We expect to have available to us enough cash from operations to also pay the principal of our notes. There are no arrangements and other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons that are reasonably likely to materially affect liquidity or the availability of our requirements for capital.

We believe that the most strategic use of our cash resources include strategic investments and acquisitions to gain access to new technologies, as well as increased spending in research and development and working capital needs. To the extent that our current cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances and cash flow from operations are insufficient to fund any new acquisition, business opportunity or venture, as well as to fund future operating requirements, we may seek to raise cash through further issuance of debt or equity securities. We cannot be certain that such financing would be available to us at all, or on terms favorable to us.

Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results

There are many factors that affect our business and the results of our operations, some of which are beyond our control. The following is a description of some of the important factors that may cause the actual results of our operations in future periods to differ materially from those currently expected or desired.

Failure to complete our proposed acquisition by Nokia could adversely affect our stock price and future business and operations.

On November 16, 2005, we announced that we had entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Nokia Inc. in an all-cash transaction. The proposed acquisition by Nokia is subject to the satisfaction of closing conditions, including the approval by our stockholders and other conditions described in the agreement and plan of merger. We cannot assure you that these conditions will be satisfied or that the acquisition will be successfully completed. In the event that the acquisition is not completed:

3% Convertible Senior Notes. During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3%

we would not realize the potential benefits of the acquisition, including the potentially enhanced financial and competitive position of combining our company with Nokia;

management's attention from our day-to-day business may be diverted, we may lose key employees and our relationships with customers and partners may be disrupted as a result of uncertainties with regard to our business and prospects;

the market price of shares of our common stock may decline to the extent that the current market price of those shares reflects a market assumption that the acquisition will be completed; and

we must pay significant costs related to the acquisition, such as legal, accounting and advisory fees.

Any such events could adversely affect our stock price and harm our business and operating results.

Our business could suffer due to the announcement and consummation of the proposed acquisition by Nokia.

The announcement and consummation of the acquisition may have a negative impact on our ability to sell our products and services, attract and retain key management, technical, sales or other personnel, maintain and attract new customers and maintain strategic relationships with third parties. For example, we may experience the deferral, cancellation or a decline in the size or rate of orders for our products or services or a deterioration in our customer relationships. Any such events could harm our operating results and financial condition.

We have historically incurred losses and we expect these losses to continue in the future. We may not be able to sustain consistent future revenue growth on a quarterly or annual basis, or achieve or maintain profitability.

We have not been profitable since fiscal 1998. Although we reported record revenue for fiscal 2005, we cannot be certain that our revenue will continue to grow, that we will produce sufficient revenue to achieve profitability or that our revenue will not decline in the future. We have experienced losses of \$8,014,000 for the three months ended October 31, 2005 and \$3,506,000 million for the corresponding period in fiscal 2005. At October 31, 2005, we had an accumulated deficit of \$152,544,000. To become profitable and sustain profitability, we will need to generate additional revenues to offset our expenses. We may not achieve or sustain revenue growth and our losses may continue or increase in the future. The synchronization market is evolving, and as a result we cannot accurately predict either the future growth rate, if any, or the ultimate size of the market for our products and services. Because our operating expenses are relatively fixed in the short term, any shortfalls in revenues would materially affect our results of operations.

Our quarterly revenue and operating results are subject to significant fluctuations, and our stock price may decline if we do not meet the expectations of investors and analysts.

Our quarterly revenue and operating results are difficult to predict and have and may in the future fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter due to a number of factors, many of which are outside our control. These factors include, but are not limited to:

growth in the market for enterprise synchronization applications and our ability to successfully address this market;

our reliance on international sales and growth;

our ability to penetrate the international market;

3% Convertible Senior Notes. During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3

market acceptance of products in which our software is integrated by original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs;

our ability to realize our goals with respect to recent and potential future acquisitions;

our need and ability to generate and manage growth;

rapid evolution of technology;

our evolving business model;

litigation-related expenses;

fluctuations in gross margins;

the seasonal nature of the market for some of our products;

changes in the market for mobility and identity search/screening software;

introduction of new products and services by us or our competitors;

the recent decline in the market for traditional personal digital assistants;

changes in our mix of sources of revenue; and

entrenched and substantial competition.

Additionally, we generally derive our technology licensing revenue from multi-year contracts with enterprise and other customers that frequently include license fees, professional services fees, royalty payments and maintenance. We typically earn both the license fees and the professional services in the initial one or two quarters subsequent to the signing of a contract. We periodically have large professional services implementations that individually contribute as much as 5% or more to quarterly revenue. Combined with related license revenue, total revenue from individual customers in the initial quarters of a contract may exceed the revenue we earn during subsequent periods covered by the contract. To the extent that we do not secure additional contracts with the same customer or secure comparably sized commitments from other customers, we may not be able to sustain or grow our revenue.

Beginning with fiscal year 2006, we are required to recognize expense for stock-based compensation related to employee stock options and stock purchases and there is no assurance that the expense that we are required to recognize measures accurately the value of our share-based payment awards and the recognition of this expense could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline.

On August 1, 2005, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R) *Share-Based Payment, an amendment of FASB Statements Nos. 123 and 95*, which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all stock-based compensation based on estimated fair values. As a result, our operating results for the fiscal quarter ending October 31, 2005 contain, and our operating results for future periods will contain, a charge for stock-based compensation related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases. The application of SFAS No. 123(R) requires the use of an option-pricing model to determine the fair value of share-based payment awards. This determination of fair value is affected by our stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to, our expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, and actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors. Option-pricing models were developed for use in estimating the value of traded options that have no vesting or hedging restrictions and are fully transferable. Because our employee stock options have certain characteristics that are significantly different from traded options, and because changes in the subjective assumptions can materially affect the estimated value, in management's opinion the existing valuation models may not provide an accurate measure of the fair value of our employee stock options. Although the fair value of employee stock options is determined in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) using an option-pricing model, that value may not be indicative of the fair value observed in a willing buyer/willing seller market transaction.

As a result of our adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), our earnings for the fiscal quarter ending October 31, 2005 were lower than they would have been had we not been required to adopt SFAS No. 123(R). This will continue to be the case for future periods. We cannot predict the effect that

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this adverse impact on our reported operating results will have on the trading price of our common stock.

We face intense competition in the market for mobile computing synchronization products and services, which could reduce our market share and revenue.

Our market contains few substantial barriers to entry. We believe we will face additional competition from existing competitors and new market entrants in the future. We are subject to current and potential competition with respect to our Intellisync Handheld Edition, Intellisync Handheld Edition for Enterprise, Intellisync Mobile Suite, Intellisync SyncML and Identity Search Servers.

Intellisync Mobile Suite enterprise server software CommonTime, Good Technology, Inc., Research In Motion Limited, Sybase Inc. s iAnywhere, and others.

Intellisync Mobile Suite and Intellisync SyncML software for mobile carriers Good Technology, Inc., Research In Motion Limited, Seven Networks, Inc., Visto Corporation, and others.

Intellisync consumer and enterprise desktop sync products Chapura, Inc. s Pocket Mirror, CommonTime s Cadenza mNotes, IBM Corporation, Microsoft Corporation ActiveSync, Palm Desktop from PalmSource, Inc., Sybase Inc. s iAnywhere, and others.

Identity Search Server Ascential, Dataflux, Firstlogic, Group1, IBM Corporation, Intelligent Search Technology, Language Analysis Systems, Trillium Software, and others.

In addition to the direct competition noted above, we face indirect competition from existing and potential customers that may provide internally developed solutions for each of our technology licensing components. As a result, we must educate prospective customers as to the advantage of our products compared to internally developed solutions. We currently face limited direct competition from major applications and operating systems software vendors who may in the future choose to incorporate data synchronization functionality into their operating systems software, thereby potentially reducing the need for OEMs to include our products in their devices. For example, Microsoft s inclusion of certain features permitting data synchronization between computers utilizing the Windows Mobile and Exchange operating systems, or the Exchange 2003 platform, may have the effect of reducing revenue from our software if users of these operating systems perceive that their data synchronization needs are adequately met by Microsoft.

Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources, larger customer bases, longer operating histories, greater brand recognition and more established relationships in the industry than we do. Our larger competitors may be able to provide customers with additional benefits in connection with their products and costs, including reduced communications costs. As a result, these companies may be able to price their products and services more competitively than we can and respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements. If we are unable to compete successfully against our current or future competitors, we may lose market share, and our business and prospects would suffer.

Consolidation in wireless messaging and mobile computing synchronization industry may strengthen our competitors position in our market. Consolidation of our competitors has occurred, and we expect it to continue to occur in the foreseeable future. Acquisitions may further strengthen our competitors financial, technical and marketing resources.

If we fail to develop and sell products designed for OEMs, enterprises and mobile carriers, our revenue and operating results will be adversely affected.

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We have recently made substantial investments to develop and offer an expanded range of enterprise synchronization applications, including our acquisition of PDAapps, Tourmaline, Synchrologic and Identity Systems. Our operating plans assume revenue growth from the enterprise market. Enterprise sales present a variety of challenges that are different from those inherent in our historical licensing and consumer business model, and we have limited experience addressing these challenges. For example, enterprise sales typically involve large up-front license fees, which can result in lengthy sales cycles and uncertainties as to the timing of sales driven by customers' budgetary processes. As a result, we generally have less visibility into future enterprise sales than is typically the case in our royalty-based technology licensing business. In addition, while enterprise sales generally result in ongoing maintenance revenue and may lead to follow-on purchases or upgrades, we are typically dependent on sales to new customers for a significant portion of our enterprise revenue in a given quarter. If our product and service offerings fail to achieve market acceptance, or if enterprise sales fail to meet our expectations in a particular quarter, our revenue and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.

Our business and prospects depend, to a significant degree, on demand for wireless and other mobile computing devices.

The use of wireless and other mobile computing devices for retrieving, sharing and transferring information among businesses, consumers, suppliers and partners has begun to develop only in recent years. Our success will depend in large part on continued growth in the use of wireless and other mobile computing devices, including handheld computers, smart phones, pagers and other mobile devices. In addition, our markets face critical unresolved issues concerning the commercial use of wireless and other mobile computing devices, including security, reliability, cost, ease of access and use, quality of service, regulatory initiatives and necessary increases in bandwidth availability. Demand for, and market acceptance of, wireless and other mobile computing devices which require our products and services are subject to a high level of uncertainty and are dependent on a number of factors, including:

growth in sales of handheld devices, smart phones and other mobile computing devices supported by our software and growth in wireless network capabilities to match end-user demand and requirements;

emergence of a viable and sustainable market for wireless and mobile computing services;

our product and service differentiation and quality;

the development of technologies that facilitate interactive communication between organizations;

our distribution and pricing strategies as compared with those of our competitors;

the growth in access to, and market acceptance of, new interactive technologies;

increases in bandwidth for data transmission;

the effectiveness of our marketing strategy and efforts;

our industry reputation; and

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general industry and economic conditions such as slowdowns in the computer or software markets or the economy in general.

If the market for wireless and other mobile computing devices as a commercial or business medium does not develop, or develops more slowly than expected, our business, results of operations and financial condition will be seriously harmed.

Even if the wireless and mobile computing services market does develop, our products and services may not achieve widespread market acceptance. If our target customers do not adopt, purchase and successfully deploy our other current and planned products and services, our revenue will not grow significantly and our business, results of operations and financial condition will be seriously harmed.

We are exposed to potential risks and we will continue to incur increased costs as a result of the internal control testing and evaluation process mandated by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Although we have now completed the documentation and testing of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for fiscal 2005, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we expect we will have to incur continuing costs, including increased accounting fees and increased staffing levels, in order to maintain compliance with that section of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In the future, if we fail to complete the Sarbanes-Oxley 404 evaluation in a timely manner, or if our independent registered public accounting firm cannot attest in a timely manner to our evaluation, we could be subject to regulatory scrutiny and a loss of public confidence in our internal controls. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations.

Also, if our efforts to comply with new or changed laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to our practices, our reputation may be harmed or we may be subject to litigation.

Future acquisitions of companies, some of which may have operations outside the United States, may provide us with challenges in implementing the required processes, procedures and controls in our acquired operations. Acquired companies may not have disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting that are as thorough or effective as those required by securities law in the United States. Although we intend to devote substantial time and incur substantial costs, as necessary, to ensure ongoing compliance, we cannot be certain that we will be successful in complying with Section 404.

We are placing increasing emphasis on our hosting services, of which potential growth may be difficult to manage effectively, and, as a result, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

We are increasingly focusing our sales and marketing and engineering efforts on hosting services. This focus may cause increased business risks associated specifically with our ability to manage the level of complexity involved in executing successfully our strategies to provide superior services for mobile carriers. The rapid growth of our hosting business may place a significant strain on our management, operations and resources. Our future performance and profitability will depend on our ability to:

increase our capital investments and further build our infrastructure to meet the demands of our carrier customers;

maintain technical capabilities to compete effectively in the hosting business; and

effectively oversee and manage our outsourced hosting center.

There can be no assurance that our systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support rapid expansion of our hosting services. If we are unable to manage such growth successfully, our business and results of operations could be harmed.

Revenue from hosting services may carry lower gross margins and an overall increase in such revenue as a percentage of total revenue could have an adverse impact on our business.

Our commitment to providing quality services to our enterprise and mobile carrier customers may result in our hosting service revenue having a lower gross margin than other services and license revenue. Due to the lower margin, an increase in the hosting service revenue as a percentage of total revenue could have a detrimental impact on our overall gross margins and could adversely affect operating results. In addition, a change in the mix between services that are provided by our own employees and those services provided by third-party vendors may negatively affect our gross margins.

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System failures or accidental or intentional security breaches could disrupt our operations, cause us to incur significant expenses, expose us to liability and harm our reputation.

Our operations, including hosting services, depend upon our ability to maintain and protect our computer systems and core business applications, which are located at our offices, as well as hosted by third-party vendors. Although we are taking various precautions to maintain and protect our systems, they could still be vulnerable to damage from break-ins, unauthorized access, vandalism, fire, floods, earthquakes, power loss, telecommunications failures and similar events. We maintain insurance against break-in, unauthorized access, vandalism, fires, floods, earthquakes and general business interruptions. The amount of coverage, however, may not be adequate in any particular case, and will not likely compensate us for all the damages caused by these or similar events. In addition, while we put various security measures in place to detect any unauthorized access to our computers and computer networks, we may be unable to prevent computer programmers or hackers from penetrating our network security or creating viruses to sabotage or otherwise attack our computer networks from time to time. A breach of our security could seriously damage our operations or reputation. In addition, because a hacker who penetrates our network

security could misappropriate proprietary information or cause interruptions in our services, we might be required to expend significant resources to protect against, or to alleviate, problems caused by hackers. We might also face liability to persons harmed by misappropriation of secure information if it is determined that we did not exercise sufficient care to protect our systems.

Systems failure or damage could cause an interruption of our services and result in loss of customers, difficulties in attracting new customers and could adversely impact our operating results. In addition, if the number of customers who purchase our hosting services increases over time, our systems must be able to accommodate increased usage. If we are unable to increase our capacity to accommodate growth in usage, we could encounter system performance issues, which could harm our relationships with customers and our reputation.

We expect that we may become increasingly dependent on mobile carriers for the success of our wireless software.

The success of our wireless business strategy is increasingly becoming dependent on our ability to establish new relationships and build on our existing relationships with domestic and international mobile carriers. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in establishing new relationships or advancing existing relationships with mobile carriers or that these mobile carriers will act in a manner that will promote the success of our wireless products. Factors that are largely within the control of mobile carriers but which are important to our success, include:

the degree to which mobile carriers facilitate the introduction of and actively promote, distribute and resell our products;

testing of our products on mobile carriers' networks;

quality and coverage area of wireless services offered by the mobile carriers;

the extent to which mobile carriers require specific hardware and software features on our products to be used on their networks;

contractual terms and conditions imposed on us by mobile carriers that, in some circumstances, could limit our ability to make similar products available through competitive carriers in some market segments; and

mobile carriers' pricing requirements and subsidy programs.

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Mobile carriers have significant bargaining power as we negotiate agreements with them. They could require contract terms that are difficult for us to meet and could result in higher costs to complete certification requirements and negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition. Mobile carriers also place significant conditions on our ability to develop and launch products for use on their wireless networks. If we fail to address the needs of mobile carriers, identify new product and service opportunities or modify or improve our products in response to changes in technology, industry standards or mobile carrier requirements, our products could rapidly become less competitive or obsolete. If we fail to timely develop products that meet carrier product planning cycles or fail to deliver sufficient quantities of products in a timely manner to mobile carriers, those carriers may choose to offer similar products from our competitors and thereby reduce their focus on and cease offering our products which would have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the potential rapid growth of our business, as we become more dependent on mobile carriers, may place a strain on our management, operations, employees, or resources. We may not be able to maintain a rapid growth rate, effectively manage our expanding operations, or achieve planned growth on a timely or profitable basis. If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, we may experience operating inefficiencies, and our net income may be materially adversely affected.

Most sales with mobile carriers and enterprises have a long sales cycle process, which increases the cost of completing sales and renders completion of sales less predictable.

The sales cycle process with mobile carriers could be long, making it difficult to predict the quarter in which we may recognize revenue from a sale, if at all. The general length of the sales cycle increases our costs and may cause license revenue and other operating results to vary significantly from period to period. Our products or technology often are part of significant strategic decisions by our customers regarding their information systems. Accordingly, the decision to license our products typically requires significant pre-purchase evaluation. We spend substantial time providing information to prospective customers regarding the use and benefits of our products. During this evaluation period, we may expend significant funds in sales and marketing efforts. If anticipated sales from a specific customer for a particular quarter are not realized in that quarter, our operating results may be adversely affected.

Our stock price has historically been and may continue to be volatile, which may cause you to lose money and could lead to costly litigation against us that could divert our resources.

Stock markets have recently experienced dramatic price and volume fluctuations, particularly for shares of technology companies. These fluctuations can be unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. Broad market fluctuations may reduce the market price of our common stock and cause you to lose some or all of your investment. These fluctuations may be exaggerated if the trading volume of our common stock is low. In addition, due to the technology-intensive nature and growth rate of our business and the mobile computing synchronization market, the market price of our common stock has in the past and may in the future rise and fall in response to:

quarterly variations in operating results;

seasonal fluctuations on product sales;

announcements of technological innovations;

announcements of new software or services by us or our competitors;

acquisitions or strategic alliances by us or by our competitors;

commencement or outcome of litigation involving us;

changes in financial estimates by securities analysts; and

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other events beyond our control, including general market conditions.

Furthermore, our operating results and prospects from time to time may be below the expectations of public market analysts or investors. Any negative change in the public's perception of companies in the wireless communications market could depress our stock price regardless of our operating results. Recently, companies experiencing high volatility or significant drops in their stock prices have faced securities class action lawsuits when the market price of a stock has been volatile. Holders of that stock have often instituted securities class action litigation against the company that issued the stock when such stock declines. If any of our stockholders brought such a lawsuit against us, we could incur substantial costs defending the lawsuit. We maintain some level of insurance for such matters however we cannot guarantee that such insurance will be available or will cover the amount of any award. The lawsuit could also divert the time and attention of our management. Further, any settlement of such a lawsuit could adversely affect us.

We may be unable to adequately protect our proprietary rights.

The rights we rely upon to protect our intellectual property underlying our products and services may not be adequate, which could enable third parties to use our technology and would reduce our ability to compete in the market. To protect our proprietary rights, we rely on a combination of patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret laws, confidentiality agreements with our employees and third parties, and protective contractual provisions. These efforts to protect our intellectual property rights may not be effective in preventing misappropriation of our technology. These efforts also may not prevent others from developing products or technologies similar to,

competitive with, or superior to those we develop. Any of these results could reduce the value of our intellectual property. We may be forced to litigate to enforce or defend our intellectual property rights and to protect our trade secrets. Any such litigation could be very costly and could distract our management from focusing on operating our business. Moreover, our business could be harmed if our patents were determined to be invalid.

We may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims, which are costly to defend and could limit our ability to use certain technologies in the future.

Third parties may assert infringement or other intellectual property claims against us. From time to time, we receive notices from third parties alleging that our products or services infringe proprietary rights held by them. Our customers also may receive notices of patent or other infringement from third parties and ask for indemnification in the future. We cannot predict whether third parties will assert claims of infringement against us, or whether any past, present or future claims will prevent us from offering products or operating our business as planned.

Due to the inherently uncertain nature of intellectual property protection and the competitive area in which we operate our business, it is possible that some or all of our products and services could be found to be infringing on the intellectual property of others. We may have to pay substantial damages, including treble damages, for past infringement if it is ultimately determined that our products or services infringe a third party's proprietary rights. We may have to comply with injunctions, or stop distributing our products and services while we re-engineer them or seek licenses to necessary technology, which might not be available on reasonable terms, or at all. We could also be subject to claims for indemnification resulting from infringement claims made against our customers, which could increase our defense costs and potential damages. Even if the claims are without merit, defending a lawsuit takes significant time, may be expensive and may divert management's attention from other business concerns.

We have been, are and may in the future be involved in litigation that could result in significant costs to us.

In order to protect our proprietary rights, we may decide to sue other companies. Litigation proceedings are inherently uncertain, and we may not prevail in our defenses or claims. In addition, such litigation is expensive and time-consuming, and management has been in the past and may in the future be required to spend significant time in the prosecution of such suits. If we do not prevail in our claims, we might be forced to accept an unfavorable settlement or judgment and even be required to reimburse other companies in a suit for their legal expenses in defending the suit. An unfavorable settlement or judgment could also materially harm our ability to use existing intellectual property and severely harm our business as a result.

Future sales of our common stock, including the shares underlying the convertible senior notes we recently issued, may depress our stock price.

If our current stockholders sell substantial amounts of common stock in the public market, the market price of our common stock could fall. In addition, these sales of common stock could adversely affect the trading price of our recently issued convertible senior notes and impede our ability to raise funds in the future at an advantageous price, or at all, through another sales of securities.

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As of October 31, 2005, we had approximately 67,281,000 shares of common stock outstanding. Assuming that the maximum number of shares and options are issued and registered by us in connection with all of our recent acquisitions and assuming that all shares subject to vested options to purchase common stock under our stock plans are issued, additional shares of our common stock could become issued or issuable and freely tradeable in the public market through approximately October 31, 2006, as follows:

approximately 720,000 shares of our common stock that may be issued in February 2006 and August 2006 under our employee stock purchase plan; and

approximately 7,460,000 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options that will be vested by October 31, 2006.

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In addition, conversion of some or all of the \$60,000,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible subordinated notes that we issued in March 2004 will dilute the ownership interests of investors. Any sales in the public market of the common stock issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock.

If we fail to maintain our existing relationships or enter into new relationships with OEM and business development organizations, or if products offered by our OEM partners fail to achieve or maintain market acceptance, our brand awareness, the sales of our products and use of our services would suffer.

Our revenue from technology licensing depends, in large part, on our ability to develop and maintain relationships with OEMs and business development organizations that help distribute our products and promote our services. We depend on these relationships to:

distribute our products to purchasers of mobile devices;

increase the use of our technology licensing components;

build brand awareness through product marketing; and

market our products and services cooperatively.

If the products that these equipment manufacturers or business development organizations sell, or if the operating systems upon which these products are based, fail to achieve or sustain market acceptance, or if any of these companies cease to use our product and service offerings in significant volumes, our product sales would decline and our business would suffer. For example, if growth in the number of devices sold by our OEM partners is delayed or did not occur, our business would suffer.

Although several OEMs are subject to certain contractual minimum purchase obligations, we cannot be certain that any particular OEM will satisfy its minimum obligations. Weakening demand from any key OEM and the inability to replace revenue provided by such an OEM could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. We maintain individually significant receivable balances from major OEMs. If these OEMs fail to meet their payment obligations, our operating results could be materially and adversely affected.

Our agreements with OEMs, distributors, and resellers generally are nonexclusive and may be terminated on short notice by either party without cause. Furthermore, our OEMs, distributors and resellers are not within our control, are not obligated to purchase products from us, and may represent other lines of products, including competing products. A reduction in sales effort or discontinuance of sales of our products by our OEMs, distributors, and resellers could lead to reduced sales and could materially adversely affect our operating results.

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Our market changes rapidly due to evolution in technology and industry standards. If we do not adapt to meet the sophisticated needs of our customers, our business and prospects will suffer.

The market for our products and services is characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards and frequent new product and service introductions. For example, the traditional personal digital assistant market, is declining and may continue to do so. Our future success will depend to a substantial degree on our ability to offer products and services that adapt to these changing markets, incorporate leading technology, address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of our current and prospective customers and respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a timely and cost-effective basis. Our rapidly evolving market makes it more likely that:

our technology or products may become obsolete upon the introduction of alternative technologies;

we may not have sufficient resources to develop or acquire new technologies or to introduce new products or services capable of competing with future technologies or service offerings of other companies; and

we may not have sufficient resources to develop or acquire new technologies or to introduce new products or services capable of competing with future technologies or service offerings of other companies.

To the extent we determine that new technologies and equipment are required to remain competitive, the development, acquisition and implementation of these technologies and equipment are likely to continue to require significant capital investment by us. Moreover, we cannot be certain that we can develop, market and deliver new products and technology on a timely basis. Sufficient capital may not be available for this purpose in the future, and even if it is available, investments in new technologies may not result in commercially viable technological processes and there may not be commercial applications for such technologies. If we do not develop, acquire and introduce new products and services and achieve market acceptance in a timely manner, our business and prospects will suffer.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to detect fraud or report our financial results accurately, which could harm our business.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and to detect and prevent fraud. We periodically assess our system of internal controls, and the internal controls of service providers upon which we rely, to review their effectiveness and identify potential areas of improvement. These assessments may conclude that enhancements, modifications or changes to our system of internal controls are necessary. In addition, from time to time we acquire businesses, many of which have limited infrastructure and systems of internal controls. Performing assessments of internal controls, implementing necessary changes, and maintaining an effective internal controls process is expensive and requires considerable management attention, particularly in the case of newly acquired entities. Internal control systems are designed in part upon assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and all such systems, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met. Because of these and other inherent limitations of control systems, there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote. If we fail to implement and maintain an effective system of internal controls or prevent fraud, we could suffer losses, could be subject to costly litigation, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information and our brand and operating results could be harmed, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

We are dependent on our international operations for a significant portion of our revenue.

International revenue, primarily from customers based in Europe and Asia Pacific, accounted for 31% of our revenue for the three months ended October 31, 2005 and 34% for the corresponding period in fiscal 2005. In the future, we may further expand our international presence. As we continue to expand internationally, we are increasingly subject to risks of doing business internationally, including:

longer payment cycles and problems in collecting accounts receivable;

seasonal reductions in business activity during the summer months in Europe and certain other parts of the world;

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unexpected changes in regulatory requirements and tariffs;

export controls relating to encryption technology and other export restrictions;

reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates, against which we do not currently hedge;

difficulties in staffing and managing international operations; and

an adverse effect on our provision for income taxes based on the amount and mix of income from international customers.

Our international sales growth will be limited if we, in the future, are unable to expand international sales channel management and support, customize products for local markets, and develop relationships with international service providers, distributors and device manufacturers. For example, in recent quarters we have invested substantially in expanding sales operations, and these investments may not generate offsetting increases in revenue. Even if we are able to expand international operations successfully, we cannot be certain that we will succeed in maintaining or expanding international market demand for our products.

Geographic expansion and growth, including the establishment of new sales or engineering operations, may negatively affect our overall operations and cause us to incur significant additional costs and expenses.

We have an engineering facility in Delhi, India, gained through our acquisition of PDAapps, and we established engineering facilities in Sofia, Bulgaria and Cluj-Napoca, Romania. In the future, we may further expand our engineering or sales operations to other geographic areas within the United States and internationally. Our expansion may cause us to incur various costs and expenses, and may place a significant strain upon our operating and financial systems and resources that could materially adversely affect our financial results following such an expansion. We also face significant business risks related to the difficulty in assimilating new operations and the diversion of management's attention from other business. Additionally, if we fail to align employee skills and populations with revenue and market requirements, it may have a material adverse impact on our business and operating results. Moreover, these newly established operations may not contribute significantly to our sales or earnings.

Foreign exchange fluctuations could decrease our revenue or cause us to lose money, especially since we do not hedge against currency fluctuations.

We believe that in the future, an increasing portion of our costs will be denominated in foreign currencies as we increase operations in Europe and open offices in other countries. We currently do not engage in foreign exchange hedging activities and, although we have not yet experienced any material losses due to foreign currency fluctuation, a portion of our international revenue are currently subject to the risks of foreign currency fluctuations, and these risks will increase as our international revenue increases.

Our recent and any potential acquisitions could require significant management attention and prove difficult to integrate with our business, which could distract our management, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value and adversely affect our operating results.

As part of our strategy, we intend to continue to make investments in complementary companies, products or technologies. We recently acquired PDAapps, Inc. (June 2005), Tourmaline Networks, Inc. (in March 2005), SoftVision SRL's workforce (through a transfer in June 2004), Identity Systems (in March 2004), Synchrologic, Inc. (in December 2003) and Spontaneous Technology, Inc. (in September 2003). We may not realize future benefits from any of these acquisitions, or from any acquisition we may make in the future. If we fail to integrate successfully our past [and future acquisitions], or the technologies associated with such acquisitions, into our company, the revenue and operating results of the combined company could be adversely affected. Any integration process will require significant time and resources, and we may not be able to manage the process successfully. If our customers are uncertain about our ability to operate on a combined basis, they could delay or cancel orders for our products. We may not successfully evaluate or utilize the acquired technology and accurately forecast the financial impact of an acquisition transaction, including accounting charges.

Acquisitions involve a number of additional difficulties and risks to our business, including, but not limited to, the following:

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failure to integrate management information systems, personnel, research and development and marketing, sales and support operations;

potential loss of key employees from Intellisync or the acquired company;

disruption of our ongoing business;

potential loss of the acquired company's customers;

failure to develop further the acquired company's technology successfully, resulting in the potential impairment of amounts capitalized as intangible assets under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* and SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*;

unanticipated costs and liabilities, including those that may arise from disputes over the earnout provision of the acquisition agreement; and

amortization expenses related to intangible assets (other than goodwill).

Further, we have issued common stock and paid cash for recent acquisitions and may have to pay cash, incur debt or issue equity securities to pay for any future acquisition, each of which could affect our financial condition or the market price of our common stock. The sale of additional equity or debt to finance such future acquisitions could result in dilution to our stockholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased fixed obligations and could also include covenants or other restrictions that would impede our ability to manage our operations.

Goodwill and other intangibles resulting from our acquisitions could become impaired.

As of October 31, 2005, our goodwill, developed and core technology and other intangibles amounted to \$92,141,000, net of accumulated amortization. We ceased to amortize our existing goodwill upon our adoption of SFAS No. 142 in the beginning of fiscal 2003. We will amortize approximately \$6,311,000 for the nine months ended July 31, 2006, and \$7,978,000, \$4,403,000, \$2,189,000 and \$2,766,000 for fiscal 2007, 2008, 2009 and thereafter, respectively, of developed and core technology and other intangibles. We expect, however, that amortization expense may increase significantly as a result of any future acquisitions. To the extent we do not generate sufficient cash flows to recover the net amount of any investment in goodwill and other intangibles recorded, the investment could be considered impaired and subject to write-off. We expect to record further goodwill and other intangible assets as a result of any future acquisitions we may complete. Future amortization of such other intangible assets or impairments, if any, of goodwill would adversely affect our results of operations in any given period.

We depend on key employees in a competitive market for skilled personnel.

The success of our business will continue to depend upon certain key technical and senior management personnel, including our president and chief executive officer, chief operating officer, chief marketing officer, chief financial officer and other key senior executives, many of whom would be extremely difficult to replace. Competition for such personnel is intense, and we cannot be certain that we will be able to retain our existing key managerial, technical, or sales and marketing personnel. The loss of these officers and other or key employees in the future might adversely affect our business and impede the achievement of our business objectives. We believe our ability to achieve increased revenue and to develop successful new products and product enhancements will depend in part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled sales and

3% Convertible Senior Notes. During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3

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marketing and qualified product development personnel. In addition, competition for employees in our industry and geographic location could be intense. We may not be able to continue to attract and retain skilled and experienced personnel on acceptable terms. Our ability to hire and retain such personnel will depend in part upon our ability to raise capital or achieve increased revenue levels to fund the costs associated with such personnel. Failure to attract and retain key personnel may adversely affect our business.

If we are unable to provide satisfactory and high quality services through our professional services group, customer satisfaction and demand for our products will suffer.

Many of our customers have been successful in implementing our various technology initiatives without further provision of technical service. However, we believe that building strong relationships with our customers, as well as future growth in our product sales, depends on our ability to provide our customers with professional services, including customer support, training, consulting and initial implementation and deployment of our products when

necessary. We have an in-house professional services group and use international software development partners with a workforce that can perform these tasks and that also educates third-party systems integrators in the use of our products so that these systems integrators can provide these services to our customers. If we are unable to develop sufficient relationships with third-party systems integrators and other customers, unable to complete product implementations in a timely manner, or unable to provide customers with satisfactory and quality support, consulting, maintenance and other services, we could face customer dissatisfaction, damage to our reputation, decreased overall demand for our products and loss of revenue.

We may have to spend substantial funds on sales and marketing in the future.

To increase awareness for our new and existing products, technology and services, we may have to spend significantly more on sales and marketing in the future. We also plan to continue to leverage our relationships with industry leaders and to expand and diversify our sales and marketing initiatives to increase our sales to mobile carriers and enterprises. If our marketing strategy is unsuccessful, we may not be able to recover these expenses or even generate any revenue. We will be required to develop a marketing and sales campaign that will effectively demonstrate the advantages of our products, technology and services. We may also elect to enter into agreements or relationships with third parties regarding the promotion or marketing of our products, technology and services. We cannot be certain that we will be able to establish adequate sales and marketing capabilities, that we will be able to enter into marketing agreements or relationships with third parties on financially acceptable terms, or that any third parties with whom we enter into such arrangements will be successful in marketing and promoting the products, technology and services offered by us.

Our products may contain errors that could subject us to product-related claims.

Our products may contain undetected errors or failures, which can result in loss of or delay in market acceptance and could adversely impact future operating results. Our insurance may not cover us for certain claims related to product failures. Although our license agreements contain provisions limiting our liability in the case of damages resulting from use of the software, in the event of such damages, we may be found liable, and in such event, such damages could materially affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our revenue from consumer sales is subject to risks associated with the declining wired PDA market and reliance on sales distribution channels.

While the market for converged mobile devices or smartphones and other wireless mobile devices has experienced growth recently, the market for traditional personal digital assistants, or PDAs, has declined. The decline in traditional PDA sales had a direct impact on sales of our Intellisync products through the consumer and online channels, where sales of our synchronization software typically occur at the same time a PDA is purchased, or shortly thereafter. The increase in demand for smartphones and other such devices may not offset the decline in traditional PDA sales. Our consumer sales are also dependent upon distribution and marketing channels outside our control. There are also a significant number of our customers that purchase our products and services through other resellers, and we anticipate they will continue to do so as we expand our product offerings. Our sales, therefore, could also be negatively affected by disruptions in our relationships with resellers or disruptions in the relationships between our resellers and customers. Resellers may also choose not to emphasize our products to their customers. If we are unable to offset declining revenue from PDA-related software, or if we experience disruption in, or reduced selling efforts from, our distribution channels, our revenue derived from consumer sales would be adversely affected.

3% Convertible Senior Notes. During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3

We may need to raise additional capital in the future resulting in dilution to our stockholders.

We may need to raise additional funds for our business operations and to execute our business strategy. We may seek to sell additional equity or debt securities or to obtain an additional credit facility. The sale of additional equity or convertible debt securities could result in additional dilution to our stockholders. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of debt securities, these securities could have rights that are senior to holders of common stock and could contain covenants that would restrict our operations. Any additional financing may not be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

We may not have sufficient cash flow to make payments on any debt we may incur.

Our ability to pay principal and interest on our existing and any future indebtedness and to fund our planned capital expenditures depends on our future operating performance. Our future operating performance is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that are often beyond our control, including general economic conditions and financial, competitive and regulatory factors. Consequently, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient cash flow to meet our liquidity needs, including making payments on existing and any future indebtedness.

The fundamental change redemption rights in our outstanding convertible senior notes could discourage a potential acquirer.

If we engage in any transaction or event in connection with which all or substantially all of our common stock is exchanged for, converted into, acquired for or constitutes solely the right to receive, consideration which is not all or substantially all common stock listed on a United States national securities exchange or approved for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market or any similar United States system of automated dissemination of quotations of securities prices, or, if for any reason, our common stock is no longer listed for trading on a United States national securities exchange nor approved for trading on the Nasdaq National Market (a "fundamental change"), we may be required to redeem all or part of the notes and this could discourage a potential acquirer. However, this redemption feature is not the result of management's knowledge of any specific effort to obtain control of us by means of a merger, tender offer or solicitation, or part of a plan by management to adopt a series of anti-takeover provisions. The term "fundamental change" is limited to specified transactions and may not include other events that might adversely affect our financial condition or business operations. Our obligation to offer to redeem the notes upon a fundamental change would not necessarily afford you protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction, reorganization, merger or similar transaction involving us.

We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to finance the fundamental change redemption option associated with our outstanding convertible senior notes.

If we engage in any transaction or event in connection with which all or substantially all of our common stock is exchanged for, converted into, acquired for or constitutes solely the right to receive consideration which is not all or substantially all common stock listed on a United States national securities exchange or approved for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market or any similar United States system of automated dissemination of quotations of securities prices, or, if for any reason, our common stock is no longer listed for trading on a United States national securities exchange nor approved for trading on the Nasdaq National Market, we may be required to redeem all or part of the notes. We may not have enough funds to pay the redemption price for all tendered notes. In addition, any credit agreement or other agreements relating to our indebtedness may contain provisions prohibiting redemption of the notes under certain circumstances, or expressly prohibit our redemption of the notes upon a designated event or may provide that a designated event constitutes an event of default under that agreement. Our failure to redeem tendered notes would constitute an event of default under the indenture, which might also constitute a default under the terms of our other indebtedness.

Our certificate of incorporation, our bylaws, Delaware law and our stockholder rights plan contain provisions that could discourage a takeover.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation, our bylaws, Delaware law and our stockholder rights plan contain provisions that may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition or other change of control that a stockholder may consider favorable.

3% Convertible Senior Notes. During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3% Convertible Senior Notes. During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3% Convertible Senior Notes.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to a variety of risks, including changes in interest rates and foreign currency fluctuations, which could impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Interest Rate Risk

In addition to our cash holdings of \$12,336,000, at October 31, 2005, we had an investment portfolio of mostly fixed income securities, including those classified as cash equivalents and securities available-for-sale, of \$23,358,000. These securities, like all fixed income instruments, are subject to interest rate risk and will fall in value if market interest rates increase. If market interest rates were to increase immediately and uniformly by 10% from levels as of October 31, 2005, the decline of the fair value of the portfolio would be immaterial. We attempt to mitigate risk by holding our fixed income investments until maturity to avoid recognizing an adverse impact in income or cash flows in the event of an increase in market interest rates, but an increase in our liquidity needs may require us to sell fixed-rate securities prior to maturity.

The table below presents the carrying value (which approximates fair value) and related weighted average coupon interest rates for our investment portfolio at October 31, 2005 (in thousands, except interest rates).

	Carrying Amount		Average Coupon Interest Rate
Cash equivalents	\$	6,910	3.6%
Securities due within one year or less		8,508	2.8%
Auction rate receipts due after 25 years through 40 years		4,700	3.9%
Annuities, auction rate preferred stock and other, with no maturity		3,240	3.2%
Total portfolio	\$	23,358	3.3%

Debt and Interest Expense. We incurred \$60,000,000 of principal indebtedness from the issuance of convertible senior notes in March 2004. The fair market value of these 3% convertible senior notes is sensitive to changes in interest rates and to the prices of our common stock into which it can be converted as well as our financial stability. In order to manage interest costs and risk, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement during fiscal 2004 with a financial institution for two interest rate swaps with a total notional amount of \$50,000,000 and \$10,000,000, respectively, whereby we receive fixed-rate interest of 3% in exchange for variable interest payments. The interest rate swaps expire upon the maturity of our \$60,000,000, 3% convertible senior notes in March 2009, and effectively converts those fixed-rate notes into variable-rate borrowings. The interest rate is reset semi-annually and is equal to the 6-month LIBOR rate less a rate spread. The total variable interest rate was approximately 3.8% at October 31, 2005.

Under the provisions of SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended, this arrangement has been designated and qualifies as an effective fair value hedge of interest rate risk related to the \$60,000,000 convertible senior notes. As the terms of the swaps match those of the underlying hedged debt, the changes in the fair value of these swaps are offset by corresponding changes in the carrying value of the hedged debt, and therefore does not impact our net earnings. As of October 31, 2005, the fair value of the interest rate swaps was

3% Convertible Senior Notes. During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed the offering of \$60,000,000 of 3%

approximately \$3,037,000 with an equal adjustment recorded to the carrying value of the \$60,000,000 convertible senior notes. Assuming a one percentage point increase in the prevailing LIBOR rate, holding other terms of the swap constant, the fair value of the interest rate swap and the underlying senior notes would change by approximately \$1,720,000.

Foreign Currency Risk

Since our acquisitions of Synchrologic, Inc. and Identity Systems in fiscal 2004, more of our product and service revenue has been derived from international markets and denominated in the currency of the applicable market. As we increasingly pursue business opportunities in foreign countries, our foreign revenue and operating results may

become subject to significant currency fluctuation risk based upon changes in exchange rates of certain currencies in relation to the United States dollar.

We are also exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations as the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are translated into United States dollar in consolidation. As exchange rates vary, these results, when translated, may vary from expectations and adversely impact overall expected profitability. Assets and liabilities of most of our subsidiaries are translated into United States dollars at exchange rates in effect as of the applicable balance sheet date and any resulting translation adjustments are included as an adjustment to stockholders' equity. Revenue and expenses generated from these subsidiaries are translated at average monthly exchange rates during the quarter the transactions occur. Gains and losses from these currency transactions are included in net earnings. Recently, we have increasingly generated a portion of our revenue and incurred a portion of our expenses in euros, British pounds, the Japanese yen and Australian dollars.

We currently do not have any hedging or similar foreign currency contracts to mitigate our exposure to the risk of changes in foreign currency rates. Although we may begin to hedge in the future, we cannot be sure that any hedging techniques we may implement will be successful or that our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows will not be adversely affected by exchange rate fluctuations.

We may continue to expand internationally in the future and become increasingly subject to other risks of doing business internationally including, but not limited to, differing economic conditions, changes in political climate, differing tax structures, and other regulations and restrictions. We will also be exposed to increased risk of non-payment by our customers in foreign countries, especially those of highly inflationary economies. Accordingly, our future results could be materially adversely impacted by changes in these and other factors. Furthermore, to the extent that we engage in international sales denominated in United States dollars, an increase in the value of the United States dollar relative to foreign currencies could make our products and services less competitive in international markets.

Item 4. Controls And Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Based on our management's evaluation (with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer), as of the end of the period covered by this report, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act")) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during our first quarter of fiscal 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

INTELLISYNC CORPORATION

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal proceedings

On October 5, 2005, Spontaneous Technology, Inc. served us with a complaint filed in the Third Judicial District Court, of Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the Complaint, Spontaneous Technology asserts a cause of action for breach of contract related to the calculation of an earnout payment in the Asset Purchase Agreement entered into between the parties on July 30, 2003. Spontaneous Technology seeks compensatory damages in the amount of \$673,750 and recovery of its attorneys' fees and costs. We are investigating this matter, and at this time, do not believe this matter will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operation or liquidity.

We are party to various legal proceedings and claims, either asserted or unasserted, which arise in the ordinary course of business, including proceedings and claims that relate to acquisitions we have completed or to companies we have acquired, commercial, employment and other matters. While the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not believe that the outcome of any of these claims or any of the above mentioned legal matters will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flow. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, we make a provision for a liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These provisions are reviewed at least quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impacts of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and other information and events pertaining to a particular case. Litigation is inherently unpredictable. However, we believe that we have valid defenses with respect to the legal matters pending against Intellisync. It is possible, nevertheless, that our consolidated financial position, cash flows or results of operations could be affected by the resolution of one or more of these contingencies.

Refer to the discussion set forth in Item 1 under the caption *Risk Factors* *We may be unable to adequately protect our proprietary rights;* *Risk Factors* *We may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims, which are costly to defend and could limit our ability to use certain technologies in the future* and *Risk Factors* *We have been, are and may in the future be involved in litigation that could result in significant costs to us.*

Item 2. Changes in securities and use of proceeds Not Applicable.

Item 3. Defaults upon senior securities Not Applicable.

Item 4. Submission of matters to a vote of security holders

We held our annual meeting of stockholders on December 2, 2005. At that meeting, the following individuals were elected to serve as directors until the next annual meeting of stockholders or until their earliest resignation or removal:

Nominee		For	Withheld
Woodson Hobbs		58,303,589	1,347,356
Michael M. Clair		57,006,474	2,644,471
Kirsten Berg-Painter		57,588,372	2,062,573
Richard Arnold		58,405,425	1,245,520
Terrence Valeski		58,370,850	1,280,095
Keith Cornell		58,105,705	1,545,240

Also at that meeting, the following matters were voted upon with the number of votes cast for, against or withheld as set forth in the columns opposite the respective matters.

Matter	For	Against	Abstain
To consider and vote upon an amendment to Intellisync's 2002 Stock Option Plan to add Restricted Stock units	19,525,407	3,860,383	112,959
To ratify the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as Intellisync's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending July 31, 2006	58,184,854	1,407,302	58,789

Item 5. Other information Not Applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

a) **Exhibits**

31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

99.1 Indemnity Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2005, is made by and between Intellisync Corporation and David Eichler*

99.2 Indemnity Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2005, is made by and between Intellisync Corporation and Rip Gerber*

99.3 Indemnity Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2005, is made by and between Intellisync Corporation and Blair Hankins*

99.4 Indemnity Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2005, is made by and between Intellisync Corporation and Scott Hrastar*

99.5 Indemnity Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2005, is made by and between Intellisync Corporation and Said Mohammadioun*

*Incorporated by reference to the corresponding exhibit number as filed with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on December 12, 2005.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

INTELLISYNC CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Date: December 21, 2005

By: */s/ DAVID P. EICHLER*
David P. Eichler
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

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