

BROADVISION INC
Form 10-K
February 22, 2008

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K
FOR ANNUAL AND TRANSITION REPORTS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

(Mark One)

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-28252

BROADVISION, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

94-3184303
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

1600 Seaport Blvd, Suite 550, North
Bldg.
Redwood City, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

94063
(Zip code)

(650) 331-1000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

None

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

Common Stock, \$.0001 par value

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act.
Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

As of June 29, 2007, based on the closing sales price as quoted by the OTCBB, 52,431,543 shares of Common Stock, having an aggregate market value of approximately \$104,338,771 were held by non-affiliates. For purposes of the above statement only, all directors and executive officers of the registrant are assumed to be affiliates.

As of January 31, 2008, the registrant had 108,950,347 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Parts of the Proxy Statement for the registrant's Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in June 2008 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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BROADVISION, INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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References in this prospectus to "we", "us" and "our" refer to BroadVision, Inc. and its subsidiaries. BroadVision, BroadVision One-To-One, iGuide, Interleaf and Interleaf Xtreme are our U.S. registered trademarks. Trademarks, service marks and trade names of other companies appearing in this report are the property of their respective holders.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO THE PRIVATE SECURITIES
LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Certain statements set forth or incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by words such as "may", "will", "should", "expect", "intend", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "predict", "potential" or similar terms. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks and other factors include those listed under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this document. These statements are only predictions based on our current expectations and projections about future events, and we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements.

We expressly disclaim any obligation to update or publicly release any revision to these forward-looking statements after the date of this Form 10-K.

Information regarding market and industry statistics contained in the "Business" section of this report is included based on information available to us that we believe is accurate. It is generally based on academic and other publications that are not produced for purposes of securities offerings or economic analysis.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview and Industry Background

Our Business

Since 1993, BroadVision has been a pioneer and consistent innovator of e-business solutions. We deliver a combination of technologies and services into the global market that enable customers of all sizes to power mission-critical web initiatives that ultimately deliver high-value to their bottom line. Our offering consists of a robust framework for personalization and self-service, modular applications and agile toolsets that customers use to create e-commerce and portal solutions. As of December 31, 2007, we had licensed our products to more than 1,800 customers - including Audible.com, Baker Hughes, BioRad Laboratories, Canon, Cardinal Health, Citibank, Circuit City, DPD Geopost, EFG Bank, Epson America, Finnair, Hilti, Indian Railway, ING Bank, Internet Security Systems, Mettler Toledo, Prime Polymer, Standard Bank of Argentina, Unicredito, Vodafone, W.W. Grainger and Xerox.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated in Delaware in 1993 and have been a publicly traded corporation since 1996. From 2001 to date, our annual revenue has declined and as of December 31, 2007, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$1.2 billion. The majority of our accumulated deficit to date has resulted from non-cash charges associated with our 2000 acquisition of Interleaf, Inc. and restructuring charges related to excess real estate lease obligations.

During 2004, we entered into a series of termination agreements to settle nearly all of our excess lease obligations. In November 2004, we issued \$16 million in aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated secured convertible notes (the "Notes"). In November 2005, Honu Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company controlled by Dr. Pehong Chen, our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President and largest stockholder ("Honu"), acquired all Notes then outstanding. In December 2005, Dr. Chen agreed to cancel all amounts owed under the Notes in exchange for 34,500,000 shares of BroadVision common stock at an effective price per share of \$0.45, a 25% discount to the December 20, 2005 closing price of BroadVision common stock, and \$180,000 in cash that represented the portion of the accrued interest on the Notes that was not paid in stock. That exchange was completed in March 2006. The common shares issued to Honu, representing approximately 50% of the post-conversion shares outstanding, increased Dr. Chen's beneficial ownership interest in BroadVision to 59% of the total shares outstanding. Dr. Chen's ownership decreased to approximately 39% following the issuance of shares in the rights offering in the fourth quarter of 2006.

In February 2006, we announced a subscription rights offering to existing stockholders to sell a total of up to 178 million shares, or 5.9 shares for each share of BroadVision common stock held as of the record date of December 20, 2005, at an effective price per share of \$0.45. The primary purpose of the rights offering is to allow the holders of BroadVision common stock an opportunity to further invest in BroadVision in order to maintain their proportionate interest in BroadVision common stock, at the same price per share as the price afforded to Dr. Chen in connection with the Notes cancellation transaction.

The rights offering expired on November 28, 2006. Eligible participants exercised rights to purchase 36.4 million shares, resulting in \$15.8 million in net proceeds for us. Then we reduced our total number of authorized shares of common stock from 2,000,000,000 to 280,000,000 in February 2007. We deregistered the shares not sold in the rights offering and subject to the registration statement we filed in connection with the rights offering.

In order to complete the issuance of shares to Dr. Chen without violating applicable listing standards, we delivered to NASDAQ a notification of voluntary delisting of BroadVision common stock from the NASDAQ National Market effective prior to the opening of trading on March 8, 2006. We had previously received a notice from NASDAQ stating that we were not in compliance with the minimum bid price rules applicable to stocks traded on NASDAQ, and that we had until March 6, 2006 to regain compliance. Our stock was quoted on the Pink Sheets from March 8, 2006 to May 24, 2007. Since May 25, 2007, quotations for BroadVision common stock have been available through the OTC Bulletin Board under the trading symbol "BVSN".

As of December 31, 2007, we have completed our 24-month turnaround plan that began in January 2006. Under this plan we have implemented cost-cutting measures, and demonstrated stable revenue, positive operating profits and significant increase of unrestricted cash balance.

In early 2007, we introduced a product roadmap that included new products, services and technologies, to complement and replace certain of our existing products, services and technologies. We formally released BroadVision 8.1™ at the end of the third quarter of 2007, a major milestone in completing our new K2 (Kona * Kukini) e-business solution sets.

During the second quarter of 2007, we recorded, for the first time, modest subscription and consulting revenues related to our new CHRMTM on-demand solution, which we officially launched in Beijing in August 2007. We also received modest subscription and consulting revenues relating to CHRM in the third and fourth quarters of 2007.

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Our principal executive offices are located at 1600 Seaport Boulevard, Suite 550, North Building, Redwood City, CA 94063. Our telephone number is (650) 331-1000. Our website address is www.broadvision.com. We make available free of charge through our website, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to these reports as soon as reasonably practicable after filing, by providing a hyperlink to the SEC's website directly to our reports. The contents of our website are not incorporated by reference into this report.

Industry Background

e-business has become an integral part of work life and organizations are looking for ways to reduce costs, improve productivity and increase revenues by moving their business online. More and more households and organizations worldwide have adopted a web paradigm and expect websites to be easy to use and available for their convenience. By providing a way for enterprises to quickly assemble and deploy web-based solutions that tap into their resources, organizations can dramatically reduce the cost and improve the quality of interactions between employees, customers and business partners. A significant number of industry analysts have highlighted the ways in which organizations can reduce costs and improve customer satisfaction by implementing a self-service model, including online shopping and call center operations. In addition to accelerating the response time for the consumer, e-business applications also enable organizations to collect valuable market research data about their customers.

BroadVision Solution

BroadVision excels in offering e-business solutions that tightly integrate portal and commerce on a single, secure, high-performance framework that also enables advanced personalization and seamless integration to enterprise systems.

BroadVision's software offers advantages over competitive offerings in the following key respects:

Lasting business value extended to everyone:

- 1 Low total cost of ownership (TCO) philosophy -- Support for both commercial and open source platforms as well as mixed commercial-open source deployment environments
- 1 Agility and extensibility -- Integrated tools for both business and IT to rapidly create unique e-business applications with the combination of out-of-the-box capabilities and custom development
- 1 Built-in best practices -- Proven technology and methodologies that take the guesswork out of building reliable, available and scalable web applications
- 1 Configurability -- Modular application services that can be assembled to meet customer's exact business requirements
- 1 Focus on e-business -- Mature applications and proven methodologies developed from over 1,000 implementations and 14 years of experience
- 1 Scalability -- Advanced load balancing and multi-layered caching allow BroadVision applications to support large numbers of concurrent customers and transactions

Personalization -- Our advanced personalization technology, including session and event-based observations and transaction information, provide a better understanding of site visitors and allow our customers to dynamically tailor content to them

- l Ease of use -- Our applications and tools are designed with graphical user interfaces that allow non-technical business managers to modify business rules and content in real time
- l Secure transaction processing -- Our applications provide secure handling of a wide range of commercial and financial services transactions including order pricing and discount/incentive handling, tax computation, shipping and handling charges, payment authorization, credit card processing, order tracking, news and stock feeds through a combination of built-in functionality and integration with third-party products
- l Multi-platform availability -- Our applications are optimized for a variety of hardware and software platforms including IBM AIX, Sun Solaris, Microsoft Windows NT and Hewlett-Packard's HP-UX. Supported databases include Oracle, Sybase, Informix, IBM and Microsoft SQL Server. Supported application servers include WebLogic, WebSphere and SunOne. We also support Open Source platforms, such as Linux with Jboss and Hypersonic
- l Multilingual/multicurrency -- Our applications are global ready and designed to support multiple languages (including Arabic, Chinese, Hebrew, Japanese, Korean, Slovakian, Turkish and most Western European languages) and a wide range of currencies, including the euro

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Product Overviews

Our offerings consist of modular applications and agile toolsets that are built on a robust framework for personalization and self-service:

Solutions

1 Business Agility Suite

Interact with visitors through personalized views of information, resources, and business processes stored in diverse internal and external legacy information systems. Support collaboration both inside and outside the enterprise. Empower business owners to manage more of the website, from content to personalization to collaboration. Take control of the quality of information as customers create, manage and publish content to customer's e-business applications. Establish "one voice" with consistent branding and reuse valuable content assets more effectively. Bring all of the right people into the content development process with Web-based content creation, versioning and flexible content workflow.

1 Commerce Agility Suite

In addition to all the capabilities of Business Agility Suite, create an environment in which customers can transact more business throughout the entire sales process from lead generation to sales execution to customer support. Allow customers' businesses to manage Business-to-Business ("B2B") and Business-to-Consumer ("B2C") channels through a single solution. Deliver advanced merchandising and personalization capabilities and easy-to-use catalog management tools for business users.

1 OnDemand™ and Collaborative Human Resource Management

Our BroadVision OnDemand™ ("BVOD") business unit, headquartered in Beijing, China. BVOD's on - demand solutions - easy to setup and operate via personalized self-service without costly upfront investments and lingering maintenance overhead - deliver compelling value to our customers immediately and continuously. CHRM (Collaborative Human Resource Management), developed using Kona-Kukini in record time and with tremendous cost savings as BVOD's first offering, has proven to be an impressive showcase for the K2 Methodology. This on-demand solution provides superb visibility and agility for all members of our customers' organizations to collaborate more productively in each phase of the HR management life cycle, creating a strategic competitive advantage through the efficient management of human assets.

1 QuickSilver™

Provides powerful features for creation and publishing of lengthy, complex documents supporting multiple output formats (including HTML, PDF and Postscript) and automatic publishing of personalized content to BroadVision Portal. Assemble publications from a variety of text, graphic and database sources, including Microsoft Word, AutoCad, Microsoft Excel, and Oracle. Includes a complete XML authoring environment.

e-business Framework Components

Methodology

1 BroadVision e-business Methodology

Apply the best practices developed during BroadVision's 15+ years of experience with some of the world's largest e-business websites. Ensure application performance, reliability, availability and scalability. Enable global productivity by leveraging multi-shore development teams with optimized division of work. Promote reuse of custom developed components.

Developer Toolkit

1 Kukini

Utilize teams of business and IT to create a distinctive user experience with a flexible toolkit. Provide both sets of users with a visual environment where they can work together to design and deploy complex e-business applications and websites quickly and efficiently. Creates a structure for dividing tasks among people with different skill levels while enforcing best practices. Run with customer's J2EE application environment of choice and leverage the rich and scalable BroadVision Kona services.

Framework

1 Kona

The Kona framework tightly integrates Portal, Content, Commerce and Staging services with personalization capability. Build differentiated e-business applications quickly and efficiently using a set of open, flexible and configurable services. Use out-of-the box functionality, data schemas and tools to have an e-business application up and running in days or weeks, not months. Empower business users to take control of day-to-day site management tasks. Leverage commercial operating systems, databases and application servers or a mix of commercial and open source components to drive the highest level of performance with the lowest total cost of ownership.

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Application Services Library

Accelerate application development with a modular set of flexible, out-of-the-box web services build on the functionality of Kona, expanding the capabilities of the core framework.

1 Commerce Services

Display product offerings and transact business on customers' websites. Includes configurable catalog management, pricing, shopping cart, checkout and order management capabilities. Enables business users to maintain control over day-to-day activities on the site.

1 Portal Services

Provide end users with a personalized and intuitive navigation experience as they interact with customer's business. Incorporates a navigation hierarchy, content categorization and familiar portlet structure into any e-business application.

1 Process Services™

Extends web capabilities and transforms costly, people-intensive processes and collaborations into web-based self-service applications. Allows business and IT to design, test and deploy solutions in days, not months, significantly reducing costs and accelerating time-to-implementation.

1 Content Services™

Manages web content throughout its lifecycle: from creation and management through deployment and distribution. As part of a BroadVision solution, it creates a review, approval and publishing cycle that replace a cumbersome email trail, provides for version control, creates an audit trail, and helps organizations deliver personalized, timely and up-to-date content.

1 Staging Services™

Simplifies the process of moving content from multiple systems to the production environment. Reduces the cost of managing BroadVision application assets and improves process standardization for enterprise staging initiatives.

1 eMerchandising™

Drive higher conversion rates, differentiate e-commerce sites and connect online and offline experiences with innovative, patent-pending discounting capabilities. Create, manage and implement complex sales discounts while maintaining oversight over profitability. Deploys discounts to BroadVision and non-BroadVision e-commerce sites.

1 Search™

Provides full-text and field searching of online content and any referenced external files and returns results with relevance-ranked scores. Supports query searches using a broad spectrum of search operators. Connects people to the information they seek regardless of medium. Developed in partnership with FAST, a global leader in real-time search and filter technology.

Technology

Open Standards-Based Architecture

BroadVision e-business solutions are built on object-oriented application code written in J2EE programming environments, which allows developers and system integrators to use, integrate, modify, adapt or extend the applications with minimal impact on other areas to create a rapidly customized product that meets specific business requirements. BroadVision Process leverages a proven open source stack at the platform layers to reduce total cost of ownership and optimize performance.

Support for the J2EE standards for object-oriented computing enables high-volume performance, flexible application deployment and easy integration with third-party or legacy applications. Our applications fully support XML, which is the emerging standard for managing and exchanging data between e-business systems as well as for re-purposing and sending information to wireless devices.

In addition, we use other widely accepted standards in developing our products, including Web Services, Structured Query Language (SQL) for accessing relational database management systems; Common Gateway Interface (CGI) and Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for web access; Secure Socket Layer (SSL) for secure transmissions over networks; and the RC2 and MD5 encryption algorithms supplied by RSA Security.

Our applications can be operated in conjunction with relational database management systems provided by IBM Corporation, Informix, Microsoft, Oracle and Sybase. Supported application servers include WebLogic, WebSphere, SunOne and JBoss.

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Support for Open Source

BroadVision Process and BroadVision Portal give organizations the option of running on a commercially available technology stack described above or on an open source stack. While our commitment to commercial platforms has not changed, we recognize that our customers are adopting Open Source as a platform because of its total cost of ownership and runtime benefits.

Services

BroadVision provides a full spectrum of global services to contribute to the success of our customers, including business consulting services, implementation services related to our software and related software, migration and performance tuning services and ongoing training and technical support.

Education Services

Coursework is available for Content Managers, Technical Developers and System Administrators through BroadVision Education Services. Customers and partners can arrange for on-site programs, which keep employees at the office, or take advantage of public courses at BroadVision locations.

Support and Maintenance Services

BroadVision offers a tiered support and maintenance program to better serve the needs of our global customer base. Standard Support provides technical assistance during regular business hours; Enterprise Support is designed for customers with mission-critical environments, providing customers with access to support experts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; and Personalized Support assigns a specific individual to a customer along with other customer specified support services, including on-site support engineers. We have technical support centers in North America, Europe and Asia. Under our standard maintenance agreement, we provide telephone support and upgrade rights to new releases, including patch releases (as necessary) and product enhancements (when and if available).

Customers

As of December 31, 2007, we had licensed our products to over 1,800 end-user customers and partners. During each of the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, no customer accounted for more than 10% of our total revenues. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, one customer accounted for 20% and 13% of our accounts receivable balance, respectively. We do not believe that the loss of any single customer would have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations.

Our software is deployed in all major industry groups, including financial services, government, healthcare, manufacturing, retail and telecommunications. Customers include Audible.com, Baker Hughes, BioRad Laboratories, Canon, Cardinal Health, Citibank, Circuit City, DPD Geopost, EFG Bank, Epson America, Finnair, Hilti, Indian Railway, ING Bank, Internet Security Systems, Mettler Toledo, Prime Polymer, Standard Bank of Argentina, Unicredito, Vodafone, W.W. Grainger and Xerox.

Sales and Marketing

We market our products primarily through a direct sales organization with operations in North America, Europe and Asia/Pacific. On December 31, 2007, our direct sales organization included 30 sales representatives, managers and sales support personnel.

We have sales offices located throughout the world to support the sales and marketing of our products. In support of the Americas organizations, offices located in the United States are in California and Massachusetts.

Offices for our Europe region are located in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Our sales and marketing offices in the Asia Pacific/Japan/India/Middle East region are located in India and Japan. We derive a significant portion of our revenue from our operations outside North America. In the twelve months ended December 31, 2007, approximately 37% of our revenues were derived from international sales. In the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, approximately 40% of our revenue was derived from international sales. If we are unable to manage or grow our existing international operations, we may not generate sufficient revenue required to establish and maintain these operations, which could slow our overall growth and impair our operating margins.

Initial sales activities typically involve discussion and review of the potential business value associated with the implementation of a BroadVision solution, a demonstration of our e-business applications capabilities at the prospect's site, followed by one or more detailed technical reviews. The sales process usually involves collaboration with the prospective customer in order to specify the scope of the solution. Our global services organization helps customers to design, develop and deploy their e-business solutions.

As of December 31, 2007, seven employees were engaged in a variety of marketing activities, including product planning, marketing material development, public relations, identifying potential customers, establishing and maintaining close relationships with recognized industry analysts and maintaining our website.

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Alliances

We recognize that today's organizations require an open, partner-based approach to e-business. Accordingly, we have assembled a global team of best-of-breed partners with the skills, services and value-added products necessary to develop, market, sell and deliver the most competitive e-business solutions available.

Consulting Partners

Our systems integration and consulting services partners deliver strategic business solutions to our global customers. These partners offer deployment experience, strong vertical market expertise, and process-based solutions. Our contractual agreements with these consulting partners motivate them to build a development expertise in our technology and sell our products and services to potential customers, thus enabling us to extend the reach of our products and services. Revenue generated from consulting partners in recent years has not been significant.

Technology/OEM Partners

Our technology partners include Value-Added Resellers (VAR) and Independent Software Vendors (ISV) who build and deploy BroadVision-based vertical and horizontal software solutions. Our goal is to create value-added solutions that address a customer's specific business and IT goals. In addition, technology partners include distributors who are authorized representatives that market, distribute, resell and support our products and services or application service providers who develop, host and support value-added application solutions based on our technology. The contracts that govern our relationships with these partners are generally terminable by either party upon 30 to 90 days notice. In most cases, technology/OEM partners license our products to users under the terms of a reseller or distribution agreement. Revenue generated from technology/OEM partners in recent years has not been significant.

Competition

If we fail to compete successfully with current or future competitors, we may lose market share. The market for e-business is intensely competitive. Our customers' requirements and the technology available to satisfy those requirements will continually change. We expect competition in this market to persist. Our primary competition currently includes:

- 1 in-house development efforts by prospective customers or partners;
- 1 other vendors of application software or application development platforms and tools directed at interactive commerce and portal applications, such as Art Technology Group, BEA Systems, IBM Corporation, Microsoft, Oracle and SAP.
- 1 web content developers that develop custom software or integrate other application software into custom solutions.

The principal competitive factors affecting the market for our products are:

- 1 depth and breadth of functionality offered;
- 1 availability of knowledgeable developers;
- 1 time required for application deployment;

- l reliance on industry standards;
- l product reliability;
- l proven track record;
- l scalability;
- l maintainability;
- l product quality;
- l price; and
- l technical support.

Compared to us, many of these competitors and other current and future competitors have longer operating histories and significantly greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources. As a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to new or changing opportunities, technologies and customer requirements. Many of these companies can use their greater name recognition and more extensive customer base to gain market share.

Competitors may be able to undertake more extensive promotional activities, adopt more aggressive pricing policies and offer more attractive terms to purchasers. Current and potential competitors may bundle their products to discourage users from purchasing our products. In addition, competitors have established or may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to enhance their products. Accordingly, it is possible that new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share. Competitive pressures may make it difficult for us to acquire and retain customers.

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Intellectual Property and Other Proprietary Rights

Our success and ability to compete are dependent to a significant degree on our proprietary technology. We hold a U.S. patent, issued in January 1998 and expiring in August 2015, on elements of the BroadVision One-To-One Enterprise product, which covers e-commerce operations common in today's web business. We also hold a U.S. patent, issued in November 1996 and expiring in February 2014, acquired as part of the Interleaf acquisition, on the elements of the extensible electronic document processing system for creating new classes of active documents. The patent on active documents (associating procedures to elements of an electronic document) is fundamental and hard to avoid by some modern document processing systems. Although we hold these patents, they may not provide an adequate level of intellectual property protection. In addition, litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, or to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. We cannot guarantee that infringement or other claims will not be asserted or prosecuted against us in the future, whether resulting from our intellectual property or licenses from third parties. Claims or litigation, whether successful or unsuccessful, could result in substantial costs and diversions of resources, either of which could harm our business.

We also rely on copyright, trademark, service mark, trade secret laws and contractual restrictions to protect our proprietary rights in products and services. We have registered "BroadVision", "BroadVision One-To-One", "iGuide", "Interleaf" and "Interleaf Xtreme" as trademarks in the United States and in other countries. It is possible that our competitors or other companies will adopt product names similar to these trademarks, impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly confusing customers.

As a matter of our company policy, we enter into confidentiality and assignment agreements with our employees, consultants and vendors. We also control access to and distribution of our software, documents and other proprietary information. Notwithstanding these precautions, it may be possible for an unauthorized third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our software or other proprietary information or to develop similar software independently. Policing unauthorized use of our products will be difficult, particularly because the global nature of the Internet makes it difficult to control the ultimate destination or security of software and other transmitted data. The laws of other countries may afford us little or no effective protection of our intellectual property.

Employees

As of December 31, 2007, we employed a total of 195 full-time employees, of whom 106 are based in North America, 32 in Europe and 57 in Asia. Of these full-time employees, 37 are in sales and marketing, 73 are in product development, 44 are in global services and client support, and 41 are in operations, administration and finance.

We believe that our future success depends on attracting and retaining highly skilled personnel. We may be unable to attract and retain high-caliber employees. Our employees are not represented by any collective bargaining unit. We have never experienced a work stoppage and consider our employee relations to be good.

Executive Officers

Our sole executive officer and his age and position as of December 31, 2007 are in the table below. In addition, Shin-Yuan Tzou was named as Chief Financial Officer in January 2008. Information for Dr. Tzou is included below.

Name	Age	Position
Pehong Chen	50	Chairman, President, Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer

Shin-Yuan Tzou

50 Chief Financial Officer (as of January, 2008)

Pehong Chen has served as our Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President since our incorporation in May 1993. From 1992 to 1993, Dr. Chen served as the Vice President of Multimedia Technology at Sybase, a supplier of client-server software products. Dr. Chen founded and, from 1989 to 1992, served as President of Gain Technology, a provider of multimedia applications development systems, which was acquired by Sybase. He received a B.S. in Computer Science from National Taiwan University, an M.S. in Computer Science from Indiana University and a Ph.D. in Computer Science from the University of California at Berkeley.

Shin-Yuan Tzou was appointed our Chief Financial Officer in January 2008. Most recently, Dr. Tzou served as our Chief of Staff, responsible for our Sarbanes-Oxley compliance taskforce, successfully streamlining all back-office business processes worldwide across finance, legal, HR, IT, etc. He has also served as the Regional General Manager for the Asia-Pacific-Japan region, heading both Sales and BroadVision Professional Services organizations. Dr. Tzou has been with us since 1995, won "Most Valuable Player" award in 1997, and has contributed to the design and development of every version of our self-service suite as our Chief Technology Officer. Prior to BroadVision, Dr. Tzou worked for IBM and Silicon Graphics. He earned his Ph.D. in Computer Science from University of California at Berkeley.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business could be harmed. In that event, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

We have a history of losses and our future profitability on a quarterly or annual basis is uncertain, which could have a harmful effect on our business and the value of BroadVision common stock.

While we have recently generated positive operating income and cash flow, we have incurred substantial cumulative net operating losses and negative cash flows from operations since 2000. As of December 31, 2007, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$1.2 billion.

Given our planned operating and capital expenditures, for the foreseeable future we expect our results of operations to fluctuate, and during this period we may incur losses and/or negative cash flows. If our revenue does not increase or if we fail to maintain our expenses at an amount less than our projected revenue, we will not be able to achieve or sustain operating profitability on a consistent basis. We are continuing our efforts to reduce and control our expense structure. We believe strict cost containment and expense reductions are essential to achieving positive cash flow and profitability. A number of factors could preclude us from successfully bringing costs and expenses in line with our revenues, including unplanned uses of cash, the inability to accurately forecast business activities and further deterioration of our revenues. If we are not able to effectively reduce our costs and achieve an expense structure commensurate with our business activities and revenues, we may have inadequate levels of cash for operations or for capital requirements, which could significantly harm our ability to operate our business.

Our failure to operate profitably or control negative cash flows on a quarterly or annual basis could harm our business and the value of BroadVision common stock. If the negative cash flow continues, our liquidity and ability to operate our business would be severely and adversely impacted. Additionally, our ability to raise financial capital may be hindered due to our operational losses and negative cash flows, reducing our operating flexibility.

Our business currently depends on revenue related to BroadVision e-business solutions, and if the market does not increasingly accept these products and related products and services, our revenue may continue to decline.

We generate our revenue from licenses of BroadVision e-business solutions, including process, commerce, portal and content management and related products and services. We expect that these products, and future upgraded versions, will continue to account for a large portion of our revenue in the foreseeable future. Our future financial performance will depend on increasing acceptance of our current product and on the successful development, introduction and customer acceptance of new and enhanced versions of our products. If new and future versions and updates of our products and services do not gain market acceptance when released commercially, or if we fail to deliver the product enhancements and complementary third party products that customers want, demand for our products and services, and our revenue, may decline.

We have recently introduced new products, services and technologies and our business will be harmed if we are not successful in selling these offerings to our existing customers and new customers.

In early 2007, we introduced a product roadmap that included new products, services and technologies, to complement and replace certain of our existing products, services and technologies. We formally released BroadVision 8.1™ at the end of the third quarter of 2007. We have spent significant resources in developing these offerings and training our employees to implement and support the offerings, and we plan to add additional sales and marketing resources to

support these new products, services and technologies. We do not yet know whether any of these new offerings will appeal to existing and potential new customers, and if so, whether sales of these new offerings will be sufficient for us to offset the costs of development, implementation, support and marketing. Our existing customers may determine that the BroadVision products and services they currently use are sufficient for their purposes, or that the added benefit from these new offerings is not sufficient to merit the additional cost. As a result we may need to decrease our prices or develop modifications. Although we have performed extensive testing of our new products and technologies, their broad-based implementation may require more support than we anticipate, which would further increase our expenses. If sales of our new products, services and technologies are lower than we expect, or if we must lower our prices or delay implementation to fix unforeseen problems and develop modifications, our operating margins are likely to decrease and we may not be able to operate profitably. A failure to operate profitably would significantly harm our business.

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Because our quarterly operating results are volatile and difficult to predict, our quarterly operating results in one or future periods are likely to fluctuate significantly, which could cause our stock price to decline if we fail to meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors.

Prior to year 2006 our quarterly operating results have varied significantly and are likely to continue to vary significantly in the future even though our year 2006 and year 2007 quarterly operating results have relatively stabilized. We cannot guarantee that our quarterly operating results in the future will not fluctuate significantly. If our revenues, operating results, earnings or future projections are below the levels expected by securities analysts or investors, our stock price is likely to decline.

We may continue to experience significant fluctuations in our future results of operations due to a variety of factors, some of which are outside of our control, including:

- introduction of products and services and enhancements by us and our competitors;
- competitive factors that affect our pricing;
- market acceptance of new products;
- the mix of products sold by us;
- changes in our pricing policies or our competitors;
- changes in our sales incentive plans;
- the budgeting cycles of our customers;
- customer order deferrals in anticipation of new products or enhancements by our competitors or us or because of macro-economic conditions;
- nonrenewal of our maintenance agreements, which generally automatically renew for one-year terms unless earlier terminated by either party upon 90-days notice;
- product life cycles;
- changes in strategy;
- seasonal trends;
- the mix of distribution channels through which our products are sold;
- the mix of international and domestic sales;
- the rate at which new sales people become productive;
- changes in the level of operating expenses to support projected growth;
- increase in the amount of third party products and services that we use in our products or resell with royalties attached;
- fluctuations in the recorded value of outstanding common stock warrants that will be based upon changes to the underlying market value of BroadVision common stock;
- the timing of receipt and fulfillment of significant orders; and
- costs associated with litigation, regulatory compliance and other corporate events such as operational reorganizations.

As a result of these factors, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our revenue and operating results are not necessarily meaningful, and that these comparisons are not accurate indicators of future performance. Because our staffing and operating expenses are based on anticipated revenue levels, and because a high percentage of our costs are fixed, small variations in the timing of the recognition of specific revenue could cause significant variations in operating results from quarter to quarter. If we were unable to adjust spending in a timely manner to compensate for any revenue shortfall, any significant revenue shortfall would likely have an immediate negative effect on our operating results. If our operating results in one or more future quarters fail to meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, we would expect to experience an immediate and significant decline in the trading price of our stock.

If we are unable to maintain our disclosure controls and procedures, including our internal control over financial reporting, our ability to report our financial results on a timely and accurate basis may be adversely affected.

We have evaluated our "disclosure controls and procedures" as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as well as our internal control over financial reporting as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Our independent registered public accounting firm has performed a similar evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting. Effective controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our operating results could be harmed. As of December 31, 2007, we concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were effective, as further described below in Item 9A, Controls and Procedures.

We previously reported that as of March 31, 2006, we did not have a sufficient number of experienced personnel in our accounting and finance organization to facilitate an efficient financial statement close process and permit the preparation of our financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For example, there were a significant number of adjustments to our financial statements during the course of the 2005 audit, at least one of which was individually material and required us to restate several prior quarters. Our personnel also lacked certain required skills and competencies to oversee the accounting operations and perform certain important control functions, such as the review, periodic inspection and investigation of transactions of our foreign locations. We consider this to be a deficiency that was also a material weakness in the operation of entity-level controls. Despite taking a variety of remedial measures, we were unable to conclude that no material weakness existed as of December 31, 2006. Accordingly, when our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, this assessment identified one material weakness.

While we have remedied this material weakness as of December 31, 2007, maintaining sufficient expertise and historical institutional knowledge in our accounting and finance organization is dependent upon retaining existing employees and filling any open positions with experienced personnel in a timely fashion. The market for skilled accounting and finance personnel is competitive and we may have continued difficulty in retaining our staff because (1) the region in which we compete consists of many established companies that can offer more lucrative compensation packages and (2) some professionals are reluctant to deal with the complex accounting issues relating to our historical operations. Our inability to staff the department with competent personnel with sufficient training will affect our internal controls over financial reporting to the extent that we may not be able to prevent or detect material misstatements.

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If we are unable to keep pace with the rapid technological changes in online commerce and communication, our products and services may fail to be competitive.

Our products and services may fail to be competitive if we do not maintain or exceed the pace of technological developments in Internet commerce and communication. Failure to be competitive could cause our revenue to decline. The information services, software and communications industries are characterized by rapid technological change, changes in customer requirements, frequent new product and service introductions and enhancements and evolving industry standards and practices. The introduction of products and services embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices can render existing products and services obsolete. Our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to:

- develop leading technologies;
- enhance our existing products and services;
- develop new products and services that address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of our prospective customers; and
- respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a timely and cost-effective basis.

Our sales and product implementation cycles are lengthy and subject to delay, which make it difficult to predict our quarterly results.

Our sales and product implementation cycles generally span months. Delays in customer orders or product implementations, which are difficult to predict, can affect the timing of revenue recognition and adversely affect our quarterly operating results. Licensing our products is often an enterprise-wide decision by prospective customers. The importance of this decision requires that we engage in a lengthy sales cycle with prospective customers. A successful sales cycle may last up to nine months or longer. Our sales cycle is also affected by a number of other factors, some of which we have little or no control over, including the volatility of the overall software market, the business condition and purchasing cycle of each prospective customer, and the performance of our technology partners, systems integrators and resellers. The implementation of our products can also be time and resource intensive, and subject to unexpected delays. Delays in either product sales or implementations could cause our operating results to vary significantly from quarter to quarter.

Current and potential competitors could make it difficult for us to acquire and retain customers now and in the future.

The market for our products is intensely competitive. We expect competition in this market to persist and increase in the future. If we fail to compete successfully with current or future competitors, we may be unable to attract and retain customers. Increased competition could also result in price reductions for our products and lower profit margins and reduced market share, any of which could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources, greater name recognition, a broader range of products and a larger installed customer base, any of which could provide them with a significant competitive advantage. In addition, new competitors, or alliances among existing and future competitors, may emerge and rapidly gain significant market share. Some of our competitors, particularly established software vendors, may also be able to provide customers with products and services comparable to ours at lower or at aggressively reduced prices in an effort to increase market share or as part of a broader software package they are selling to a customer. We may be unable to match competitor's prices or price reductions, and we may fail to win customers that choose to purchase an information technology solution as part of a broader software and services package. As a result, we may be unable to compete successfully with current or new competitors.

Because a significant portion of our sales activity occurs at the end of each fiscal quarter, delays in a relatively small number of license transactions could adversely affect our quarterly operating results.

A significant proportion of our sales are concentrated in the last month of each fiscal quarter. Gross margins are high for our license transactions. Customers and prospective customers may use these conditions in an attempt to obtain more favorable terms. While we endeavor to avoid making concessions that could result in lower margins, the negotiations often result in delays in closing license transactions. Small delays in a relatively small number of license transactions could have a significant impact on our reported operating results for that quarter.

We have substantially modified our business and operations and will need to manage and support these changes effectively in order for our business plan to succeed.

We have substantially expanded and subsequently contracted our business and operations since our inception in 1993. We grew from 652 employees at the end of 1999 to 2,412 employees at the end of 2000 and then reduced our numbers to 181 at the end of 2005, and 159 at the end of 2006. On December 31, 2007, we had 195 employees. As a consequence of our employee base growing and then contracting so rapidly, we entered into significant contracts for facilities space for which we ultimately determined we did not have a future use. We announced during the third and fourth quarters of 2004 that we had agreed with the landlords of various facilities to renegotiate future lease commitments, extinguishing a total of approximately \$155 million of future obligations. The management of the expansion and later reduction of our operations has taken a considerable amount of our management's attention during the past several years. As we manage our business to introduce and support new products, we will need to continue to monitor our workforce and make appropriate changes as necessary. If we are unable to support past changes and implement future changes effectively, we may have to divert additional resources away from executing our business plan and toward internal administration. If our expenses significantly outpace our revenues, we may have to make additional changes to our management systems and our business plan may not succeed.

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We may face liquidity challenges and need additional financing in the future.

We currently expect to be able to fund our working capital requirements from our existing cash and cash equivalents and our anticipated cash flows from operations and subleases through at least December 31, 2008. However, we could experience unforeseen circumstances, such as an economic downturn, difficulties in retaining customers and/or key employees, or other factors that could increase our use of available cash and require us to seek additional financing. We may find it necessary to obtain additional equity or debt financing due to the factors listed above or in order to support a more rapid expansion, develop new or enhanced products or services, respond to competitive pressures, acquire complementary businesses or technologies or respond to unanticipated requirements.

We may seek to raise additional funds through private or public sales of securities, strategic relationships, bank debt, financing under leasing arrangements or otherwise. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the percentage ownership of our stockholders will be reduced, stockholders may experience additional dilution or any equity securities we sell may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of our common stock. We expect that obtaining additional financing on acceptable terms would be difficult, at best. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to pay our debts as they become due, develop our products, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated requirements, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and future operating results.

We are dependent on direct sales personnel and third-party distribution channels to achieve revenue growth.

To date, we have sold our products primarily through our direct sales force. Our ability to achieve significant revenue growth in the future largely will depend on our success in recruiting, training and retaining sufficient direct sales personnel and establishing and maintaining relationships with distributors, resellers and systems integrators. Our products and services require a sophisticated sales effort targeted at the senior management of our prospective customers. New hires as well as employees of our distributors, resellers and systems integrators require training and may take a significant amount of time before achieving full productivity. Our recent hires may not become as productive as necessary, and we may be unable to hire and retain sufficient numbers of qualified individuals in the future. We have entered into strategic alliance agreements with partners, under which partners have agreed to resell and support our current BroadVision product suite. These contracts are generally terminable by either party upon 30 days' notice of an uncured material breach or for convenience upon 90 days' notice prior to the end of any annual term. Termination of any of these alliances could harm our expected revenues. We may be unable to expand our other distribution channels, and any expansion may not result in revenue increases. If we fail to maintain and expand our direct sales force or other distribution channels, our revenues may not grow or they may decline. Revenue generated from third-party distributors in recent years has not been significant.

Failure to maintain relationships with third-party systems integrators could harm our ability to achieve our business plan.

Our relationships with third-party systems integrators who deploy our products have been a key factor in our overall business strategy, particularly because many of our current and prospective customers rely on integrators to develop, deploy and manage their online marketplaces. Our efforts to manage our relationships with systems integrators may not succeed, which could harm our ability to achieve our business plan due to a variety of factors, including:

- Systems integrators may not view their relationships with us as valuable to their own businesses. The related arrangements typically may be terminated by either party with limited notice and in some cases are not covered by a formal agreement.
-

Under our business model, we often rely on our system integrators' employees to perform implementations. If we fail to work together effectively, or if these parties perform poorly, our reputation may be harmed and deployment of our products may be delayed or inadequate.

- Systems integrators may attempt to market their own products and services rather than ours.
- Our competitors may have stronger relationships with our systems integrators than us and, as a result, these integrators may recommend a competitor's products and services over ours.
- If we lose our relationships with our systems integrators, we will not have the personnel necessary to deploy our products effectively, and we will need to commit significant additional sales and marketing resources in an effort to reach the markets and customers served by these parties.

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We may be unable to manage or grow our international operations and assets, which could impair our overall growth or financial position.

We derive a significant portion of our revenue from our operations outside North America. In the twelve months ended December 31, 2007, approximately 37% of our revenue was derived from international sales. If we are unable to manage or grow our existing international operations, we may not generate sufficient revenue required to establish and maintain these operations, which could slow our overall growth and impair our operating margins.

As we rely materially on our operations outside of North America, we are subject to significant risks of doing business internationally, including:

- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations and safeguarding foreign assets;
- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;
- export controls relating to encryption technology and other export restrictions;
- tariffs and other trade barriers;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- political and economic instability;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- cultural barriers;
- seasonal reductions in business activity during the summer months in Europe and certain other parts of the world; and
- potentially adverse tax consequences.

Management of international operations presents special challenges, particularly at our reduced staffing levels. For example, in December 2005, an inappropriate transfer of approximately \$60,000 was made from our bank account in Japan to a consulting services provider affiliated with two officers of our Japan subsidiary without the approvals required under our internal control policies. Although this transfer was later detected, the funds were recaptured and the services of the Japan subsidiary officers involved were terminated, we face the risk that other similar misappropriations of assets may occur in the future.

During the second quarter of 2007, we recorded, for the first time, modest subscription and consulting revenues related to our new CHRM on-demand solution, which we officially launched in Beijing in August 2007. Our international sales growth could be limited if we are unable to establish additional foreign operations, expand international sales channel management and support, hire additional personnel, customize products for local markets and develop relationships with international service providers, distributors and system integrators. Even if we are able to successfully expand our international operations, we may not succeed in maintaining or expanding international market demand for our products.

Our success and competitive position will depend on our ability to protect our proprietary technology.

Our success and ability to compete are dependent to a significant degree on our proprietary technology. We hold a U.S. patent, issued in January 1998, on elements of the BroadVision platform, which covers electronic commerce operations common in today's web business. We also hold a U.S. patent, issued in November 1996, acquired as part of the Interleaf acquisition on the elements of the extensible electronic document processing system for creating new classes of active documents. Although we hold these patents, they may not provide an adequate level of intellectual property protection. In addition, litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. It is also possible that third parties may claim we have infringed their patent, trademark, copyright or other proprietary rights. Claims

may be made for indemnification resulting from allegations of infringement. Intellectual property infringement claims may be asserted against us as a result of the use by third parties of our products. Claims or litigation, with or without merit, could result in substantial costs and diversions of resources, either of which could harm our business.

We also rely on copyright, trademark, service mark, trade secret laws and contractual restrictions to protect our proprietary rights in products and services. We have registered "BroadVision", "iGuide", "Interleaf" and "Interleaf Xtreme" as trademarks in the United States and in other countries. It is possible that our competitors or other companies will adopt product names similar to these trademarks, impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly confusing customers.

As a matter of our company policy, we enter into confidentiality and assignment agreements with our employees, consultants and vendors. We also control access to and distribution of our software, documents and other proprietary information. Notwithstanding these precautions, it may be possible for an unauthorized third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our software or other proprietary information or to develop similar software independently. Policing unauthorized use of our products will be difficult, particularly because the global nature of the Internet makes it difficult to control the ultimate destination or security of software and other transmitted data. The laws of other countries may afford us little or no effective protection of our intellectual property.

A breach of the encryption technology that we use could expose us to liability and harm our reputation, causing a loss of customers.

If any breach of the security technology embedded in our products were to occur, we would be exposed to liability and our reputation could be harmed, which could cause us to lose customers. A significant barrier to online commerce and communication is the secure exchange of valuable and confidential information over public networks. We rely on encryption and authentication technology, including Open SSL and public key cryptography technology featuring the major encryption algorithms RC2 and MD5, to provide the security and authentication necessary to affect the secure exchange of confidential information. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other events or developments could cause a breach of the RSA or other algorithms that we use to protect customer transaction data.

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The loss or malfunction of technology licensed from third parties could delay the introduction of our products and services.

We rely in part on technology that we license from third parties, including relational database management systems from Oracle and Sybase, Informix object request broker software from IONA Technologies PLC, and database access technology from Rogue Wave Software. The loss or malfunction of any of these technology licenses could harm our business. We integrate or sublicense this technology with internally developed software to perform key functions. For example, our products and services incorporate data encryption and authentication technology licensed from Open SSL. Third-party technology licenses might not continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Moreover, the licensed technology may contain defects that we cannot control. Problems with our technology licenses could cause delays in introducing our products or services until equivalent technology, if available, is identified, licensed and integrated. Delays in introducing our products and services could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our officers, key employees and highly skilled technical and managerial personnel are critical to our business, and they may not remain with us in the future.

Our performance substantially depends on the performance of our officers and key employees. We also rely on our ability to retain and motivate qualified personnel, especially our management and highly skilled development teams. The loss of the services of any of our officers or key employees, particularly our founder and Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Pehong Chen, could cause us to incur increased operating expenses and divert senior management resources in searching for replacements. The loss of their services also could harm our reputation if our customers were to become concerned about our future operations. We do not carry "key person" life insurance policies on any of our employees. Our future success also depends on our continuing ability to identify, hire, train and retain other highly qualified technical and managerial personnel. Competition for these personnel is intense, especially in the Internet industry. We have in the past experienced, and may continue to experience, difficulty in hiring and retaining sufficient numbers of highly skilled employees. The significant downturn in our business over the past several years has had and may continue to have a negative impact on our operations. We have restructured our operations by reducing our workforce and implementing other cost containment activities. These actions could lead to disruptions in our business, reduced employee morale and productivity, increased attrition, and problems with retaining existing and recruiting future employees.

Limitations on the online collection of profile information could impair the effectiveness of our products.

Online users' resistance to providing personal data, and laws and regulations prohibiting use of personal data gathered online without express consent or requiring businesses to notify their web site visitors of the possible dissemination of their personal data, could limit the effectiveness of our products. This in turn could adversely affect our sales and results of operations.

One of the principal features of our products is the ability to develop and maintain profiles of online users to assist business managers in determining the nature of the content to be provided to these online users. Typically, profile information is captured when consumers, business customers and employees visit a web site and volunteer information in response to survey questions concerning their backgrounds, interests and preferences. Profiles can be augmented over time through the subsequent collection of usage data. Although our products are designed to enable the development of applications that permit web site visitors to prevent the distribution of any of their personal data beyond that specific web site, privacy concerns may nevertheless cause visitors to resist providing the personal data necessary to support this profiling capability. The mere perception by prospective customers that substantial security and privacy concerns exist among online users, whether or not valid, may indirectly inhibit market acceptance of our products.

In addition, new laws and regulations could heighten privacy concerns by requiring businesses to notify web site users that the data captured from them while online may be used by marketing entities to direct product messages to them. We are subject to increasing regulation at the federal and state levels relating to online privacy and the use of personal user information. Several states have proposed legislation that would limit the uses of personal user information gathered online or require online services to establish privacy policies. In addition, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, has urged Congress to adopt legislation regarding the collection and use of personal identifying information obtained from individuals when accessing web sites. The FTC has settled several proceedings resulting in consent decrees in which Internet companies have been required to establish programs regarding the manner in which personal information is collected from users and provided to third parties. We could become a party to a similar enforcement proceeding. These regulatory and enforcement efforts could also harm our customers' ability to collect demographic and personal information from users, which could impair the effectiveness of our products.

We may not have adequate back-up systems, and natural or manmade disasters could damage our operations, reduce our revenue and lead to a loss of customers.

We do not have fully redundant systems for service at an alternate site. A disaster could severely harm our business because our service could be interrupted for an indeterminate length of time. Our operations depend upon our ability to maintain and protect our computer systems at our facility in Redwood City, California, which reside on or near known earthquake fault zones. Although these systems are designed to be fault tolerant, they are vulnerable to damage from fire, floods, earthquakes, power loss, acts of terrorism, telecommunications failures and similar events. In addition, our facilities in California could be subject to electrical blackouts if California faces another power shortage similar to that of 2001. Although we do have a backup generator that would maintain critical operations, this generator could fail. We also have significantly reduced our workforce in a short period of time, which has placed different requirements on our systems and has caused us to lose personnel knowledgeable about our systems, both of which could make it more difficult to quickly resolve system disruptions. Disruptions in our internal business operations could harm our business by resulting in delays, disruption of our customers' business, loss of data, and loss of customer confidence.

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Risks related to BroadVision common stock

One stockholder beneficially owns a substantial portion of the outstanding BroadVision common stock, and as a result exerts substantial control over us.

As of December 31, 2007, Dr. Pehong Chen, our Chairman and CEO, beneficially owned approximately 42.0 million shares of our common stock, which represents approximately 37% of the outstanding common stock as of such date. As a result, Dr. Chen exerts substantial control over all matters coming to a vote of our stockholders, including with respect to:

- the composition of our board of directors and, through it, any determination with respect to our business direction and policies, including the appointment and removal of officers;
- any determinations with respect to mergers and other business combinations;
- our acquisition or disposition of assets;
- our financing activities; and
- the payment of dividends on our capital stock.

This control by Dr. Chen could depress the market price of our common stock or delay or prevent a change in control of BroadVision.

Our stock price has been highly volatile.

The trading price of BroadVision common stock has been highly volatile. For example, the trading price of BroadVision common stock has ranged from \$0.41 per share to \$4.57 per share between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2007. On December 31, 2007 the closing price of BroadVision common stock was \$1.79 per share. Our stock price is subject to wide fluctuations in response to a variety of factors, including:

- quarterly variations in operating results;
- announcements of technological innovations;
- announcements of new software or services by us or our competitors;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
- low trading volume on the OTC Bulletin Board;
- general economic conditions; or
- other events or factors that are beyond our control.

In addition, the stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the trading prices of equity securities of many technology companies. These fluctuations have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. Any negative change in the public's perception of the prospects of Internet or electronic commerce companies could further depress our stock price regardless of our results. Other broad market fluctuations may decrease the trading price of BroadVision common stock. In the past, following declines in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation, such as the class action lawsuits filed against us and certain of our officers and directors in early 2001, has often been instituted against that company. Litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As of December 31, 2007, we leased approximately 76,000 square feet of office space, of which approximately 84% was in the United States. We occupied or subleased 100% of our leased office space as of December 31, 2007. In early January 2007, we relocated our offices from 585 Broadway in Redwood City, California to Pacific Shores Center also in Redwood City, California. We terminated our lease at 585 Broadway in Redwood City, California as of October 31, 2007.

In September 2006, we decided not to exercise a \$4.5 million buy-out option for a 50,000 square foot lease for 66 months from January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2012 at Pacific Shores Center. We instead decided to occupy a portion of the new space and sub-lease the remaining excess space. As noted above, in January 2007, we moved into our new worldwide headquarters at Pacific Shores Center, occupying approximately 27,000 square feet of office facilities used for research and development, technical support, sales, marketing, consulting, training and administration. We subleased approximately 22,500 square feet effective on January 8, 2007.

Our additional leased domestic facilities include offices located in New York, NY and Waltham, MA, which are primarily used for sales, marketing and customer service activities. Leased facilities of significant size located outside of the United States and used primarily for sales, marketing, customer support and administrative functions include facilities located in Paris, France; Reading, UK; Madrid, Spain; Milan, Italy; Tokyo, Japan; Beijing, China; and New Delhi, India.

We believe our facilities are suitable for their respective uses and are adequate to support our current and anticipated volume of business. We believe that suitable additional space will be available to accommodate any necessary or currently anticipated expansion of our operations.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject from time to time to various legal actions and other claims arising in the ordinary course of business. We are not presently a party to any material legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

On March 3, 2006, our Board of Directors approved the voluntary delisting of BroadVision common stock from the NASDAQ National Market and we requested the delisting of BroadVision common stock. The delisting was effective prior to the opening of trading on Wednesday, March 8, 2006. Until our delisting on March 8, 2006, our common stock had been quoted on the NASDAQ National Market under the symbol "BVSN". From March 8, 2006 to May 24, 2007, our common stock has been quoted on the Pink Sheets®. Since May 25, 2007, our common stock began trading on the OTC Bulletin Board. The following table shows high and low sale prices per share of our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ National Market, on the Pink Sheets and OTC Bulletin Board:

	High	Low
Fiscal Year 2007		
First Quarter	\$ 4.57	\$ 0.76
Second Quarter	2.85	1.75
Third Quarter	2.96	1.77
Fourth Quarter	2.76	1.60
Fiscal Year 2006		
First Quarter	0.71	0.41
Second Quarter	0.52	0.44
Third Quarter	0.74	0.45
Fourth Quarter	0.88	0.58

As of January 31, 2008, there were 1,920 holders of record of BroadVision common stock. On February 20, 2008, the last sale price reported on the OTC Bulletin Board for BroadVision common stock was \$1.00 per share.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock.

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PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT COMPARISON*

The following graph shows the total stockholder return of an investment of \$100 in cash on December 31, 2002 for (a) our Common Stock, (b) the NASDAQ Stock Market (U.S.) Index (the "NASDAQ Index") and (c) the RDG Internet 100 Index. All values assume reinvestment of the full amount of all dividends and are calculated as of December 31 of each year:

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

AMONG BROADVISION, INC., THE NASDAQ STOCK MARKET (U.S.) INDEX

AND THE RDG INTERNET COMPOSITE INDEX

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ITEM 6. SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The information below is derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", the Consolidated Financial Statements of BroadVision and Notes thereto, and other financial information included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for future periods.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(In thousands, except per share amount)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenues:					
Software licenses	\$ 21,127	\$ 15,215	\$ 14,721	\$ 26,883	\$ 30,230
Services	28,891	36,769	45,400	51,121	57,851
Total revenues	50,018	51,984	60,121	78,004	88,081
Cost of revenues:					
Cost of (credit for) software licenses	45	258	(38)	1,303	2,561
Cost of services	8,961	12,456	21,931	24,978	25,708
Total cost of revenues	9,006	12,714	21,893	26,281	28,269
Gross profit	41,012	39,270	38,228	51,723	59,812
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	9,668	10,510	13,831	18,024	21,067
Sales and marketing	8,131	8,653	16,208	27,340	26,394
General and administrative	6,293	8,019	9,479	9,538	9,790
Litigation settlement costs	-	-	-	-	4,250
Goodwill and intangible amortization	-	-	-	-	886
Goodwill impairment	-	-	31,368	-	-
Restructuring charges (credits)	649	(3,369)	(462)	(23,545)	35,356
Business combination charges	-	-	2,817	-	-
Total operating expenses	24,741	23,813	73,241	31,357	97,743
Operating income (loss)	16,271	15,457	(35,013)	20,366	(37,931)
Other income (expense), net	934	193	(6,564)	(2,109)	2,899
Income (loss) before income taxes	17,205	15,650	(41,577)	18,257	(35,032)
Income tax benefit (expense)	73	(634)	2,611	309	(439)
Net income (loss)	\$ 17,278	\$ 15,016	\$ (38,966)	\$ 18,566	\$ (35,471)
Net income (loss) per share:					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.23	\$ (1.14)	\$ 0.55	\$ (1.08)
Shares used in computation -- basic earnings (loss) per share	107,755	65,734	34,228	33,539	32,800
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.23	\$ (1.14)	\$ 0.54	\$ (1.08)
Shares used in computation -- diluted earnings (loss) per share	110,746	65,734	34,228	34,321	32,800

	As of December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(In thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 53,973	\$ 37,003	\$ 4,849	\$ 41,851	\$ 78,776
Working capital (deficit)	40,494	18,955	(35,872)	(20,273)	748

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Total assets	90,312	76,942	49,942	144,653	195,082
Debt and capital leases, less current portion	-	-	-	4,227	969
Accumulated deficit	(1,192,393)	(1,210,059)	(1,225,075)	(1,186,109)	(1,204,675)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	64,765	43,254	(9,723)	28,341	7,950
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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this report. In addition to the historical consolidated information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which are subject to the "safe harbor" created by those sections. These forward-looking statements are generally identified by words such as "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "believe", "hope", "assume", "estimate", "plan", "will" and other similar words and expressions. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors. Factors that could cause or contribute to differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this Form 10-K, particularly in Item 1A, "Risk Factors." We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to the forward-looking statements or to reflect events and circumstances after the date of this document.

Overview

Since 1993, BroadVision has been a pioneer and consistent innovator of e-business solutions. We deliver a combination of technologies and services into the global market that enable customers of all sizes to power mission-critical web initiatives that ultimately deliver high-value to their bottom line. Our offering consists of a robust framework for personalization and self-service, modular applications and agile toolsets that customers use to create e-commerce and portal solutions. As of December 31, 2007, we had licensed our products to more than 1,800 customers - including Audible.com, Baker Hughes, BioRad Laboratories, Canon, Cardinal Health, Citibank, Circuit City, DPD Geopost, EFG Bank, Epson America, Finnair, Hilti, Indian Railway, ING Bank, Internet Security Systems, Mettler Toledo, Prime Polymer, Standard Bank of Argentina, Unicredito, Vodafone, W.W. Grainger and Xerox.

Our objective is to further our position as a global supplier of web-based, self-service applications. This will require us to continue to build new functionality into our applications that offer our customers a compelling value proposition to license our products rather than design and build custom solutions.

We generate revenue from fees for licenses of our software products, and related maintenance, consulting services and customer training. We generally charge fees for licenses of our software products either based on the number of persons registered to use the product or based on the number of CPUs utilized by the machine on which the product is installed. Payment terms are generally 30 days from the date the products are delivered, the maintenance contract is booked or the consulting services are provided.

From 2001 to 2005, we incurred significant losses and negative cash flows from operations. In fiscal years 2004 and 2005, we incurred significant cash usage related to the termination of excess real estate obligations, certain reductions in workforce and the execution and subsequent termination of an acquisition agreement. Although we generated net income in year 2006 and 2007 and believe that our future cash flows will benefit from these events, our ability to generate profits or positive cash flows in future periods remains uncertain.

We strive to anticipate changes in the demand for our services and aggressively manage our labor force appropriately. As part of our budgeting process, cross-functional management participates in the planning, reviewing and managing of our business plans. This process is intended to allow us to adjust our cost structures to changing market needs, competitive landscapes and economic factors. Our emphasis on cost control helps us manage our margins even if revenues generated fall short of our expectations.

In 2008, our focus will be on delivering new products and technologies and generating demand among existing and potential new customers.

In February 2006, we announced a subscription rights offering to existing stockholders to sell a total of 178 million shares, or 5.9 shares for each share of BroadVision common stock held as of the record date of December 20, 2005, at an effective price per share of \$0.45. The primary purpose of the rights offering was to allow the holders of BroadVision common stock on the record date an opportunity to further invest in BroadVision in order to maintain their proportionate interest in BroadVision common stock, at the same price per share as the per share price afforded to Dr. Chen in connection with his acquisition of shares of common stock in exchange for the cancellation of the convertible notes Dr. Chen held. The rights offering expired on November 28, 2006. Eligible participants exercised rights to purchase 36.4 million shares, resulting in \$15.8 million in net proceeds. We deregistered the shares not sold in the rights offering and subject to the registration statement we filed in connection with the rights offering. Then we reduced our total number of authorized shares of common stock from 2,000,000,000 to 280,000,000 in February 2007. Dr. Chen's ownership was approximately 39% as a result of closing the rights offering in the fourth quarter of 2006. As of December 31, 2007, Dr. Chen's ownership was approximately 37%.

In order to complete the issuance of shares to Dr. Chen without violating applicable listing standards, we voluntarily delisted our common stock from the NASDAQ National Market effective prior to the opening of trading on March 8, 2006. We had previously received a notice from NASDAQ stating that we were not in compliance with the minimum bid price rules applicable to stocks traded on NASDAQ, and that we had until March 6, 2006 to regain compliance. Our stock was quoted on the Pink Sheets from March 8, 2006 to May 24, 2007. Since May 25, 2007, quotations for BroadVision common stock have been available through the "OTC Bulletin Board" under the trading symbol "BVSN".

In June 2006, William Meyer resigned as our Chief Financial Officer, a position Mr. Meyer had held since April 2003. Dr. Chen has served as Chief Financial Officer on an interim basis until January 2008 when Dr. Shin-Yuan Tzou was appointed to this position. Most recently, Dr. Tzou served as our Chief of Staff. He has also served as the Regional General Manager for the Asia-Pacific-Japan region. Dr. Tzou has been with us since 1995 and has served as our Chief Technology Officer. Prior to BroadVision, Dr. Tzou worked for IBM and Silicon Graphics. He earned his Ph.D. in Computer Science from University of California at Berkeley.

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In late 2007, we broadened our business model with the introduction of our first product that is offered to customers through a licensing model known as software as a service, or SaaS. SaaS, which has gained popularity in recent years, is a different way of commercializing computer software than the enterprise license model that we and most other software vendors have traditionally used. In the SaaS model, instead of licensing software to customers for use on their computers, the software is operated, or hosted, on the vendor's own computers, and customers are allowed to access and utilize the software remotely in return for the payment of one-time or recurring subscription fees.

Our first SaaS offering, called CHRM*060, is the centerpiece of our CHRM family of workforce relationship management solutions that also includes three more advanced modules. This family of applications, all of which are designed to operate only in conjunction with our Kona * Kukini, or K2 software, was developed by our development team in China, the members of which have been employed by our China subsidiary, BroadVision OnDemand (Beijing) Ltd., or BVOD, since its formation in 2007. The concept underlying the CHRM product family originated as a new stand-alone company idea that was initiated in China in 2005 by a group of engineers and business executives that included Dr. Pehong Chen, our President, Chief Executive Officer and largest stockholder. At the time the CHRM product idea was conceived, BroadVision, Inc. was actively seeking to be acquired in a transaction that was publicly announced but ultimately abandoned in late 2005. Shortly after the acquisition transaction was abandoned, the CHRM development project, which was then at an early stage, was absorbed into BroadVision, Inc.

In support of BVOD's efforts to commercialize the CHRM product in China, BroadVision, Inc. is appointing BVOD as its exclusive licensee to operate the K2 software for purposes of offering the CHRM products on a SaaS basis to customers in China. BroadVision, Inc. is also appointing BVOD as its exclusive sales representative for purposes of licensing the K2 products on an enterprise license basis to customers in China. In return, BVOD is appointing BroadVision, Inc. as its exclusive licensee for the purpose of offering the CHRM family of products on a SaaS basis to customers everywhere in the world except China. BroadVision, Inc. and BVOD are also each providing various types of professional and business services to each other. In view of the origins of the CHRM project outside our Company and in order to ensure that we have full ownership of the product, we have advised Dr. Pehong Chen and certain other individuals involved in the CHRM development project that a limited liability company owned by them will be issued a 20% interest in the BroadVision, Inc. subsidiary that indirectly owns BVOD and, accordingly, the CHRM product family. All of the foregoing relationships, the pricing of which will be determined on an arms-length basis, are in the process of being formally established.

The CHRM family of applications was commercially launched in China by BVOD in November 2007 and in the United States by BroadVision, Inc. in January 2008. Revenues related to the CHRM product family were not material in 2007 and are not expected to be material in 2008.

Critical Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates

This management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. In preparing these financial statements, we are required to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to doubtful accounts, stock-based compensation, investments, goodwill and intangible assets, income taxes and restructuring, as well as contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable, 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 using different assumptions or conditions. We believe the following critical accounting policies reflect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

Overview

Our revenue consists of fees for licenses of our software products, maintenance, consulting services and customer training. We generally charge fees for licenses of our software products either based on the number of persons using the product or based on the number of CPUs on which the product is installed. Licenses for software for which fees are charged based upon the number of persons using the product include licenses for development use and licenses for use by registered users of the customer's website (deployment use). Licenses for software for which fees are charged on a per-CPU basis differentiate between development and deployment usage. Our revenue recognition policies comply with the provisions of Statement of Position ("SOP") No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition ("SOP 97-2"), as amended by SOP No. 98-9, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions ("SOP 98-9"), and Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") 104, Revenue Recognition ("SAB 104"). We apply the separation criteria in Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF"), "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables" ("EITF 00-21") to determine whether our arrangements with multiple deliverables should be treated as separate units of accounting. EITF 00-21 indicates that revenue recognized for any multiple-element contract is to be allocated to each element of the arrangement based on the relative fair value of each element. The determination of the fair value of each element is based on our analysis of objective evidence from comparable sales of the individual element.

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Software License Revenue

We license our products through our direct sales force and indirectly through resellers and Application Service Providers ("ASP"). In general, software license revenues are recognized when a non-cancelable license agreement has been signed and the customer acknowledges an unconditional obligation to pay, the software product has been delivered, there are no uncertainties surrounding product acceptance, the fees are fixed and determinable and collection is reasonably assured. Delivery is considered to have occurred when title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer, which generally occurs when media containing the licensed programs is provided to a common carrier. In case of electronic delivery, delivery occurs when the customer is given access to the licensed programs. For products that cannot be used without a licensing key, the delivery requirement is met when the licensing key is made available to the customer. If collectibility is not reasonably assured, revenue is recognized when the fee is collected. Subscription-based license revenues are recognized ratably over the subscription period. We enter into reseller arrangements that typically provide for sublicense fees payable to us based upon a percentage of list prices. We do not grant resellers the right of return.

We recognize revenue using the residual method pursuant to the requirements of SOP 97-2, as amended by SOP 98-9. Revenues recognized from multiple-element software arrangements are allocated to each element of the arrangement based on the fair values of the elements, such as licenses for software products, maintenance, consulting services or customer training. The determination of fair value is based on vendor-specific objective evidence, which is specific to us. We limit our assessment of objective evidence for each element to either the price charged when the same element is sold separately or the price established by management having the relevant authority to do so, for an element not yet sold separately. If evidence of fair value of all undelivered elements exists but evidence does not exist for one or more delivered elements, then revenue is recognized using the residual method. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee is recognized as revenue.

We record unearned revenue for software license agreements when cash has been received from the customer and the agreement does not qualify for revenue recognition under our revenue recognition policy. We record accounts receivable for software license agreements when the agreement qualifies for revenue recognition but cash or other consideration has not been received from the customer.

Services Revenue

Consulting services revenues and customer training revenues are recognized as such services are performed.

Maintenance revenues, which include revenues bundled with software license agreements that entitle the customers to technical support and future unspecified enhancements to our products, are deferred and recognized ratably over the related agreement period, generally twelve months.

Our consulting services, which consist of consulting, maintenance and training, are delivered through the BroadVision Global Services ("BVGS") organization. The services that we provide are not essential to the functionality of the software. We record reimbursement from our customers for out-of-pocket expenses as an increase to services revenues.

Receivable Reserves

Occasionally, our customers experience financial difficulty after we record the sale but before payment has been received. We maintain receivable reserves for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. Our normal payment terms are generally 30 to 90 days from invoice date. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional reserves

may be required. Losses from customer receivables in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, have not been significant. If all efforts to collect a receivable fail, and the receivable is considered uncollectible, we would write off against the receivable reserve.

Research and Development and Software Development Costs

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 86, Accounting for the Cost of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed, requires capitalization of certain software development costs subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility. Based on our product development process, technological feasibility is established upon the completion of a working model. To date, costs incurred by us between the completion of the working model and the point at which the product is ready for general release have been insignificant. Accordingly, we have charged all such costs to research and development expense in the period incurred.

Impairment Assessments

In the quarter ended September 30, 2005, we recognized a goodwill impairment charge of \$13.2 million as an estimated impairment in accordance with the requirements of SFAS 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets ("SFAS"). As of September 30, 2005, we performed Step 1 under the provisions of SFAS 142 by determining that we have a single reporting unit and then comparing our net book value to the our market capitalization based upon the quoted market price of our stock. Based upon the results of Step 1 and as permitted under SFAS 142, we estimated the impairment charge under Step 2 by estimating the fair value of all other assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. Subsequent to the issuance of our third quarter financial statements, we completed Step 2 and recorded an adjustment to the original estimate (recognized an additional impairment charge) of \$18.2 million in the quarter ended December 31, 2005. Further, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, we performed a goodwill impairment analysis under Step 1. Because the fair value was determined to be greater than book value, Step 2 under SFAS 142 was not required, and therefore no additional impairment was necessary at December 31, 2007 and 2006.

Income Taxes and Deferred Tax Assets

Income taxes are computed using an asset and liability approach in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, which requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our Consolidated Financial Statements or tax returns. The measurement of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on provisions of the enacted tax law; the effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated. The measurement of deferred tax assets is reduced, if necessary, by the amount of any tax benefits that, based on available evidence, is not expected to be realized.

We analyze our deferred tax assets with regard to potential realization. We have established a valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets to the extent that management has determined that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized based upon the uncertainty of their realization. We have considered estimated future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the amount of the valuation allowance.

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Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment ("SFAS 123R"), using the modified-prospective transition method. Under the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123R, share-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense, net of estimated pre-vesting forfeitures, ratably over the vesting period of the award.

On November 10, 2005, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 123R-3 "Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards" ("FSP 123R-3"). We adopted the alternative transition method provided in the FASB Staff Position for calculating the tax effects of stock-based compensation pursuant to SFAS 123R in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006. The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to establish the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital pool (APIC pool) related to the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon adoption of SFAS 123R. The adoption did not have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Prior to January 1, 2006, we accounted for share-based payments to our employees and non-employee members of our board of directors under the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related guidance, as permitted by SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation ("SFAS 123"), and amended by SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure ("SFAS 148"). We did not recognize any significant share-based employee compensation costs in our statements of operations prior to January 1, 2006, as options granted to employees and non-employee members of the board of directors generally had an exercise price equal to the fair value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. As required by SFAS 148, prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we provided pro forma disclosure of net income (loss) applicable to common shareholders as if the fair-value-based method defined in SFAS No. 123 had been applied. In the pro forma information for periods prior to 2006, we accounted for pre-vesting forfeitures as they occurred. Our operating results for prior periods have not been restated.

Further details related to our Stock Benefit Plans and our adoption of SFAS 123R are provided in Note 9 Stockholders' Equity to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Restructuring Charges

Through December 31, 2007, we have approved restructuring plans to, among other things, reduce our workforce and consolidate facilities. Restructuring and asset impairment charges were taken to align our cost structure with changing market conditions and to create a more efficient organization. Our restructuring charges are comprised primarily of: (i) severance and benefits termination costs related to the reduction of our workforce; (ii) lease termination costs and/or costs associated with permanently vacating our facilities; (iii) other incremental costs incurred as a direct result of the restructuring plan; and (iv) impairment costs related to certain long-lived assets abandoned. We account for each of these costs in accordance with SAB No. 100, Restructuring and Impairment Charges, ("SAB 100").

Severance and Termination Costs. We account for severance and benefits termination costs as follows:

1 For exit or disposal activities initiated on or prior to December 31, 2002, we account for costs in accordance with EITF 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring) ("EITF 94-3"). Accordingly, we record the

liability related to these termination costs when the following conditions have been met: (i) management with the appropriate level of authority approves a termination plan that commits us to such plan and establishes the benefits the employees will receive upon termination; (ii) the benefit arrangement is communicated to the employees in sufficient detail to enable the employees to determine the termination benefits; (iii) the plan specifically identifies the number of employees to be terminated, their locations and their job classifications; and (iv) the period of time to implement the plan does not indicate changes to the plan are likely.

For exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002, we account for costs in accordance with SFAS 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities ("SFAS 146"). SFAS 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized and measured initially at fair value only when the liability is incurred. This differed from EITF 94-3, which required that a liability for an exit cost be recognized at the date of an entity's commitment to an exit plan.

Excess Facilities Costs. We account for excess facilities costs as follows:

For exit or disposal activities initiated on or prior to December 31, 2002, we account for lease termination and/or abandonment costs in accordance with EITF 88-10, Costs Associated with Lease Modification or Termination. Accordingly, we recorded the costs associated with lease termination and/or abandonment when the leased property had no substantive future use or benefit to us.

For exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002, we account for lease termination and/or abandonment costs in accordance with SFAS 146, which requires that a liability for such costs be recognized and measured initially at fair value on the cease use date of the facility.

Severance and termination costs and excess facilities costs we record under these provisions are not associated with nor do they benefit continuing activities.

Inherent in the estimation of the costs related to our restructuring efforts are assessments related to the most likely expected outcome of the significant actions to accomplish the restructuring. In determining the charges related to the restructurings to date, the majority of estimates made by management have related to charges for excess facilities. In determining the charges for excess facilities, we were required to estimate future sublease income, future net operating expenses of the facilities, and brokerage commissions, among other expenses. The most significant of these estimates have related to the timing and extent of future sublease income in which to reduce our lease obligations. We based our estimates of sublease income, in part, on the opinions of independent real estate experts, current market conditions and rental rates, an assessment of the time period over which reasonable estimates could be made, the status of negotiations with potential subtenants, and the location of the respective facility, among other factors. We have recorded the low-end of a range of assumptions modeled for restructuring charges, in accordance with SFAS 5. Adjustments to the facilities accrual will be required if actual lease exit costs or sublease income differ from amounts currently expected. We will review the status of restructuring activities on a quarterly basis and, if appropriate, record changes to our restructuring obligations in current operations based on management's most current estimates.

On June 29, 2005, our Board of Directors approved a business restructuring plan, primarily consisting of headcount reductions, designed to adjust expenses to a level more consistent with anticipated revenues. The reduction included approximately 63 employees, or 22% of our workforce. We recorded severance charges of approximately \$443,000 and \$627,000 in the three-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and June 30, 2005, respectively.

During 2006 we recorded restructuring credit of \$3.4 million primarily due to a \$4.5 million accrual reversal related to the buy-out option of a new space that we decided to occupy and have sub-leased out excess facility space.

During 2007, one of our leases located in Redwood City expired. We incurred an asset retirement obligation of \$40,000 before returning the property back to the landlord. We have also reversed \$347,000 in severance accruals due

to the expiration of the statute of limitations related to these accruals. This resulted in a reversal of the related accrual amount of \$347,000, which is recorded as part of operating expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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Statements of Operations as a Percent of Total Revenues

The following table sets forth certain items reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Operations expressed as a percent of total revenues for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Revenues:			
Software licenses	42%	29%	24%
Services	58	71	76
Total revenues	100	100	100
Cost of revenues:			
Cost of software licenses	-	-	-
Cost of services	18	24	36
Total cost of revenues	18	24	36
Gross profit	82	76	64
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	19	20	23
Sales and marketing	16	17	27
General and administrative	13	15	16
Goodwill impairment	-	-	52
Restructuring charges (credits)	1	(6)	(1)
Business combination charges	-	-	5
Total operating expenses	49	46	122
Operating income (loss)	33	30	(58)
Other income (expense), net	2	-	(11)
Income (loss) before income taxes	35	30	(69)
Income taxes benefit (expense)	-	(1)	4
Net income (loss)	35%	29%	(65)%

Results of Operations

	Software Licenses			Services			Total		
		%			%		%		
	(In thousands)								
Year Ended December 31, 2007:									
Americas	\$	13,824	65	\$	17,890	62	\$	31,714	64
Europe		5,293	25		6,799	24		12,092	24
Asia/Pacific		2,010	10		4,202	14		6,212	12
Total	\$	21,127	100	\$	28,891	100	\$	50,018	100
Year Ended December 31, 2006:									
Americas	\$	10,186	67	\$	20,790	57	\$	30,976	60
Europe		3,025	20		11,505	31		14,530	28
Asia/Pacific		2,004	13		4,474	12		6,478	12
Total	\$	15,215	100	\$	36,769	100	\$	51,984	100
Year Ended December 31, 2005:									

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Americas	\$	7,615	52	\$	26,713	59	\$	34,328	57
Europe		4,918	33		15,310	34		20,228	34
Asia/Pacific		2,188	15		3,377	7		5,565	9
Total	\$	14,721	100%	\$	45,400	100%	\$	60,121	100%

Revenues

Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2007 were \$50.0 million, down \$2.0 million, or 4%, from \$52.0 million for the prior year. License revenue from the sales of software licenses increased from \$15.2 million to \$21.1 million. The increases came from all regions due to increased license sales to existing customers in North America, Europe and Asia. Maintenance revenue, which is generally derived from maintenance contracts sold with initial customer licenses and from subsequent contract renewals, declined from \$24.7 million to \$22.7 million due to certain customers choosing to not fully renew maintenance contracts, together with the decline in new license revenue. Consulting revenue, which is generally related to services in connection with our licensed software, declined from \$12.0 million to \$6.2 million, primarily because customers purchased existing versions of our product instead of the newly released version.

Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$52.0 million, down \$8.1 million, or 14%, from \$60.1 million for the prior year. License revenue from the sales of software licenses increased from \$14.7 million to \$15.2 million. The increases were mainly due to increased license sales to existing customers in North America. License revenue in Europe declined due to our consolidation of operations and sales organizations in this region. Maintenance revenue, which is generally derived from maintenance contracts sold with initial customer licenses and from subsequent contract renewals, declined from \$26.3 million to \$24.7 million due to certain customers choosing to not fully renew maintenance contracts, together with the decline in new license revenue. Consulting revenue, which is generally related to services in connection with our licensed software, declined from \$19.1 million to \$12.0 million, primarily due to lower employee and third-party contractor headcount, and the resulting decline in capacity. This results from the lagging effect caused by declining license revenues in prior quarters; consulting projects tend to trail license revenues between six to twelve months.

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Cost of Revenues

Cost of (credit for) software licenses includes the net costs of product media, duplication, packaging, and other manufacturing costs as well as royalties payable to third parties for software that is either embedded in, or bundled and sold with, our products.

Cost of services consists primarily of employee-related costs, third-party consultant fees incurred on consulting projects, post-contract customer support and instructional training services.

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2007	%	2006	%	2005	%
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Cost of (credit for) software licenses (1)	\$ 45	-%	\$ 258	2%	\$ (38)	-%
Cost of services (2)	8,961	31	12,456	34	21,931	48
Total cost of revenues (3)	\$ 9,006	18%	\$ 12,714	24%	\$ 21,893	36%

(1) Percentage is calculated based on total software license revenues for the period indicated.

(2) Percentage is calculated based on total services revenues for the period indicated.

(3) Percentage is calculated based on total revenues for the period indicated.

Cost of software licenses for the year ended December 31, 2007, decreased \$0.2 million or 83%, on a year-over-year basis. This decrease is primarily a result of reducing use of other software to create our product.

Cost of software licenses for the year ended December 31, 2006, increased \$0.3 million, or over 100%, on a year-over-year basis. This increase is primarily a result of increased license revenues.

Cost of services for the year ended December 31, 2007 decreased \$3.5 million, or 28%, on a year-over-year basis. This decrease was the result of the continuing consolidation of our facilities, and less services revenue.

Cost of services for the year ended December 31, 2006 decreased \$9.5 million, or 43%, on a year-over-year basis. This decrease was the result of the reduction in consulting headcount, the consolidation of our facilities, and less services revenue.

The number of total consulting employees was 25 as of December 31, 2007, 27 as of December 31, 2006 and 50 as of December 31, 2005.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses consist of the following:

1 Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries, employee-related benefit costs and consulting fees incurred in association with the development of our products. Costs incurred for the research and development of new software products are expensed as incurred until such time that technological feasibility, in the form of a working model, is established at which time such costs are capitalized and recorded at the lower of unamortized cost or net realizable value. The costs incurred subsequent to the establishment of a working model but prior to general release of the product have not been significant. To date, we have not capitalized any costs related to the development of software for external use.

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1 Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, employee-related benefit costs, commissions and other incentive compensation, travel and entertainment and marketing program-related expenditures such as collateral materials, trade shows, public relations, advertising and creative services.

1 General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries, employee-related benefit costs, provisions and credits related to uncollectible accounts receivable and professional service fees.

1 Goodwill and intangible write-offs and amortization represents costs to write-off or amortize goodwill and other intangible assets. As of January 1, 2002, we no longer amortize goodwill or the assembled workforce as we have identified the assembled workforce as an intangible asset that does not meet the criteria of a recognizable intangible asset as defined by SFAS 142.

1 Restructuring (reversals) charges represent costs incurred to restructure our operations. These charges, including charges for excess facilities, severance and certain non-cash items, were recorded under the provisions of EITF 94-3, and SFAS 146.

1 Business combination charges represent costs incurred in connection with merger or acquisition activity.

A summary of operating expenses is set forth in the following table (dollars in thousands, percentages are based on total revenues):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2007	%	2006	%	2005	%
Research and development	\$ 9,668	19%	\$ 10,510	20%	\$ 13,831	23%
Sales and marketing	8,131	16	8,653	17	16,208	27
General and administrative	6,293	13	8,019	15	9,479	16
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	-	31,368	52
Restructuring charges						
(credits), net	649	1	(3,369)	(6)	(462)	(1)
Business combination						
charges	-	-	-	-	2,817	5
Total operating expenses	\$ 24,741	49%	\$ 23,813	46%	\$ 73,241	122%
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Research and development. Research and development expenses decreased \$0.8 million, or 8% in 2007 compared to 2006 and decreased \$3.3 million, or 24% in 2006 compared to 2005. The decrease from 2006 to 2007 was primarily attributable to our off-shoring of certain research and development activities to our subsidiary in China. The decrease from 2005 to 2006 was primarily attributable to reductions in staffing levels resulting in decreased salary and salary related costs, as well as other cost-cutting efforts taken as part of our restructuring plan, such as the consolidation of facilities.

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses decreased \$0.5 million, or 6% in 2007 compared to 2006 and decreased \$7.6 million, or 47% in 2006 compared to 2005. The decrease from 2006 to 2007 was primarily due to a one-time favorable payroll tax adjustment in Europe. The decrease from 2005 to 2006 was primarily due to decreased salary expense as a result of reductions in force, decreased variable compensation due to lower revenues, and decreased facility, travel and marketing program costs as a result of various cost-cutting actions.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses decreased \$1.7 million, or 22% in 2007 compared to 2006, due to a reduction of \$321,000 in accounting fees, reversal of \$735,000 in bad debt reserves and a reduction of \$440,000 in contractor costs. General and administrative expenses decreased \$1.5 million, or 15% in 2006 compared to 2005, due to a \$1.5 million decrease in labor-related expenses and a receipt of a \$700,000 (net of expense) property tax refund in 2006, offset by \$860,000 in additional accounting fees.

Goodwill impairment and amortization. On April 14, 2000, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Interleaf, Inc. in a transaction accounted for as a purchase business combination. As a result of this transaction, we recorded goodwill and other intangible assets of \$794.7 million. Amortization of recognizable intangible assets related to the Interleaf transaction was \$3.5 million in 2002. In the third quarter of 2005, we determined that an impairment of the goodwill had occurred, and therefore we recorded a write-off of \$13.2 million as an estimated impairment amount. In the fourth quarter of 2005, we recorded an additional charge of \$18.2 million related to a revision of that estimate. Since the fair value of these assets as of December 31, 2006 and 2007 was determined to be greater than book value, we determined that no additional impairment or amortization was necessary in 2006 and 2007.

Restructuring charge (credit), net. In fiscal 2007, one of our leases located in Redwood City, California expired. We incurred an asset retirement obligation of \$40,000 before returning the property back to the landlord. We have also reversed the severance accruals due to the expiration of the statute of limitations related to these accruals. This resulted in a reversal of a \$347,000 accrual. During 2006 we recorded a restructuring credit of \$3.4 million primarily due to a \$4.5 million accrual reversal related to the buy-out option of a new space that we decided not to exercise. In addition, we have sub-leased out excess facility space. In fiscal 2005, we recorded a restructuring credit of \$462,000, primarily due to an additional sublease entered into for a portion of our headquarters facility. During each period, we recorded an amount in the low-end of a range of assumptions modeled for the restructuring charges, in accordance with SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies. Adjustments to the restructuring reserves will be made in future periods, if necessary, based upon the then current actual events and circumstances.

The following table summarizes the restructuring accrual activity recorded during the three-years ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands):

	Severance and Benefits	Facilities/ Excess Assets	Total
Accrual balances, December 31, 2004	\$ 824	\$ 33,339	\$ 34,163
Restructuring charges (credits)	1,006	(1,468)	(462)
Cash payments	(1,414)	(25,032)	(26,446)
Accrual balances, December 31, 2005	416	6,839	7,255

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Restructuring charges (credits)	348	(3,717)	(3,369)
Cash payments	(417)	(907)	(1,324)
Accrual balances, December 31, 2006	347	2,215	2,562
Restructuring (credits) charges	(347)	996	649
Cash payments	-	(1,877)	(1,877)
Accrual balances, December 31, 2007	\$ -	\$ 1,334	\$ 1,334

Business combination charges. We recorded business combination charges of \$2.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2005, related to the termination of our merger agreement with a wholly owned subsidiary of Vector Capital Corporation.

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Other Income (Expense), net

Other income (expense), net, consists of the following (dollars in thousands, percentages are based upon total revenues) for the indicated periods:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2007	%	2006	%	2005	%
Interest income (expense), net	\$ 1,906	4%	\$ 638	1%	\$ (10,094)	(17)%
(Expense) Income from derivatives	(3,147)	(6)	(1,333)	(3)	11,346	19
Loss on debt extinguishment	-	-	-	-	(6,967)	(12)
Other income (expense), net	2,175	4	888	2	(849)	(1)
Total other income (expense), net	\$ 934		\$ 193		\$ (6,564)	

Net interest income (expense) includes interest income on invested funds, less interest on the face amount of the Notes and on bank debt and the amortization of the discount on the Notes. Due to positive cash from operating activities and cash previously generated from the rights offering, we generated \$1,906,000 net interest income in 2007. Due to positive cash from operating activities and the rights offering, we generated \$638,000 net interest income in 2006. Net interest expense decreased by \$10.7 million in 2006 as compared to 2005 due to the pay-off the convertible debt.

Expense from derivatives in 2007 and 2006 were from the revaluation of the warrants issued in connection with the Notes and the real estate buyout. Income from derivatives in 2005 included \$4.6 million from the revaluation of the warrants issued in connection with the Notes and the real estate buyout and \$6.7 million from the revaluation of the embedded derivatives related to the Notes.

Loss on debt extinguishment of \$7.0 million in 2005 was recorded upon the agreement to exchange the Notes for common stock and the presumed cancellation and reissuance of the Notes at the fair value of the underlying shares to be exchanged. On the agreement date, the carrying value included Note face value of \$15.4 million less discount of \$1.9 million. The value of the underlying shares was \$20.7 million less accrued interest of \$165,000.

Net other income increased from \$888,000 in 2006 to \$2,175,000 in 2007. The increase was mainly from foreign currency exchange gains. Net other income increased from expense of \$849,000 in 2005 to income of \$888,000 in 2006. The change is mainly due to reversal of \$850,000 accrued liabilities to which we are no longer subject.

Income Taxes

We recorded income tax (benefits) provisions of (\$73,000), \$634,000, and (\$2.6 million) for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. The tax benefit from fiscal 2007 was primarily due to tax accruals determined to be no longer required. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the tax provision mainly relates to foreign and federal income taxes. The tax benefit from fiscal 2005 was primarily due to tax accruals determined to be no longer required.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Background and Overview

During the previous years through December 31, 2005, we faced various liquidity challenges. During the year ended December 31, 2006, the following significant events occurred: approximately \$20.5 million in convertible debt was exchanged for 34.5 million shares of common stock; we generated cash flow from operations of approximately \$16.0 million; and we closed our rights offering and raised net proceeds of approximately \$15.8 million. At December 31, 2007, our current assets exceeded our current liabilities by approximately \$40 million. Our management believes that cash resources at December 31, 2007 will be sufficient to fund operations through at least December 31, 2008. If our existing cash resources are not sufficient to meet our obligations, we will seek to raise additional capital through public or private equity financing or from other sources. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms as needed, we may be unable to pay our debts as they become due, develop our products, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated requirements.

Our Consolidated Balance Sheet strengthened considerably throughout 2006 and 2007. As of December 31, 2006, we had \$37.0 million of cash, with no long-term debt borrowings. This represents a 671% increase from the prior year's starting cash position of \$4.8 million. Positive cash flow from business operations and rights offering each contributed approximately half of the \$32.2 million cash generated during 2006. As of December 31, 2007, we had \$54.0 million of cash, with no long-term debt borrowings. This represents a 46% increase from the prior year's starting cash position of \$37.0 million. Positive cash flow from business operations contributed approximately all cash generated during 2007.

Revenues in year 2006 of \$52.0 million were down 13% from 2005 revenues of \$60.1 million, due primarily to declines in consulting revenues mentioned above, which were down 37%. Maintenance revenues were down 6%; license revenues up a modest 4%. The most significant change was the year-over-year decline in consulting revenues, which can be attributable to a lagging effect caused by declining license revenues in prior quarters. Since consulting projects tend to trail licenses by 6 to 12 months, as our licenses went down during the turbulent 2005, our lagging effect finally caught up with us in the second half of 2006. However, on a more positive note, this decline was more than offset by corresponding cost savings in both direct headcount and contractor expenses. As a result, consulting services actually generated fairly decent positive margins compared to many prior higher-revenue quarters.

Revenues in year 2007 of \$50.0 million were down 4% from 2006 revenues of \$52.0 million, due primarily to declines in consulting revenues, which were down 48%. Maintenance revenues were down 8%, while license revenues up 38%. The most significant change was the year-over-year decline in consulting revenues, which was because our customers purchased existing versions of our products. However, on a more positive note, we released new version of our product in the second half of 2007.

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The following table represents our liquidity at December 31, 2007 and 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 53,973	\$ 37,003
Restricted cash, current portion	\$ 20	\$ 997
Restricted cash, net of current portion	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Working capital	\$ 40,494	\$ 18,955
Working capital ratio	2.80	1.63

Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities

Cash flow from operating activities was \$14.6 million for fiscal 2007. Net cash provided by operating activities in this period consisted primarily of \$16.3 million in operating profit generated from sales margin improvement and company-wide cost reduction efforts. Also impacting cash flows from operations in fiscal 2007 was cash collected from accounts receivable of \$2.2 million, offset by payment of \$2.8 million of accounts payable and accrued expenses and a \$6.3 million reduction in unearned revenue accounts.

Cash flow from operating activities was \$16.0 million for fiscal 2006. Net cash provided by operating activities in 2006 was primarily due to the \$12.3 million profit (excluding restructuring credit) generated from sales margin improvement and our company-wide cost reduction efforts. In addition, we recognized a \$3.4 million restructuring credit resulting from our effort of subleasing the excess facilities. Also impacting cash flows from operations in fiscal 2006 was an additional \$5.3 million in collection of accounts receivable and unearned revenue and deferred maintenance, partially offset by a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$4.3 million.

Net cash used in operating activities in 2005 was primarily due to \$25.0 million of lease and buyout payments associated with long-term lease obligations from agreements signed during fiscal 2004. Also impacting cash flows from operations in fiscal 2005 was a \$2.0 million reversal of income tax accruals, a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$7.0 million, a decrease in the restructuring accrual of \$26.9 million (mostly related to the settlement of long-term lease obligations), a decrease in unearned revenue and deferred maintenance of \$3.9 million and a gain of \$11.3 million on revaluation of embedded derivatives related to the Notes and the related warrants, partially offset by \$9.4 million of amortization of discount and revaluation of the Notes, a loss on debt extinguishment of \$7.0 million and a decrease in accounts receivable of \$2.4 million.

Cash Provided By Investing Activities

Cash provided by investing activities in fiscal 2007 was \$542,000, primarily as a result of transferring restricted cash to cash equivalents of \$977,000. Cash provided by investing activities in fiscal 2006 was \$180,000, primarily as a result of sales of cost-method investments of \$426,000 and offset by capital expenditures of \$246,000. Cash provided by investing activities in fiscal 2005 was \$23.8 million, primarily as a result of transfers from restricted cash and proceeds from dividends received related to equity investments.

Capital expenditures were \$517,000 for fiscal 2007, \$246,000 for fiscal 2006, and \$142,000 for fiscal 2005. Our capital expenditures substantially consist of purchases of operating resources to manage our operations and included computer hardware and software, office furniture and fixtures and leasehold improvements.

Cash Provided By (Used For) Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities was \$2.0 million in fiscal 2007, primarily due to issuance of common stock in relation to option and warrant exercises. Cash provided by financing activities was \$15.9 million in fiscal 2006. In November 2006, we closed the rights offering, which provided \$15.8 million in net proceeds after issuance costs. Cash used for financing activities in fiscal 2005 was \$23.2 million, primarily due to the repayment of borrowings under our bank line of credit and Notes payments.

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Leases and Other Contractual Obligations

We lease our headquarters and other facilities under non-cancelable operating lease agreements expiring 2012. Under the terms of the agreements, we are required to pay lease costs, property taxes, insurance, and normal maintenance costs.

We expect to incur significant operating expenses for the foreseeable future in order to execute our business plan. A summary of total future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2007, under non-cancelable operating lease agreements is as follows (in millions):

	Operating Leases
Years Ending December 31,	
2008	\$ 2.0
2009	1.8
2010	1.3
2011	1.1
2012	0.5
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 6.7

As of December 31, 2007, we have accrued \$1.3 million of estimated future facilities costs as a restructuring accrual. This accrual includes the above minimum lease payments that are related to excess space under lease and certain lease related allowances, fees and expenses, partially offset by estimated future sublease income (See Note 8 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Additional Factors That May Affect Future Liquidity

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2007 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future years. Restricted cash represents the collateral for our letter of credit.

	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years (In millions)	4-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Letter of credit	\$ 1.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.0	\$ -

We anticipate that future operating expenses and cash payments under operating leases will constitute a material use of our existing cash resources. As a result, our net cash flows will depend heavily on the level of future revenues, and our ability to manage infrastructure costs.

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Quarterly Results of Operations

The following tables set forth certain unaudited Consolidated Statement of Operations data for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2007, as well as that data expressed as a percentage of our total revenues for the periods indicated.

This data has been derived from unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements that, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of such information when read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

The unaudited quarterly information should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in this Form 10-K. We believe that period-to-period comparisons of our financial results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance.

	Three Months Ended							
	Dec 31, 2007	Sep 30, 2007	Jun 30, 2007	Mar 31, 2007	Dec 31, 2006	Sep 30, 2006	Jun 30, 2006	Mar 31, 2006
	(In thousands)							
	(Unaudited)							
Statement of								
Operations Data:								
Revenues:								
Software licenses	\$ 4,620	\$ 5,280	\$ 5,494	\$ 5,733	\$ 3,956	\$ 4,750	\$ 3,627	\$ 2,882
Services	6,629	7,476	7,774	7,012	9,090	8,835	9,102	9,742
Total revenues	11,249	12,756	13,268	12,745	13,046	13,585	12,729	12,624
Cost of revenues:								
Cost of software								
licenses	8	3	22	12	32	22	142	62
Cost of services	2,251	2,102	2,215	2,393	2,173	2,729	3,496	4,058
Total cost of								
revenues	2,259	2,105	2,237	2,405	2,205	2,751	3,638	4,120
Gross profit	8,990	10,651	11,031	10,340	10,841	10,834	9,091	8,504
Operating expenses:								
Research and								
development	2,247	2,283	2,483	2,655	2,708	2,766	2,405	2,631
Sales and marketing	2,383	1,898	1,781	2,069	2,529	1,761	1,982	2,381
General and								
administrative	2,042	1,705	1,479	1,067	613	2,429	3,239	1,738
Goodwill								
impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring								
(credits), charges	(195)	260	306	278	(1,966)	(1,878)	(15)	490
Business								
combination								
charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating								
expenses	6,477	6,146	6,049	6,069	3,884	5,078	7,611	7,240
Operating income	2,513	4,505	4,982	4,271	6,957	5,756	1,480	1,264
	3,419	538	3,688	(6,711)	248	(163)	335	(227)

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Other income									
(expense), net									
Income taxes									
(expense) benefit	(60)	419	(230)	(56)	(185)	(228)	(65)	(156)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 5,872	\$ 5,462	\$ 8,440	\$ (2,496)	\$ 7,020	\$ 5,365	\$ 1,750	\$ 881	
Basic net income									
(loss) per share	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	
Diluted net income									
(loss) per share	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	
Shares used in									
computing basic net									
income (loss) per									
share	108,648	108,253	107,424	106,667	80,878	69,489	69,151	42,958	
Shares used in									
computing diluted									
net income (loss)									
per share	111,896	111,577	111,035	106,667	80,878	69,489	69,151	43,068	

As a Percent of Revenue

	Three Months Ended							
	Dec	Sep		Mar	Dec	Sep		Mar
	31,	30,	Jun 30,	31,	31,	30,	Jun 30,	31,
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2006	2006	2006	2006
	(Unaudited)							
Statement of Operations								
Data:								
Revenues:								
Software licenses	41%	41%	41%	45%	30%	35%	28%	23%
Services	59	59	59	55	70	65	72	77
Total revenues	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cost of revenues:								
Cost of software licenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cost of services	20	16	17	19	17	20	27	32
Total cost of revenues	20	16	17	19	17	20	28	32
Gross profit	80	84	83	81	83	80	72	68
Operating expenses:								
Research and								
development	20	18	19	21	21	20	19	21
Sales and marketing	21	15	13	16	19	13	16	19
General and								
administrative	18	13	11	8	5	18	25	14
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring (credits),								
charges	(2)	2	2	2	(15)	(14)	-	4
Business combination								
charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	57	48	45	47	30	37	60	58
Operating income	23	36	38	34	53	43	12	10
Other income (expense),								
net	30	8	26	(53)	-	(3)	2	(3)

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Net income (loss)	53%	44%	64%	(19)%	53%	40%	14%	7%
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Our quarterly operating results have fluctuated in the past and may fluctuate significantly in the future as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. It is likely that our operating results in one or more future quarters may be below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. In that event, the trading price of our common stock almost certainly would decline.

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RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combination ("SFAS 141R"), which replaces FASB Statement No. 141. SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. The Statement also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141R is to be applied prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after an entity's fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, of the adoption of SFAS 141R on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51 ("SFAS 160"), which establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. The Statement also establishes reporting requirements that provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. SFAS 160 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, of the adoption of SFAS 160 on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities ("SFAS 159"). SFAS No. 159 permits the measurement of many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Entities may choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates, reporting unrealized gains and losses on such items at each subsequent reporting period. The objective of SFAS No. 159 is to provide entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. It is intended to expand the use of fair value measurement. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating what effect, if any, the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 establishes a framework for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities. This framework is intended to provide increased consistency in how fair value determinations are made under various existing accounting standards which permit, or in some cases require, estimates of fair market value. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier application is encouraged, provided that the reporting entity has not yet issued financial statements for that fiscal year, including any financial statements for an interim period within that fiscal year. We are currently evaluating what effect, if any, the adoption of SFAS 157 will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio. We had no derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2007 and 2006. We place our investments in instruments that meet high credit quality standards and the amount of credit exposure to any one issue, issuer and type of instrument is limited.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash

We consider all debt and equity securities with remaining maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Short-term cash investments consist of debt and equity securities that have a remaining maturity of less than one year as of the date of the balance sheet. Cash and cash equivalents that serve as collateral for financial instruments such as letters of credit are classified as restricted cash. Restricted cash in which the underlying instrument has a term of greater than twelve months from the balance sheet date are classified as non-current.

Management determines the appropriate classification of cash investments at the time of purchase and evaluates such designation as of each balance sheet date. All cash investments to date have been classified as available-for-sale and carried at fair value with related unrealized gains or losses reported as other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax. Total realized gains during fiscal years 2007 and 2006 were 1,906,000 and \$1,064,000, respectively. Our cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash consisted of the following as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

	Classified on Consolidated Balance Sheet as:							
	Purchase/ Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Aggregate Fair Value	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Restricted Cash, Current	Restricted Cash Non- Current	
As of December 31, 2007:								
Cash and certificates of deposits	\$ 14,249	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,249	\$ 13,229	\$ 20	\$ 1,000	
Money market	40,744	-	-	40,744	40,744	-	-	
Total	\$ 54,993	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54,993	\$ 53,973	\$ 20	\$ 1,000	
As of December 31, 2006:								
Cash and certificates of deposits	\$ 17,827	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,827	\$ 15,830	\$ 997	\$ 1,000	
Money market	21,173	-	-	21,173	21,173	-	-	
Total	\$ 39,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,000	\$ 37,003	\$ 997	\$ 1,000	

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Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. We place our cash and cash equivalents with high-quality institutions. Our management performs ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and requires certain of these customers to provide security deposits or letters of credit.

Cash deposits in foreign countries of approximately \$14.2 million are subject to local banking laws and may bear higher or lower risk than cash deposited in the United States. As part of our cash and investment management processes, we perform periodic evaluations of the credit standing of the financial institutions we use and we have not sustained any credit losses from instruments held at these financial institutions. From time to time, our financial instruments maintained in our foreign subsidiaries may be subject to political risks or instability that may arise in foreign countries where we operate.

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, one customer accounted for 20% and 13% of our accounts receivable balance, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, no customer accounted for 10% or more of our total revenues.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments consist of cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and debt. We do not have any derivative financial instruments. We believe the reported carrying amounts of our financial instruments approximates fair value, based upon the short maturity of cash equivalents, accounts receivable and payable, and based on the current rates available to us on similar debt issues.

Foreign Currency

We license our products and maintain significant operations in foreign countries. Fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies, principally the Euro, British Pound and Japanese Yen, relative to the United States dollar have impacted our operating results in the past and may do so in the future. We expect that international licenses, maintenance and consulting revenues will continue to account for a significant portion of our total revenues in the future. We pay the expenses of our international operations in local currencies and do not currently engage in hedging transactions with respect to such obligations.

Equity Investments

Our equity investments consist of equity investments in public and non-public companies that are accounted for under either the cost method of accounting or the equity method of accounting. Equity investments are accounted for under the cost method of accounting when we have a minority interest and do not have the ability to exercise significant influence. These investments are classified as available for sale and are carried at fair value when readily determinable market values exist or at cost when such market values do not exist. Adjustments to fair value are recorded as a component of other comprehensive income unless the investments are considered permanently impaired in which case the adjustment is recorded as a component of other income (expense), net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Equity investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting when we have a minority interest and have the ability to exercise significant influence. These investments are classified as available for sale and are carried at cost with periodic adjustments to carrying value for equity in net income (loss) of the equity investee. Such adjustments are recorded as a component of other income, net. Any decline in value of our investments, which is other than a temporary decline, is charged to earnings during the period in which the impairment occurs. These investments were liquidated in 2005 and a net gain of \$17,000 was recorded. In 2006, we received approximately

\$426,000 cash related to the investments we made in the past. There was no net gain or loss in 2007. Those investments were accounted for under the lower of cost or market method and were written off in prior years. The gain is reported under "Other Income (Expense), net" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The following Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes thereto of BroadVision, Inc. and the Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms are filed as a part of this Form 10-K.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
BroadVision, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of BroadVision, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years then ended, and the financial statement schedules as of and for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 listed in the accompanying index at item 15(a) 2. We also have audited BroadVision, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control -- Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). BroadVision Inc.'s management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedules, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedules and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BroadVision, Inc. as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules as of and for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, BroadVision, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control -- Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

/s/ Odenberg, Ullakko, Muranishi & Co. LLP

San Francisco, California
February 19, 2008

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To The Board of Directors and Stockholders of BroadVision, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of BroadVision, Inc. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for the year then ended. We have also audited the financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005 listed in the accompanying index at item 15(a) 2. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of BroadVision, Inc. at December 31, 2005 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005.

/s/ STONEFIELD JOSEPHSON, INC.

Irvine, California

May 26, 2006

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BROADVISION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except par value amounts)

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 53,973	\$ 37,003
Accounts receivable, net of reserves of \$585 and \$1,141 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively	7,614	10,106
Restricted cash	20	997
Prepays and other	1,410	1,108
Total current assets	63,017	49,214
Property and equipment, net	688	1,144
Restricted cash, net of current portion	1,000	1,000
Goodwill	25,066	25,066
Other assets	541	518
Total assets	\$ 90,312	\$ 76,942
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,359	\$ 1,249
Accrued expenses	6,386	10,538
Warrant liability	4,195	1,610
Unearned revenue	2,857	6,278
Deferred maintenance	7,726	10,584
Total current liabilities	22,523	30,259
Other non-current liabilities	3,024	3,429
Total liabilities	25,547	33,688
Stockholders' equity:		
Convertible preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 1,000 shares authorized as of December 31, 2007 and 10,000 shares authorized as of December 31, 2006; none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 280,000 shares authorized and 108,929 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2007; 2,000,000 shares authorized and 106,523 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2006	10	10
Additional paid-in capital	1,257,132	1,253,135
Accumulated other comprehensive income	16	168
Accumulated deficit	(1,192,393)	(1,210,059)
Total stockholders' equity	64,765	43,254
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 90,312	\$ 76,942

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

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BROADVISION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Revenues:			
Software licenses	\$ 21,127	\$ 15,215	\$ 14,721
Services	28,891	36,769	45,400
Total revenues	50,018	51,984	60,121
Cost of revenues:			
Cost of (credit for) software licenses	45	258	(38)
Cost of services	8,961	12,456	21,931
Total cost of revenues	9,006	12,714	21,893
Gross profit	41,012	39,270	38,228
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	9,668	10,510	13,831
Sales and marketing	8,131	8,653	16,208
General and administrative	6,293	8,019	9,479
Goodwill impairment	-	-	31,368
Restructuring charges (credits), net	649	(3,369)	(462)
Business combination charges	-	-	2,817
Total operating expenses	24,741	23,813	73,241
Operating income (loss)	16,271	15,457	(35,013)
Other income (expense):			
Interest income (expense), net	1,906	638	(10,094)
(Expense) income from derivatives	(3,147)	(1,333)	11,346
Loss on debt extinguishment	-	-	(6,967)
Other income (expense), net	2,175	888	(849)
Total other income (expense)	934	193	(6,564)
Income (loss) before income taxes	17,205	15,650	(41,577)
Income taxes benefit (expense)	73	(634)	2,611
Net income (loss)	\$ 17,278	\$ 15,016	\$ (38,966)
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.23	\$ (1.14)
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.23	\$ (1.14)
Shares used in computing basic net income (loss) per share	107,755	65,734	34,228
Shares used in computing diluted net income (loss) per share	110,746	65,734	34,228

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

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BROADVISION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional		Accumulated	Total	
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Comprehensive	Accumulated	Comprehensive	Stockholders'
			Capital	Income	Deficit	Income	Equity
				(Loss)		(Loss)	(Deficit)
Balances as of December 31, 2004	33,951	\$ 3	\$ 1,214,619	\$ (172)	\$ (1,186,109)		\$ 28,341
Comprehensive loss:							
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(38,966)	\$ (38,966)	(38,966)
Foreign currency translations	-	-	-	265	-	265	265
Total comprehensive loss						\$ (38,701)	
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	516	-	512	-	-		512
Issuance of common stock from exercise of options	55	-	125	-	-		125
Balances as of December 31, 2005	34,522	3	1,215,256	93	(1,225,075)		(9,723)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	-	-	-	-	15,016	\$ 15,016	15,016
Foreign currency translations	-	-	-	75	-	75	75
Total comprehensive income						\$ 15,091	
Exchange of debt to common stock	34,500	3	20,698	-	-		20,701
Stock-based compensation	-	-	950	-	-		950
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	931	-	383	-	-		383
Issuance of common stock from rights offering, net of issuance costs	36,380	4	15,822	-	-		15,826
Issuance of common stock from exercise of options	190	-	26	-	-		26
Balances as of December 31, 2006	106,523	10	1,253,135	168	(1,210,059)		43,254
Cumulative-effect adjustments from the adoption of FIN No.48 (Note 6)	-	-	-	-	388		388
Adjusted Balance as of December 31, 2006	106,523	10	1,253,135	168	(1,209,671)		43,642
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	-	-	-	-	17,278	\$ 17,278	17,278

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Foreign currency translations	-	-	-	(152)	-	(152)	(152)
Total comprehensive income						\$ 17,126	
Stock-based compensation		-	1,447	-	-		1,447
Issuance of common stock from restricted stocks awards	11	-	-	-	-		-
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	1,146	-	863	-	-		863
Issuance of common stock from warrants exercise	341	-	1,066	-	-		1,066
Issuance of common stock from exercise of options	908	-	621	-	-		621
Balances as of December 31, 2007	108,929	\$ 10	\$ 1,257,132	\$ 16	\$ (1,192,393)		\$ 64,765

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

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BROADVISION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 17,278	\$ 15,016	\$ (38,966)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	969	1,385	1,231
Stock-based compensation expense	1,447	950	-
Provision for (reversal of) receivable reserves	248	487	(678)
Amortization of prepaid royalties	7	36	70
Gain on cost method investments	-	(426)	(1,117)
(Gain) loss on sale or abandonment of property and equipment	(78)	51	117
Goodwill impairment	-	-	31,368
Loss on debt extinguishment	-	-	6,967
Restructuring charge (credit)	649	(3,369)	-
Loss (gain) on revaluation of embedded derivatives and warrants	3,147	1,333	(11,346)
Amortization of discount and revaluation of convertible notes	-	-	9,422
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	2,244	2,047	2,408
Prepays and other	(304)	787	248
Other non-current assets	(27)	607	228
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(2,828)	(4,272)	(6,970)
Restructuring accrual	(1,877)	(1,323)	(26,908)
Unearned revenue and deferred maintenance	(6,278)	3,274	(3,921)
Other non-current liabilities	(6)	(530)	(54)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	14,591	16,053	(37,901)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(517)	(246)	(142)
Proceeds from sale of assets	82	-	26
Proceeds from sale of cost method investments	-	426	590
Transfer from restricted cash	977	-	22,259
Proceeds from dividends on equity investments	-	-	1,101
Net cash provided by investing activities	542	180	23,834
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	1,484	409	637
Proceeds from issuance of common stock from warrant exercised	505	-	-
Proceeds from bank line of credit and term debt borrowings	-	-	35,000
Repayments of bank line of credit and term debt borrowings	-	(389)	(55,638)
Repayment of convertible debt	-	-	(3,199)

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Proceeds from rights offering, net	-	15,826	-
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	1,989	15,846	(23,200)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(152)	75	265
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	16,970	32,154	(37,002)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	37,003	4,849	41,851
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 53,973	\$ 37,003	\$ 4,849
Supplemental cash flows disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ 364	\$ 873
Cash paid (refunded) for income taxes	\$ 1	\$ 502	\$ (445)
Supplemental information of noncash financing and investing activities:			
Exchange of convertible debt to common stock	\$ -	\$ 20,535	\$ -
Conversion of accrued interest to common stock	\$ -	\$ 166	\$ -
Retirement of fully depreciated property and equipment	\$ 13,598	\$ 21,556	\$ -
Cumulative-effect adjustments from the adoption of FIN No.48	\$ 388	\$ -	\$ -
Conversion of warrant liability to equity	\$ 561	\$ -	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

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BROADVISION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1---Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business

BroadVision, Inc. (collectively with its subsidiaries, "BroadVision" or "we") was incorporated in the state of Delaware on May 13, 1993 and has been a publicly traded corporation since 1996. We develop, market, and support enterprise portal applications that enable companies to unify their e-business infrastructure and conduct both interactions and transactions with employees, partners, and customers through a personalized self-service model that increases revenues, reduces costs, and improves productivity.

In June 2006, William Meyer resigned as our Chief Financial Officer, a position Mr. Meyer had held since April 2003. Dr. Pehong Chen, our Chief Executive Officer served as Chief Financial Officer since Mr. Meyer's resignation on an interim basis until Dr. Shin-Yuan Tzou was appointed to the position in January 2008. Most recently, Dr. Tzou served as our Chief of Staff and the Regional General Manager for the Asia-Pacific-Japan region. Dr. Tzou has been with us since 1995.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries and us. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain assumptions and estimates that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to doubtful accounts, stock-based compensation, investments, goodwill and intangible assets, income taxes and restructuring, as well as contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable, 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 using different assumptions or conditions. We believe the following critical accounting policies reflect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

Overview

Our revenue consists of fees for licenses of our software products, maintenance, consulting services and customer training. We generally charge fees for licenses of our software products either based on the number of persons using the product or based on the number of CPUs on which the product is installed. Licenses for software for which fees are charged based upon the number of persons using the product include licenses for development use and licenses for use by registered users of the customer's website (deployment use). Licenses for software for which fees are charged on a per-CPU basis differentiate between development and deployment usage. Our revenue recognition policies comply with the provisions of Statement of Position ("SOP") No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition ("SOP 97-2"),

as amended by SOP No. 98-9, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions ("SOP 98-9"), and Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") 104, Revenue Recognition ("SAB 104"). We apply the separation criteria in Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF"), "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables" ("EITF 00-21") to determine whether our arrangements with multiple deliverables should be treated as separate units of accounting. EITF 00-21 indicates that revenue recognized for any multiple-element contract is to be allocated to each element of the arrangement based on the relative fair value of each element. The determination of the fair value of each element is based on our analysis of objective evidence from comparable sales of the individual element.

Software License Revenue

We license our products through our direct sales force and indirectly through resellers and Application Service Providers ("ASP"). In general, software license revenues are recognized when a non-cancelable license agreement has been signed and the customer acknowledges an unconditional obligation to pay, the software product has been delivered, there are no uncertainties surrounding product acceptance, the fees are fixed and determinable and collection is reasonably assured. Delivery is considered to have occurred when title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer, which generally occurs when media containing the licensed programs is provided to a common carrier. In case of electronic delivery, delivery occurs when the customer is given access to the licensed programs. For products that cannot be used without a licensing key, the delivery requirement is met when the licensing key is made available to the customer. If collectibility is not reasonably assured, revenue is recognized when the fee is collected. Subscription-based license revenues are recognized ratably over the subscription period. We enter into reseller arrangements that typically provide for sublicense fees payable to us based upon a percentage of list prices. We do not grant resellers the right of return.

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We recognize revenue using the residual method pursuant to the requirements of SOP 97-2, as amended by SOP 98-9. Revenues recognized from multiple-element software arrangements are allocated to each element of the arrangement based on the fair values of the elements, such as licenses for software products, maintenance, consulting services or customer training. The determination of fair value is based on vendor-specific objective evidence, which is specific to us. We limit our assessment of objective evidence for each element to either the price charged when the same element is sold separately or the price established by management having the relevant authority to do so, for an element not yet sold separately. If evidence of fair value of all undelivered elements exists but evidence does not exist for one or more delivered elements, then revenue is recognized using the residual method. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee is recognized as revenue.

We record unearned revenue for software license agreements when cash has been received from the customer and the agreement does not qualify for revenue recognition under our revenue recognition policy. We record accounts receivable for software license agreements when the agreement qualifies for revenue recognition but cash or other consideration has not been received from the customer.

Services Revenue

Consulting services revenues and customer training revenues are recognized as such services are performed.

Maintenance revenues, which include revenues bundled with software license agreements that entitle the customers to technical support and future unspecified enhancements to our products, are deferred and recognized ratably over the related agreement period, generally twelve months.

Our consulting services, which consist of consulting, maintenance and training, are delivered through the BroadVision Global Services ("BVGS") organization. The services that we provide are not essential to the functionality of the software. We record reimbursement from our customers for out-of-pocket expenses as an increase to services revenues.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

We consider all debt and equity securities with remaining maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Short-term cash investments consist of debt and equity securities that have a remaining maturity of less than one year as of the date of the balance sheet. Cash and cash equivalents that serve as collateral for financial instruments such as letters of credit are classified as restricted cash. Restricted cash in which the underlying instrument has a term of greater than twelve months from the balance sheet date are classified as non-current. Letter of credit of \$1.0 million secured by an equal amount of restricted cash is available to the landlord securing certain facilities leases as more fully described in Note 7.

Management determines the appropriate classification of cash investments at the time of purchase and evaluates such designation as of each balance sheet date. All cash investments to date have been classified as available-for-sale and carried at fair value with related unrealized gains or losses reported as other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax. Total realized gains during fiscal years 2007 and 2006 were \$1,906,000 and \$1,064,000, respectively, and are included in other income in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Our cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash consisted of the following as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

Classified on Consolidated Balance
Sheet as:

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	Purchase/ Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Aggregate Fair Value	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Restricted Cash, Current	Restricted Cash Non- Current
As of December 31, 2007:							
Cash and certificates of deposits	\$ 14,249	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,249	\$ 13,229	\$ 20	\$ 1,000
Money market	40,744	-	-	40,744	40,744	-	-
Total	\$ 54,993	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54,993	\$ 53,973	\$ 20	\$ 1,000
As of December 31, 2006:							
Cash and certificates of deposits	\$ 17,827	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,827	\$ 15,830	\$ 997	\$ 1,000
Money market	21,173	-	-	21,173	21,173	-	-
Total	\$ 39,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,000	\$ 37,003	\$ 997	\$ 1,000

Research and Development and Software Development Costs

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 86, Accounting for the Cost of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed, requires capitalization of certain software development costs subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility. Based on our product development process, technological feasibility is established upon the completion of a working model. To date, costs incurred by us from the completion of the working model to the point at which the product is ready for general release have been insignificant. Accordingly, we have charged all such costs to research and development expense in the period incurred.

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Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense, which is included in sales and marketing expense, amounted to \$146,000, \$33,000 and \$68,000 in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Prepaid Royalties

Prepaid royalties relating to purchased software to be incorporated and sold with our software products are amortized as a cost of software licenses either on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the royalty agreement or on the basis of projected product revenues, whichever results in greater amortization.

Receivable Reserves

Occasionally, our customers experience financial difficulty after we record the revenue but before payment has been received. We maintain receivable reserves for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. Our normal payment terms are generally 30 to 90 days from invoice date. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional reserves may be required. Losses from customer receivables in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, have not been significant. If all efforts to collect a receivable fail, and the receivable is considered uncollectible, the receivable would be written off against the receivable reserve.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. We place our cash and cash equivalents with high-quality institutions. Our management performs ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and requires certain of these customers to provide security deposits or letters of credit.

Cash deposits in foreign countries of approximately \$14.2 million and \$9.0 million on December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, are subject to local banking laws and may bear higher or lower risk than cash deposited in the United States. As part of our cash and investment management processes, we perform periodic evaluations of the credit standing of the financial institutions and we have not sustained any credit losses from instruments held at these financial institutions. From time to time, our financial instruments maintained in our foreign subsidiaries may be subject to political risks or instability that may arise in foreign countries where we operate.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, one customer accounted for 20% and 13% of our accounts receivable balance, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, no customer accounted for 10% or more of our total revenues.

Restructuring

Through December 31, 2007, we have approved certain restructuring plans to, among other things, reduce our workforce and consolidate facilities. Restructuring and asset impairment charges were taken to align our cost structure with changing market conditions and to create a more efficient organization. Our restructuring charges are comprised primarily of: (1) lease termination costs and/or costs associated with permanently vacating and sub-leasing our facilities; (2) other incremental costs incurred as a direct result of the restructuring plan; (3) impairment costs related to certain long-lived assets abandoned, and (4) severance and benefits termination costs related to the reduction of our workforce. We account for each of these costs in accordance with SAB 100, Restructuring and Impairment Charges.

We account for severance and benefits termination costs in accordance with EITF 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (Including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring) ("EITF 94-3"), for exit or disposal activities initiated on or prior to December 31, 2002. Accordingly, we record the liability related to these termination costs when the following conditions have been met: (i) management with the appropriate level of authority approves a termination plan that commits us to such plan and establishes the benefits the employees will receive upon termination; (ii) the benefit arrangement is communicated to the employees in sufficient detail to enable the employees to determine the termination benefits; (iii) the plan specifically identifies the number of employees to be terminated, their locations and their job classifications; and (iv) the period of time to implement the plan does not indicate changes to the plan are likely. The termination costs recorded by us are not associated with nor do they benefit continuing activities. We account for severance and benefits termination costs for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002 in accordance with SFAS 146, Accounting For Costs Associated with Exit Activities ("SFAS 146"). SFAS 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized and measured initially at fair value only when the liability is incurred. This differs from EITF 94-3, which required that a liability for an exit cost be recognized at the date of an entity's commitment to an exit plan.

Prior to the adoption on January 1, 2003 of SFAS 146, we accounted for the costs associated with lease termination and/or abandonment in accordance with EITF 88-10, Costs Associated with Lease Modification or Termination ("EITF 88-10"). Accordingly, we recorded the costs associated with lease termination and/or abandonment when the leased property has no substantive future use or benefit to us. Under EITF 88-10, we record the liability associated with lease termination and/or abandonment as the sum of the total remaining lease costs and related exit costs, less probable sublease income. Under SFAS 146, we record a liability for lease termination and/or abandonment cost initially at fair value on the cease-use date of that facility. We account for costs related to long-lived assets abandoned in accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, and, accordingly, charges to expense the net carrying value of the long-lived assets when we cease to use the assets.

Inherent in the estimation of the costs related to our restructuring efforts are assessments related to the most likely expected outcome of the significant actions to accomplish the restructuring. In determining the charge related to the restructuring, the majority of estimates made by management related to the charge for excess facilities. In determining the charge for excess facilities, we were required to estimate future sublease income, future net operating expenses of the facilities, and brokerage commissions, among other expenses. The most significant of these estimates related to the timing and extent of future sublease income in which to reduce our lease obligations. We based our estimates of sublease income, in part, on the opinions of independent real estate experts, current market conditions and rental rates, an assessment of the time period over which reasonable estimates could be made, the status of negotiations with potential subtenants, and the location of the respective facility, among other factors.

We have recorded restructuring charges at the low-end of a range of assumptions modeled for restructuring charges in accordance with SFAS No.5, Accounting for Contingencies ("SFAS 5"). Adjustments to the facilities accrual will be required if actual lease exit costs or sublease income differ from amounts currently expected. We will review the status of restructuring activities on a quarterly basis and, if appropriate, record changes to our restructuring obligations in current operations based on management's most current estimates.

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Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (generally two years for software, three years for computer equipment and four years for furniture and fixtures). Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the remaining life of the lease term or their estimated useful lives.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in operations in the period realized.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

We adopted SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets ("SFAS 142"), on January 1, 2002. Pursuant to SFAS 142, we are required to test our goodwill for impairment upon adoption and annually or more often if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. SFAS No. 142 provides for a two-step approach to determining whether and by how much goodwill has been impaired. The first step requires a comparison of the fair value of us to our net book value. If the fair value is greater, then no impairment is deemed to have occurred. If the fair value is less, then the second step must be completed to determine the amount, if any, of actual impairment (Note 3).

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, investments, accounts receivable and accounts payable for all periods presented approximates their respective carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Employee Stock Benefit Plans

2006 Equity Incentive Plan: At our 2006 annual meeting on August 8, 2006, our stockholders approved the adoption of our 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Equity Plan"), under which 3,500,000 shares of common stock are reserved for issuance. Our 1996 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Prior Equity Plan") was terminated and replaced by the Equity Plan. Under the Equity Plan, the Board of Directors may grant incentive or nonqualified stock options at prices not less than 100% of the fair market value of our common stock, as determined by the Board of Directors, at the date of grant. The vesting of individual options may vary but in each case at least 25% of the total number of shares subject to options will become exercisable per year. These options generally expire ten years after the grant date. When an employee option is exercised prior to vesting, any unvested shares so purchased are subject to repurchase by us at the original purchase price of the stock upon termination of employment. Our right to repurchase lapses at a minimum rate of 20% per year over five years from the date the option was granted or, for new employees, the date of hire. Such right is exercisable only within 90 days following termination of employment. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, no shares were repurchased since no options were exercised prior to vesting. We may grant options from plans not approved by security holders. The "2000 Non-Officer Plan" is our only plan that has not been approved by our stockholders. In addition, we have granted options outside of the plans, pursuant to arrangements that have not been approved by our stockholders.

2000 Non-Officer Plan: In February 2000, we adopted our 2000 Non-Officer Plan under which 6,000,000 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance to selected employees, consultants, and our affiliates who are not Officers or Directors. As of December 31, 2006, we had 1,520,006 shares available for issuance under the 2000 Non-Officer Plan. Under the 2000 Non-Officer Plan, we may grant non-statutory stock options at prices not less than 85% of the fair market value of our common stock at the date of grant. Options granted under the 2000 Non-Officer Plan

generally vest over two years and are exercisable for not more than ten years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan: we also have a compensatory Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan") that enables employees to purchase, through payroll deductions, shares of our common stock at a discount from the market price of the stock at the time of purchase. The Board of Directors has authorized sequential one-year offerings beginning on July 1 of each year and extending until June 30 of the following year. Commencing on the first day of the fiscal year that begins on January 1, 2004 and ending on (and including) the first day of the fiscal year that begins on January 1, 2014 (each such day, a "Calculation Date"), our Purchase Plan's reserved shares can be increased by a number equal to the lesser of (i) one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the shares of Common Stock outstanding on each such Calculation Date (rounded down to the nearest whole share); or (ii) eight hundred thousand (800,000) shares of Common Stock.

As of December 31, 2007 we had 1,869,348 shares available for issuance under the Purchase Plan. The Purchase Plan permits eligible employees to purchase common stock with a value equivalent to a percentage of the employee's earnings, not to exceed the lesser of 15% of the employee's earnings or \$25,000, at a price equal to the lesser of 85% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the offering or the date of purchase. Upon adoption of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment ("SFAS 123R") (effective January 1, 2006), we began recording stock-based compensation expense related to the fair value of the employee purchase rights in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123R, using the modified-prospective transition method. Under the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123R, share-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense, net of estimated pre-vesting forfeitures, ratably over the vesting period of the award. In addition, the adoption of SFAS 123R requires additional accounting related to the income tax effects and disclosure regarding the cash flow effects resulting from share-based payment arrangements. In January 2005, the SEC issued SAB No. 107 Share-Based Payment, which provides supplemental implementation guidance for SFAS 123R. Calculating share-based compensation expense requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected term of the share-based awards, stock price volatility, dividend yield, risk free interest rates, and pre-vesting forfeitures. The assumptions used in calculating the fair value of stock-based awards represent our best estimates, but these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if factors change and we use different assumptions, our share-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. In addition, we are required to estimate the expected pre-vesting forfeiture rate and only recognize expense for those shares expected to vest. If our actual forfeiture rate is materially different from our estimate, our share-based compensation expense could be significantly different from what we have recorded in the current period. The total amount of stock-based compensation expense recognized during the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Cost of services	\$ 266,735	\$ 160,428
Research and development	567,041	381,664
Sales and marketing	319,145	229,906
General and administrative	294,166	178,150
	\$ 1,447,087	\$ 950,147

On November 10, 2005, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 123R-3 "Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards" ("FSP 123R-3"). We adopted the alternative transition method provided in the FASB Staff Position for calculating the tax effects of stock-based compensation pursuant to SFAS 123R in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006. The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to establish the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital pool (APIC pool) related to the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon adoption of SFAS 123R. The adoption did not have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model based on the assumptions noted in the following table. The expected term of options represents the period that our stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding based on the simplified method provided in SAB 107. The risk-free interest rate for periods related to the expected life of the options is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The expected volatility is based on historical volatilities of our stock over the expected life of the option. The expected dividend yield is zero, as we do not anticipate paying dividends in the near future. During the year ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, we used a forfeiture rate of 9% and 11%, respectively, based on an analysis of historical data as we reasonably approximate the currently anticipated rate of forfeiture for granted and outstanding options that have not vested. The following assumptions were used to determine stock-based compensation during the year ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

	For the Year Ended	
	December 31,	December 31,
	2007	2006
Weighted average volatility	96%	84%
Expected dividends	0%	0%
Expected term (in years)	6.00	6.00
Risk free interest rate	4.20%	4.79%
Forfeiture rate	9%	11%

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Expected volatility	90 %	107 %	84 %
Weighted average volatility	89 %	106 %	89 %
Risk-free interest rate	5 %	5 %	4 %
Expected life (in years)	1 year	1 year	1 year
Expected dividend yield	- %	- %	- %

The weighted-average fair value of the purchase rights granted in the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, was \$0.78, \$0.22, and \$0.82, respectively.

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In anticipation of the reporting requirements under SFAS 123R, our Board of Directors on November 29, 2005 unanimously approved accelerating the vesting of the following out-of-the-money, unvested stock options held by current employees, including executive officers, and members of the Board of Directors. The acceleration applied only to those options with an exercise price of \$1.13 per share or higher. The closing market price of our common stock on November 28, 2005, the last full trading day before the date of the acceleration, was \$0.72 per share.

	Aggregate Number of Common Shares Issuable Under Accelerated Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share
Total Non-Employee Directors	122,181	\$ 2.98
Total Named Executive Officers	391,886	2.87
Total Directors and Named Executive Officers	514,067	2.89
Total All Other Employees	610,707	2.97
Total	1,124,774	2.94

The decision to accelerate vesting of these options was made to avoid recognizing compensation cost in our statements of operations as required under the provisions of SFAS 123R, which was effective as of January 1, 2006.

Further details related to our Employee Stock Benefit Plans and our adoption of SFAS 123R are provided in Note 9 Stockholders' Equity.

Prior to January 1, 2006, we accounted for share-based payments to our employees and non-employee members of our Board of Directors under the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related guidance, as permitted by SFAS 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation ("SFAS 123"), and amended by SFAS 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure ("SFAS 148"). We did not recognize any significant share-based employee compensation costs in our consolidated statements of operations prior to January 1, 2006, as options granted to employees and non-employee members of the board of directors generally had an exercise price equal to the fair value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. As required by SFAS 148, prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we provided pro forma disclosure of net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders as if the fair-value-based method defined in SFAS 123 had been applied to employee stock options and purchase rights. In the pro forma information for periods prior to 2006, we accounted for pre-vesting forfeitures as they occurred. Our operating results for prior periods have not been restated. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) per share applicable to common shareholders as if we had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 to share-based compensation for the year ended December 31, 2005 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31, 2005
Net income (loss), as reported	\$ (38,966)
Add: Stock-based compensation (income) expense included in reported net income (loss), net of related tax effects	-
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(2,666)
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$ (41,632)

Net income (loss) per share:

Basic --as reported	\$	(1.14)
Basic --pro forma	\$	(1.22)
Diluted --as reported	\$	(1.14)
Diluted --pro forma	\$	(1.22)

We account for equity instruments issued to non-employees in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123 and EITF 96-18, Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling Goods or Services.

For the year ended at December 31, 2005, the fair value of each option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with no expected dividends and the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31, 2005	
Expected life	7.40	years
Risk-free interest rate	4.12	%
Volatility	84.00	%

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Earnings Per Share Information

Basic income (loss) per share is computed using the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding, less shares subject to repurchase. Diluted income (loss) per share is computed using the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding and, when dilutive, common equivalent shares from outstanding stock options and warrants using the treasury stock method. The following table sets forth the basic and diluted net income (loss) per share computational data for the periods presented (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net income (loss)	\$ 17,278	\$ 15,016	\$ (38,966)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding used to compute basic income (loss) per share	107,755	65,734	34,228
Weighted-average common equivalent shares from outstanding common stock options and warrants	2,991	-	-
Total weighted-average common and common equivalent shares outstanding used to compute diluted loss per share	110,746	65,734	34,228
Basic income (loss) per share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.23	\$ (1.14)
Diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.23	\$ (1.14)

In the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, 4,502,432 and 11,916,000 common shares, respectively, issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants were excluded from the above earnings per share calculations as their effect was anti-dilutive. In addition, in the year ended December 31, 2005, approximately 5.6 million common shares issuable upon conversion of the Notes were excluded from the above earnings per share calculation, as their effect was anti-dilutive.

Foreign Currency Transactions

During fiscal 2004, we changed the functional currencies of all foreign subsidiaries from the U.S. dollar to the local currency of the respective countries. Assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at average exchange rates for the period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of foreign currency assets and liabilities are included as other income (expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. During 2006, we determined that one of our foreign subsidiaries' operations had substantially ceased and was effectively liquidated, and as a result, we wrote off \$51,000 of related cumulative translation adjustment which was recorded as a charge to the interest and other income, net in the accompanying Statements of Operations. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, translation (loss) gain was (\$152,000), \$75,000, and \$265,000, respectively, and is included in the Comprehensive income (loss) account in the Consolidated Statement of Stockholder's Equity.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) includes net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss), which consists of unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities and cumulative translation adjustments. Total comprehensive income (loss) is presented in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit). Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is displayed as a separate component of Consolidated Statement of Stockholder's Equity (Deficit) in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The accumulated balances for each classification of other comprehensive income (loss) consist of the following, net of taxes (in thousands):

	Foreign Currency Translation and Other	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance, December 31, 2004	\$ (172)	\$ (172)
Net change during the year	265	265
Balance, December 31, 2005	93	93
Net change during the year	75	75
Balance, December 31, 2006	168	168
Net change during the year	(152)	(152)
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 16	\$ 16

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Income Taxes

Income taxes are computed using an asset and liability approach in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, which requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our Consolidated Financial Statements or tax returns. The measurement of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on provisions of the enacted tax law; the effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated. The measurement of deferred tax assets is reduced, if necessary, by the amount of any tax benefits that, based on available evidence, is not expected to be realized.

We analyze our deferred tax assets with regard to potential realization. We have established a valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets to the extent that management has determined that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized based upon the uncertainty of their realization. We have considered estimated future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the amount of the valuation allowance.

Segment and Geographic Information

We operate in one segment, electronic commerce business solutions. Our chief operating decision maker is considered to be our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). The CEO reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis accompanied by disaggregated information about revenues by geographic region and by product for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial performance.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period account balances have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations ("SFAS 141R"), which replaces FASB Statement No. 141. SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non controlling interest in the acquire and the goodwill acquired. The Statement also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141R is to be applied prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after an entity's fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2008. We will assess the impact of SFAS 141R if and when a future acquisition occurs.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51 ("SFAS 160"), which establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. The Statement also establishes reporting requirements that provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. SFAS 160 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, of the adoption of SFAS 160 on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities ("SFAS 159"). SFAS No. 159 permits the measurement of many financial instruments and certain other

items at fair value. Entities may choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates, reporting unrealized gains and losses on such items at each subsequent reporting period. The objective of SFAS No. 159 is to provide entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. It is intended to expand the use of fair value measurement. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating what effect, if any, the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 establishes a framework for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities. This framework is intended to provide increased consistency in how fair value determinations are made under various existing accounting standards which permit, or in some cases require, estimates of fair market value. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier application is encouraged, provided that the reporting entity has not yet issued financial statements for that fiscal year, including any financial statements for an interim period within that fiscal year. We are currently evaluating what effect, if any, the adoption of SFAS 157 will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 2---Property and Equipment

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

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 654	\$ 795
Computer and software	5,359	14,547
Leasehold improvements	1,296	5,007
	7,309	20,349
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(6,621)	(19,205)
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 688	\$ 1,144

Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 was \$1.0 million, \$1.4 million, and \$1.2 million, respectively. In 2007, we retired \$13.6 million in property and equipment and wrote off \$13.6 million in accumulated related depreciation. In 2007, we received \$82,000 in proceeds from the sale of fixed assets and recorded a gain on sale or abandonment of property and equipment of \$78,000. In 2006, we retired \$21.6 million in property and equipment and wrote off \$21.5 million in accumulated related depreciation.

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Note 3---Goodwill

In the quarter ended September 30, 2005, we recognized a goodwill impairment charge of \$13.2 million as an estimated impairment in accordance with the requirements of SFAS 142. As of September 30, 2005, we performed Step 1 under the provisions of SFAS 142 by determining that we have a single reporting unit and then comparing our net book value to our market capitalization based upon the quoted market price of our stock. Based upon the results of Step 1 and as permitted under SFAS 142, we estimated the impairment charge under Step 2 by estimating the fair value of all other assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. Subsequent to the issuance of our third quarter financial statements, we completed Step 2 and recorded an adjustment to the original estimate (recognized an additional impairment charge) of \$18.2 million in the quarter ended December 31, 2005. Further, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, we performed a goodwill impairment analysis under Step 1. Because the fair value was determined to be greater than book value, Step 2 under SFAS 142 was not required, and therefore no additional impairment was necessary at December 31, 2007 and 2006.

The process of evaluating the potential impairment of goodwill is highly subjective and requires significant judgment. In estimating the fair value, we made estimates and judgments about future revenues and cash flows. Our forecasts were based on assumptions that are consistent with the plans and estimates we are using to manage the business. Changes in these estimates could change our conclusion regarding impairment of goodwill and potentially result in a non-cash goodwill impairment charge in future periods.

From 2000 through 2007, we have amortized and written off \$742.0 million of the \$767.0 million goodwill incurred as a result of a statutory merger involving a stock-for-stock exchange with another company.

Note 4---Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Employee benefits	\$ 1,076	\$ 961
Commissions and bonuses	656	885
Sales and other taxes	1,245	2,000
Income tax and tax contingency reserves	427	1,378
Restructuring	439	1,272
Customer advances	288	654
Royalty	1,376	2,482
Other	879	906
Total accrued expenses	\$ 6,386	\$ 10,538

Note 5---Other Non-Current Liabilities

Other non-current liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Restructuring	\$ 895	\$ 1,290
Deferred maintenance and unearned revenue	1,481	1,739
Other	648	400
Total other non-current liabilities	\$ 3,024	\$ 3,429

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Note 6---Income Taxes

The components of (expense) benefit for income taxes are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Current:			
Federal	\$ 440	\$ (350)	\$ 660
State	(61)	(75)	(10)
Foreign	(306)	(209)	1,961
Total current	73	(634)	2,611
Deferred:			
Federal	-	-	-
State	-	-	-
Total deferred	-	-	-
Income tax benefit (expense)	\$ 73	\$ (634)	\$ 2,611

The differences between the (expense) benefit for income taxes computed at the federal statutory rate of 35% and our actual income tax (expense) benefit for the periods presented are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Expected income tax (expense) benefit	\$ (6,022)	\$ (5,744)	\$ 14,552
Expected state income taxes (expense) benefit, net of federal tax benefit	(39)	(49)	662
Research and development credit	89	-	-
Foreign taxes	(894)	(209)	(264)
Change in valuation allowance	7,116	5,941	(575)
Stock based compensation and warrant revaluation	(1,039)	(91)	0
True-ups	261	-	-
Reserve release	424	-	-
Foreign loss not benefited	-	(584)	(952)
Utilization of foreign net operating loss carryforwards	-	-	913
Non-deductible goodwill and intangible amortization	-	-	(10,806)
Tax credits and other permanent items	199	114	-
Other	(22)	(12)	(919)
Income tax (expense) benefit	\$ 73	\$ (634)	\$ 2,611

The individual components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets:		
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 2,111	\$ 3,602
Accrued, allowance and others	2,967	4,751
Capitalized research and development	1,846	2,430
Net operating losses	206,477	211,331
Tax credits	6,547	13,946
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	1,589	1,589
Total deferred tax assets	221,537	237,649

Less: valuation allowance	(221,537)	(237,649)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

We have provided a valuation allowance for all of our deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, due to the uncertainty regarding their future realization. The total valuation allowance decreased \$14,457,000 from December 31, 2006 to December 31, 2007 and decreased \$5,356,000 from December 31, 2005 to December 31, 2006, respectively, due primarily to utilization of net operating loss carryovers. As of December 31, 2007, we had federal and state net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards of approximately \$551,275,000 and \$156,249,000, net of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") limitations respectively, available to offset future regular and alternative minimum taxable income. The NOL did not include a deduction from stock based compensation for which a benefit would be recorded in additional paid-in capital when realized. In addition, we had federal and state research and development credit carryforwards of approximately \$4,290,000 and \$2,854,000 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, available to offset future tax liabilities. Our federal net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards expire in the tax years 2008 through 2022, if not utilized. The state net operating loss carryforwards expire in the tax years 2008 through 2022. The state research and development credits can be carried forward indefinitely.

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Federal and state tax laws impose substantial restrictions on the utilization of net operating loss and credit carryforwards in the event of an "ownership change" for tax purposes, as defined in IRC Section 382. Based on an IRC Section 382 study completed in February 2007, we determined that there were ownership changes during year 1998. Consequently, a portion of our tax carryforwards will expire before they can be fully utilized. Therefore, in 2007, we reduced our reported available federal NOL carryforwards by approximately \$5.3 million.

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation, or FIN No.48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No.109. Fin No. 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in our income tax return, and also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FIN No. 48 utilizes a two-step approach for evaluating uncertain tax positions accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes ("SFAS No. 109"). Step one, Recognition, requires us to determine if the weight of available evidence indicates that a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. Step two, Measurement, is based on the largest amount of benefit, which is more likely than not to be realized on ultimate settlement. The cumulative effect of adopting FIN No. 48 on January 1, 2007 is recognized as a change in accounting principle, recorded as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings on the adoption date.

As a result of the implementation of FIN No. 48, we recognized a decrease in the liability in the amount of \$388,000 for unrecognized tax benefits related to tax positions taken in prior periods. This is reflected as a change in accounting principle, as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Additionally, we reclassified \$160,000 from current taxes payable to long-term taxes payable as FIN No. 48 specifies that tax positions for which the timing of the ultimate resolution is uncertain should be recognized as long-term liabilities.

Upon adoption of FIN No. 48, our policy to include interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within our provision for (benefit from) income taxes did not change.

Our total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of January 1, 2007 (adoption date) and December 31, 2007 were \$2,248,000 and \$1,860,000, respectively. Also, our total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect its effective tax rate were \$548,000 and \$160,000 as of January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

The tax years 1993 to 2006 remain open in several jurisdictions, none of which have individual significance.

Balance at January 1, 2007	\$ 2,248,000
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	-
Additions for tax positions of prior years	-
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(388,000)
Settlements	-
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 1,860,000

Note 7---Commitments and Contingencies

Warranties and Indemnification

We provide a warranty to our customers that our software will perform substantially in accordance with the documentation we provide with the software, typically for a period of 90 days following receipt of the software. Historically, costs related to these warranties have been immaterial. Accordingly, we have not recorded any warranty

liabilities as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

Our software license agreements typically provide for indemnification of customers for intellectual property infringement claims caused by use of a current release of our software consistent with the terms of the license agreement. The term of these indemnification clauses is generally perpetual. The potential future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification clauses is generally limited to the amount the customer paid for the software. Historically, costs related to these indemnification provisions have been immaterial. We also maintain liability insurance that limits our exposure. As a result, we believe the potential liability of these indemnification clauses is minimal. Accordingly, we have not recorded any liabilities for these agreements as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

We entered into agreements whereby we indemnify our officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer is, or was, serving in such capacity. The term of the indemnification period is for so long as such officer or director is subject to an indemnifiable event by reason of the fact that such person was serving in such capacity. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification agreements may be unlimited; however, we have a director and officer insurance policy that limits our exposure and enables us to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. As a result of our insurance policy coverage, we believe the estimated fair value of these indemnification agreements is insignificant. Accordingly, we have no liabilities recorded for these agreements as of either December 31, 2007 or December 31, 2006. We assess the need for an indemnification reserve on a quarterly basis and there can be no guarantee that an indemnification reserve will not become necessary in the future.

Leases

We lease our headquarters facility and our other facilities under noncancelable operating lease agreements expiring through the year 2012. Under the terms of the agreements, we are required to pay property taxes, insurance and normal maintenance costs.

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A summary of total future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating lease agreements is as follows (in millions):

	Operating Leases
Years Ending December 31,	
2008	\$ 2.0
2009	1.8
2010	1.3
2011	1.1
2012	0.5
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 6.7

These future minimum lease payments exclude approximately \$3.1 million of sublease income to be received under non-cancelable sublease agreements. As of December 31, 2007, we have accrued \$1.3 million of estimated future facilities costs as a restructuring accrual.

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$1,598,000, \$2,315,000, and \$3,187,000, respectively.

Standby Letter of Credit Commitments

Commitments totaling \$1.0 million as of December 31, 2007 and \$2.0 million as of December 31, 2006, in the form of standby letters of credit, were issued on our behalf from financial institutions, in favor of our various landlords to secure obligations under our facility leases.

Legal Proceedings

We are subject from time to time to various legal actions and other claims arising in the ordinary course of business. We are not presently a party to any material legal proceedings.

Note 8---Restructuring

The following table summarizes the restructuring accrual activity recorded during the three-years ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands):

	Severance and Benefits	Facilities/ Excess Assets	Total
Accrual balances, December 31, 2004	\$ 824	\$ 33,339	\$ 34,163
Restructuring charges (credits)	1,006	(1,468)	(462)
Cash payments	(1,414)	(25,032)	(26,446)
Accrual balances, December 31, 2005	416	6,839	7,255
Restructuring charges (credits)	348	(3,717)	(3,369)
Cash payments	(417)	(907)	(1,324)
Accrual balances, December 31, 2006	347	2,215	2,562
Restructuring (credits) charges	(347)	996	649
Cash payments	-	(1,877)	(1,877)
Accrual balances, December 31, 2007	\$ -	\$ 1,334	\$ 1,334

The severance and benefits accrual for each period includes severance, payroll taxes and COBRA benefits related to restructuring plans implemented prior to the balance sheet date. The facilities/excess assets accrual for each period included future minimum lease payments, fees and expenses, net of estimated sublease income and planned company occupancy, and related leasehold improvement amounts payable subsequent to the balance sheet date for which the provisions of EITF 94-3 or SFAS 146, as applicable, were satisfied. See further discussion below. In determining estimated future sublease income, the following factors were considered, among others: opinions of independent real estate experts, current market conditions and rental rates, an assessment of the time period over which reasonable estimates could be made, the status of negotiations with potential subtenants, and the location of the respective facilities.

In September 2006, we decided not to exercise a \$4.5 million buy-out option for a 50,000 square foot lease for 66 months from January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2012 at Pacific Shores Center. We instead decided to occupy a portion of the new space and sub-lease the remaining excess space. As noted above, in January 2007, we moved into our new worldwide headquarters at Pacific Shores Center, occupying approximately 27,000 square feet of office facilities used for research and development, technical support, sales, marketing, consulting, training and administration. We subleased approximately 22,500 square feet effective on January 8, 2007.

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The nature of the charges and credits in 2007 were as follows:

lSeverance and benefits -- In 2007, we have reversed these severance accruals due to the expiration of the relevant statute of limitations. This resulted into a reversal of the related accrual of \$347,000.

lFacilities/excess assets -- During 2007, one of the leases located in Redwood City, California expired. We incurred an asset retirement obligation of \$40,000 before returning the property to the landlord.

The nature of the charges and credits in 2006 were as follows:

lSeverance and benefits -- During the year ended December 31, 2006, we recorded \$348,000 in severance charges related to the approved Work Reduction Plan. Due to this strict European labor law we were not able to recognize severance charges for three employees until 2006.

lFacilities/excess assets -- During the year ended December 31, 2006, we recorded a facilities-related restructuring credit of \$3.7 million. In the third quarter of 2006, we did not exercise a \$4.5 million option to buy out the residual lease obligation entered in 2004 and the buyout option expired. Therefore, we reversed the 2004 accrual in the third quarter of 2006. In the fourth quarter of 2006, we subleased 22,500 square feet of excess space and adjusted the restructuring accrual accordingly. We made cash payments of \$0.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2006 related to these agreements.

The nature of the charges and credits in 2005 were as follows:

lSeverance and benefits --- On June 29, 2005, our Board of Directors approved a business restructuring plan, primarily consisting of headcount reductions, designed to adjust expenses to a level more consistent with anticipated revenues. The reduction included approximately 63 employees, or 22% of our workforce. We recorded severance charges of approximately \$1.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2005, related to workforce reductions as a component of our restructuring plans executed during the year.

lFacilities/excess assets --- During the year ended December 31, 2005, we recorded a facilities-related restructuring credit of \$1.5 million. During the third and fourth quarters of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005, we reached agreements with certain landlords to extinguish future real estate obligations. In addition, we entered into subleases in 2005 in excess of those anticipated. We made cash payments of \$25.0 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 related to buyout agreements. We have a letter of credit of \$2.0 million secured by equal amount of restricted cash to the landlord securing facilities leases.

As a component of the settlement of one of the previous leases, we have a residual lease obligation beginning in 2007 of approximately \$9.0 million. We would have made an additional cash payment of \$4.5 million had we exercised an option to terminate this residual real estate obligation prior to the commencement of the lease term (January 2007). This option to terminate the residual lease obligation is accounted for in accordance with SFAS 146 and is a part of the restructuring credit of \$24.6 million recorded in fiscal 2004. As discussed above, in the third quarter of 2006, we did not exercise the \$4.5 million option to buy out the residual lease obligation, and the buy-out option expired. In connection with one of the buyout transactions, we issued to the landlord a five-year warrant to purchase approximately 700,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share, exercisable beginning in

August 2005. See Note 9.

As of December 31, 2007, the total restructuring accrual of \$1.3 million consisted of the following (in millions):

	Current	Non-Current	Total
Severance and termination	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Excess facilities	0.5	0.8	1.3
Total	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.3

We no longer have excess facilities related to restructured or abandoned leased space.

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The following table summarizes the activity related to the restructuring plans initiated after January 1, 2003, and accounted for in accordance with FAS 146 (in thousands):

	Accrued Restructuring Costs, Beginning	Amounts Charged to Restructuring Costs and Other	Amounts Reversed to Restructuring Costs and Other	Amounts Paid or Written Off	Accrued Restructuring Costs, Ending
Year Ended December 31, 2007:					
Lease cancellations and commitments	\$ 77	\$ 126	\$ -	\$ (195)	\$ 8
Termination payments to employees and related costs	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off on disposal of assets and related costs	-	-	-	-	-
	\$ 77	\$ 126	\$ -	\$ (195)	\$ 8
Year Ended December 31, 2006:					
Lease cancellations and commitments	\$ 4,188	\$ 389	\$ (4,500)	-	\$ 77
Termination payments to employees and related costs	105	348	-	(453)	-
	\$ 4,293	\$ 737	\$ (4,500)	\$ (453)	\$ 77
Year Ended December 31, 2005:					
Lease cancellations and commitments	\$ 21,824	\$ (821)	\$ -	\$ (16,815)	\$ 4,188
Termination payments to employees and related costs	365	1,006	-	(1,266)	105
	\$ 22,189	\$ 185	\$ -	\$ (18,081)	\$ 4,293

The following table summarizes the activity related to the restructuring plans initiated prior to January 1, 2003, and accounted for in accordance with EITF 94-3 (in thousands):

	Accrued Restructuring Costs, Beginning	Amounts Charged to Restructuring Costs and Other	Amounts Reversed to Restructuring Costs and Other	Amounts Paid or Written Off	Accrued Restructuring Costs, Ending
Year Ended December 31, 2007:					
Lease cancellations and commitments	\$ 2,138	\$ 870	\$ -	\$ (1,682)	\$ 1,326
Termination payments to employees and related costs	347	-	(347)	-	-
Write-off on disposal of assets and related costs	-	-	-	-	-
	\$ 2,485	\$ 870	\$ (347)	\$ (1,682)	\$ 1,326

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Year Ended December 31, 2006:

Lease cancellations and commitments	\$	2,651	\$	394	\$	-	\$	(907)	\$	2,138
Termination payments to employees and related costs		311		-		-		36		347
	\$	2,962	\$	394		-	\$	(871)	\$	2,485

Year Ended December 31, 2005:

Lease cancellations and commitments	\$	11,515	\$	-	\$	(647)	\$	(8,217)	\$	2,651
Termination payments to employees and related costs		459		-		-		(148)		311
	\$	11,974	\$	-	\$	(647)	\$	(8,365)	\$	2,962

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Note 9---Stockholders' Equity

Convertible Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2007, there were no outstanding shares of convertible preferred stock. Our Board of Directors and our stockholders have authorized 1,000,000 shares of convertible preferred stock that are available for issuance.

Common Stock

In November 2004, we entered into a definitive agreement for the private placement of the \$16.0 million in aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated secured convertible notes (the "Notes") that were convertible, at the holders' option, into common stock at a conversion price of \$2.76 per share. The Notes bore interest at a rate of six percent per annum, and we were originally obligated to repay the principal amount of the initial \$16.0 million of notes in 15 equal monthly installments of \$1.1 million beginning in June 2005. In November 2005, Dr. Pehong Chen, our Chief Executive Officer and largest stockholder, acquired all Notes then outstanding. Including interest, the Notes represented \$15.5 million in debt obligations as of December 15, 2005. In order to relieve us from the liquidity challenges presented by the Notes, Dr. Chen agreed to cancel all amounts owed under the Notes in exchange for 34,500,000 shares of BroadVision common stock, at an effective price per share of \$0.45, a 25% discount to the December 20, 2005 closing price of BroadVision common stock, and \$180,000 in cash that represented the portion of the accrued interest on the Notes that was not paid in stock. That exchange was completed in March 2006 and was reported as an increase in additional paid-in capital of approximately \$20.7 million.

In February 2006, we announced a subscription rights offering to existing stockholders to sell a total of 178 million shares, or 5.9 shares for each share of BroadVision common stock held as of the record date of December 20, 2005, at effective price per share of \$0.45. The primary purpose of the rights offering was to allow the holders of BroadVision common stock an opportunity to further invest in BroadVision in order to maintain their proportionate interest in BroadVision common stock, at the same price per share as the conversion price afforded to Dr. Chen in the Notes conversion. Dr. Chen waived any right to participate in the rights offering.

Our rights offering expired on November 28, 2006. Eligible participants exercised rights to purchase approximately 36.4 million shares, resulting in \$15.8 million in net proceeds for us. Then we reduced our total number of authorized shares of common stock from 2,000,000,000 to 280,000,000 in February 2007. We deregistered the shares not sold in the rights offering and subject to the registration statement we filed in connection with the rights offering.

As of December 31, 2007, we had reserved 8,644,396 common shares for future issuance upon the exercise of stock options and warrants.

Our CEO has options to purchase 1,704,444 shares of common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$38.60 per share. The table below is a summary of shares granted through December 31, 2007:

Date Granted	Options Granted	Options Price	Vested	Vesting Period (Months)
06/23/1999	500,000	\$ 60.00	500,000	60
05/25/2001	500,000	66.51	500,000	48
11/27/2001	4,444	35.01	4,444	24
02/19/2002	55,555	18.63	55,555	48
10/30/2002	644,445	2.16	644,445	48
Totals	1,704,444		1,704,444	

Activity in the Equity Plan is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,							
		2007			2006		2005	
	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
	(000's)				(000's)		(000's)	
Outstanding at beginning of period	6,239	\$ 13.48			3,765	\$ 23.48	4,876	\$ 21.93
Granted	599	1.70			3,880	0.59	422	2.18
Exercised	(788)	0.60			(46)	0.57	(26)	1.50
Forfeited	(138)	0.70			(387)	0.57	(1,507)	13.24
Expired	(66)	26.58			(973)	6.41	-	-
Outstanding at end of period	5,846	14.16	6.41	\$ 3,326,701	6,239	13.48	3,765	23.48
Options exercisable at end of period	4,831	\$ 16.89	5.88	\$ 2,616,658	3,910	\$ 21.15	3,748	\$ 23.49
Option vested and expected to vest at end of period	5,775	\$ 14.31	6.38	\$ 3,301,812				
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the period		\$ 1.33				\$ 0.34		\$ 0.70
Aggregate Intrinsic Value:								
Options exercised		\$ 1,303,996				\$ 9,855		
Options exercisable		\$ 2,616,658				\$ 249,438		

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We granted 144,000 shares of fully vested restricted stock to the non-employee members of our Board of Directors in March 2006, and recorded a stock-based compensation expense of \$82,060. We granted 23,319 shares of restricted stock to the non-employee members of our Board of Directors in June 2007, and recorded a stock-based compensation expense of \$28,541. These 23,319 shares of restricted stock will vest over a one-year period measured from the date of the annual meeting of stockholders held in June 2007, with one quarter of the shares included in such Director Grant vesting on each of the dates that are three months, six months, nine months and twelve months from the June 2007 annual meeting, so long as each board member continues to serve as a member of our board of directors on such vesting date.

The following table summarizes stock options outstanding under the Equity Plan as of December 31, 2007:

Range of Exercise Prices			Options (000's)	Outstanding Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted Exercise Price	Exercisable Options (000's)	Weighted Exercise Price
\$ 0.57	-	\$ 0.57	2,333	8.17	\$ 0.57	1,982	\$ 0.57
0.63	-	1.90	809	8.49	1.22	319	1.16
2.10	-	2.21	862	5.96	2.17	688	2.16
2.35	-	35.01	737	5.10	11.76	737	11.76
35.25	-	66.51	1,093	2.43	62.29	1,093	62.29
80.09	-	252.00	10	2.49	132.65	10	132.65
282.38	-	282.38	1	2.40	282.38	1	282.37
\$ 299.81	-	\$ 299.81	1	2.58	299.81	1	300
			5,846	6.41	\$ 14.16	4,831	\$ 16.89

We grant options outside of our Equity Plan (2000 Non-Officer Plan and Non-Plan Grants). The terms of these options are generally identical to those granted under our Equity Plan. A summary of options granted outside of the plan is presented below:

	Years Ended December 31,							
	Options (000's)	2007 Weighted- Average Exercise Price	2007 Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Options (000's)	2006 Weighted- Average Exercise Price	2005 Options (000's)	2005 Weighted- Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of period	765	\$ 9.70			588	\$ 16.70	1,151	\$ 17.69
Granted	-	-			432	0.53	3	2.10
Exercised	(120)	1.26			-	-	(28)	1.50
Forfeited	-	-			(93)	0.57	(141)	2.14
Expired	(23)	18.96			(162)	15.74	(397)	27.73
Outstanding at end of period	622	11.02	6.39	\$ 454,759	765	9.70	588	16.70
Options exercisable at end of period	565	\$ 12.09	6.20	\$ 380,860	495	\$ 14.72	588	\$ 16.70

Option vested and expected to vest at end of period	621	\$ 11.04	6.39	\$ 453,441		
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the period		\$ -			\$ 0.30	\$ 0.42
Aggregate Intrinsic Value:						
Options exercised		\$ 171,595			\$ -	
Options exercisable		\$ 380,860			\$ 14,175	
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The following table summarizes stock options, granted outside the Equity Plan (2000 Non-Officer Plan and non-plan grants), outstanding as of December 31, 2007:

Range of Exercise Prices				Options (000's)	Outstanding Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual	Weighted Exercise Price	Exercisable Options (000's)	Weighted Exercise Price	
					Life in Years				
\$	0.46	-	\$	0.46	140	8.39	\$	0.46	
	0.48	-		0.50	40	8.47		0.49	
	0.57	-		0.57	127	8.17		0.57	
	1.50	-		1.50	210	4.81		1.50	
	2.10	-		60.00	78	4.63		17.89	
	64.44	-		97.37	10	1.63		87.46	
	241.88	-		241.88	16	2.30		241.88	
\$	381.94	-	\$	381.94	1	2.09		381.93	
					622	6.39	\$	11.02	
							565	\$	12.09

As of December 31, 2007, total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options was \$857,000, which is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted-average vesting periods of 0.64 year. During the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, we have received cash of \$1,484,000 and \$409,000, respectively from the exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases.

Warrants

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Staff Position No. EITF 00-19-2, Accounting for Registration Payment Arrangements ("FSP"). This FSP addresses how to account for registration payment arrangements and clarifies that a financial instrument subject to a registration payment arrangement should be accounted for in accordance with other generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") without regard to the contingent obligation to transfer consideration pursuant to the registration payment arrangement. This accounting pronouncement further clarifies that a liability for liquidated damages resulting from registration payment obligations should be recorded in accordance with SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies ("SFAS No. 5"), when the payment of liquidated damages becomes probable and can be reasonably estimated. We do not believe that we have any SFAS No. 5 contingencies as of December 31, 2007 relating to our registration payment arrangements, nor do we believe that there is a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements as a result of implementing this FSP.

As of December 31, 2007, the following warrants to purchase our common stock were outstanding (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

Description	Shares at		Price per Share	Fair Value at	
	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Issued to landlord in real estate buyout transaction in August 2004	700,000	700,000	\$ 5.00	\$ 167	\$ 79
Issued to convertible debenture investors in November 2004	3,865,811	4,206,811	1.48	4,028	1,531
	620	4,798	Various	-	-

Others issued in connection with revenue transactions in 1997 and 2000

Total	4,566,431	4,911,609	2.04	\$	4,195	\$	1,610
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The warrant issued in connection with the real estate transaction has a term of five years, and is exercisable beginning in August 2005. The warrant issued in connection with the convertible debentures also has a term of five years and is exercisable beginning in May 2005. Under an anti-dilution provision of the debt warrants and as triggered by the debt to equity exchange of the Notes and the rights offering, the debt warrant was reissued in March 2006 and November 2006, respectively.

In accordance with EITF 00-19 Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock, the warrants have been included as a short-term liability and were originally valued at fair value on the date of issuance. During year 2007, we recorded charges related to the change in fair value of the warrants of approximately \$3.1 million. During year 2007, certain convertible debenture investors exercised 341,000 warrants to purchase an equivalent number of Company common shares for total cash proceeds of \$505,000. During year 2006, we recorded charges related to the change in fair value of the warrants of approximately \$1.3 million. During year 2005, we recorded credits related to the change in fair value of the warrants of approximately \$4.6 million. These amounts are included as a component of Other Income (Expense), net, in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. If the warrants are exercised prior to their termination, their carrying value will be transferred to stockholders' equity.

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Note 10---Employee Benefit Plan

We provide for a defined contribution employee retirement plan in accordance with section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Eligible employees are entitled to contribute up to 50% of their annual compensation, subject to certain limitations. The Plan allows for discretionary contributions by us. We made no contributions during the three years ended December 31, 2007.

Note 11---Geographic, Segment and Significant Customer Information

We operate in one segment, electronic business commerce solutions. Our reportable segment includes our facilities in North and South America (Americas), Europe and Asia Pacific and the Middle East (Asia/Pacific). Our chief operating decision maker is considered to be the CEO. The CEO reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis accompanied by disaggregated information about revenues by geographic region and by product for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial performance. The disaggregated revenue information reviewed by the CEO is as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Software licenses	\$ 21,127	\$ 15,215	\$ 14,720
Services	6,204	12,099	19,095
Maintenance	22,687	24,670	26,306
Total revenues	\$ 50,018	\$ 51,984	\$ 60,121

We sell our products and provide services worldwide through a direct sales force and through a channel of independent distributors, value-added resellers ("VARs") and Application Service Providers ("ASPs"). In addition, the sales of our products are promoted through independent professional consulting organizations known as systems integrators. We provide services worldwide through our BroadVision Global Services Organization and indirectly through distributors, VARs, ASPs, and systems integrators. We currently operate in three primary geographical territories, Americas, Europe and Asia/Pacific.

Disaggregated financial information regarding our products and services and geographic revenues is as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Revenues:			
Americas	\$ 31,714	\$ 30,976	\$ 34,328
Europe	12,092	14,530	20,228
Asia/Pacific	6,212	6,478	5,565
Total Company	\$ 50,018	\$ 51,984	\$ 60,121

During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, no customer accounted for 10% or more of our revenues.

The following represents property and equipment and goodwill (long-lived assets) by geographic region (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2007	2006
Long-Lived Assets:		

Americas	\$	25,581	\$	26,025
Europe		62		104
Asia/Pacific		111		81
Total Company	\$	25,754	\$	26,210

Note 12---Related Party Transactions

In June 2007, we executed a software license agreement with a third party in which Dr. Pehong Chen, our CEO and largest stockholder, is a board member. The total contract value is \$132,000. For the year ended December 31, 2007, \$112,000 was recognized as revenue. We have received payment of \$126,000 for the contract as of December 31, 2007. We incurred \$50,000 in direct costs and expenses relating to this contract.

In 2006, we executed a consulting agreement with a third party in which the CEO is a passive owner and convertible note holder. The total contract value is \$365,000. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we recognized \$365,000 as revenue. We received payment for the entire contract in the third quarter of 2006. We incurred \$99,000 in costs and expenses relating to this contract.

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Note 13---Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

The following tables set forth certain unaudited Consolidated Statement of Operations data for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2007, as well as that data expressed as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated.

This data has been derived from unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements that, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of such information when read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto. We believe that period-to-period comparisons of our financial results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance.

	Three Months Ended							
	Dec 31, 2007	Sep 30, 2007	Jun 30, 2007	Mar 31, 2007	Dec 31, 2006	Sep 30, 2006	Jun 30, 2006	Mar 31, 2006
	(In thousands)							
	(Unaudited)							
Statement of Operations Data:								
Revenues:								
Software licenses	\$ 4,620	\$ 5,280	\$ 5,494	\$ 5,733	\$ 3,956	\$ 4,750	\$ 3,627	\$ 2,882
Services	6,629	7,476	7,774	7,012	9,090	8,835	9,102	9,742
Total revenues	11,249	12,756	13,268	12,745	13,046	13,585	12,729	12,624
Cost of revenues:								
Cost of software licenses	8	3	22	12	32	22	142	62
Cost of services	2,251	2,102	2,215	2,393	2,173	2,729	3,496	4,058
Total cost of revenues	2,259	2,105	2,237	2,405	2,205	2,751	3,638	4,120
Gross profit	8,990	10,651	11,031	10,340	10,841	10,834	9,091	8,504
Operating expenses:								
Research and development	2,247	2,283	2,483	2,655	2,708	2,766	2,405	2,631
Sales and marketing	2,383	1,898	1,781	2,069	2,529	1,761	1,982	2,381
General and administrative	2,042	1,705	1,479	1,067	613	2,429	3,239	1,738
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring (credits), charges	(195)	260	306	278	(1,966)	(1,878)	(15)	490
Business combination charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	6,477	6,146	6,049	6,069	3,884	5,078	7,611	7,240
Operating income	2,513	4,505	4,982	4,271	6,957	5,756	1,480	1,264
Other income (expense), net	3,419	538	3,688	(6,711)	248	(163)	335	(227)
Income taxes (expense) benefit	(60)	419	(230)	(56)	(185)	(228)	(65)	(156)

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Net income (loss)	\$	5,872	\$	5,462	\$	8,440	\$	(2,496)	\$	7,020	\$	5,365	\$	1,750	\$	881
Basic net income																
(loss) per share	\$	0.05	\$	0.05	\$	0.08	\$	(0.02)	\$	0.09	\$	0.08	\$	0.03	\$	0.02
Diluted net income																
(loss) per share	\$	0.05	\$	0.05	\$	0.08	\$	(0.02)	\$	0.09	\$	0.08	\$	0.03	\$	0.02
Shares used in computing basic net income (loss) per share		108,648		108,253		107,424		106,667		80,878		69,489		69,151		42,958
Shares used in computing diluted net income (loss) per share		111,896		111,577		111,035		106,667		80,878		69,489		69,151		43,068

BroadVision's quarterly operating results have fluctuated in the past and may fluctuate significantly in the future as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. It is likely that our operating results in one or more future quarters may be below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. In that event, the trading price of our common stock almost certainly would decline.

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

On November 29, 2005, BDO Seidman, LLP ("BDO") delivered to us a letter dated November 28, 2005 stating that it had resigned as our independent registered public accounting firm. On January 20, 2006, we engaged Stonefield Josephson, Inc. ("Stonefield Josephson") as our independent registered public accounting firm.

On October 13, 2006, the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors approved the replacement of Stonefield Josephson as our independent registered public accounting firm, and we advised Stonefield Josephson of its dismissal on October 14, 2006. The report of Stonefield Josephson on our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 did not contain any adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion, nor was it qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles.

During the year ended December 31, 2005 and through October 14, 2006, there were no disagreements with Stonefield Josephson on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Stonefield Josephson, would have caused it to make reference thereto in its report on the financial statements for such periods, except as follows. During the course of the preparation of our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, there were two disagreements between Stonefield Josephson and our management, both of which were resolved to Stonefield Josephson's satisfaction prior to the issuance of the financial statements. These two matters concerned the appropriate accounting for (i) the embedded derivatives related to the convertible debt arrangements we entered into in November 2004 and (ii) the transactions we effected pursuant to the Debt Conversion Agreement we entered into in December 2005. The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors subsequently discussed these matters with Stonefield Josephson and our management and was satisfied with the resolution of the matters.

On October 16, 2006, we engaged the independent registered public accounting firm Odenberg, Ullakko, Muranishi & Co. LLP ("OUM") as our new independent accountants. Prior to the engagement of OUM, including the two most recent fiscal years through October 16, 2006, neither we nor anyone acting on our behalf consulted with OUM regarding (i) either the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our financial statements, and neither a written report was provided to us or oral advice was provided that OUM concluded was an important factor considered by us in reaching a decision as to the accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue or (ii) any matter that was either the subject of a

disagreement, as that term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K and the related instructions to Item 304 of Regulation S-K, or a reportable event, as that term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K. The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors approved the engagement of OUM as our independent registered public accounting firm on October 13, 2006.

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ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as of December 31, 2006, we identified one material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. This material weakness related to insufficient number of experienced personnel in our accounting and finance organization had been fully remediated as of December 31, 2007.

An evaluation as of December 31, 2007 was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our "disclosure controls and procedures," which are defined under SEC rules as controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within required time periods. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2007.

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

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations and can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the internal control system are met.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, based on criteria established in Internal Control;XIntegrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The only one material weakness in internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 that we previously reported had been fully remediated as of December 31, 2007. Based on our evaluation, we concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2007.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Odenberg, Ullakko, Muranishi & Co. LLP, has audited our Consolidated Financial Statements for two years ended December 31, 2007 included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and has issued a report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007.

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated any changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2007, and has concluded that there was no change during such quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to sections of our Definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A in connection with the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in June 2008 (the Proxy Statement) under the sections captioned "Proposal 1 -- Election of Directors", "Executive Compensation", "Information about the Board of Directors -- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics", "Board Committees and Meetings" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance".

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement under the sections captioned "Executive Compensation", "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation", "Compensation Committee Report" and "Overview of Director Compensation and Procedures".

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

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement under the sections captioned "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and "Equity Compensation Plan Information".

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement under the sections captioned "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions" and "Information about the Board of Directors".

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement under the section captioned "Public Accounting Fees and Services".

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as a part of this Report.

1. Consolidated Financial Statements. The following Consolidated Financial Statements are included at Part II, Item 8, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006

Consolidated Statements of Operations for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedule. Attached to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Schedule II--Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

3. Exhibits. The exhibits listed on the accompanying Index to Exhibits immediately following the consolidated financial statement schedule are filed as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in Redwood City, State of California, on this 21st day of February 2008.

BROADVISION, INC.

By: /s/ PEHONG CHEN
Pehong Chen
Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive
Officer

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POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Pehong Chen to sign any amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said attorney-in-fact, or his substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof. Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Pehong Chen		February 21, 2008
Pehong Chen	Chairman of the Board, President, Chief Executive Officer, and (Principal Executive Officer)	
/s/ Shin-yuan Tzou		February 21, 2008
Shin-Yuan Tzou	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	
/s/ Francois Stieger		February 21, 2008
Francois Stieger	Director	
/s/ James D. Dixon		February 21, 2008
James D. Dixon	Director	
/s/ Robert Lee		February 21, 2008
Robert Lee	Director	

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BROADVISION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 SCHEDULE II---VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
 (In thousands)

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged (Credited) to Costs and Expenses	Deductions(1)	Balance at End of Period
Receivable reserves:				
Year Ended December 31, 2007	\$ 1,141	\$ 248	\$ (804)	\$ 585
Year Ended December 31, 2006	\$ 731	\$ 487	\$ (77)	\$ 1,141
Year Ended December 31, 2005	\$ 1,409	\$ (598)	\$ (80)	\$ 731

(1) Represents net charge-offs of specific receivables.

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BROADVISION, INC. ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K DECEMBER 31, 2007

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit	Description
3.1(1)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
3.2(6)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation.
3.3(16)	Amended and Restated Bylaws.
3.4(20)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation.
4.1(1)	References are hereby made to Exhibits 3.1, 3.2, and 3.4.
4.2(18)	Registration Rights Agreement dated November 10, 2004 among the company and certain investors listed on Exhibit A thereto.
4.3(14)	Registration Rights Agreement dated March 8, 2006, between the company and Honu Holdings LLC.
10.1(8)(a)	Equity Incentive Plan as amended through May 1, 2002 (the "Equity Incentive Plan").
10.2(1)(a)	Form of Incentive Stock Option under the Equity Incentive Plan.
10.3(1)(a)	Form of Nonstatutory Stock Option under the Equity Incentive Plan.
10.4(1)(a)	Form of Nonstatutory Stock Option (Performance-Based).
10.5(8)(a)	1996 Employee Stock Purchase Plan as amended May 1, 2002 (the "Employee Stock Purchase Plan").
10.6(1)(a)	Employee Stock Purchase Plan Offering (Initial Offering).
10.7(1)(a)	Employee Stock Purchase Plan Offering (Subsequent Offering).
10.8(1)(b)	Terms and Conditions dated January 1, 1995 between IONA Technologies LTD and the company.
10.9(2)(a)	Employee Stock Purchase Plan Offering (2007 Offering).
10.10(5)	BroadVision, Inc. Change in Control Severance Benefit Plan, established effective March 26, 2007.
10.11(11)	Lease Termination Agreement with The Board of Trustees of The Leland Stanford Junior University.
10.12(3)(a)	2000 Non-Officer Equity Incentive Plan.
10.13(4)(b)	Independent Software Vendor Agreement dated June 30, 1998 between the company and IONA Technologies, PLC, as amended.
10.14(7)	Form of Indemnity Agreement between the company and each of its directors and executive officers.
10.15(9)	Offer letter dated March 4, 2003 by and between the company and William Meyer.
10.16(10)	BroadVision, Inc. Change in Control Severance Benefit Plan, established effective May 22, 2003.
10.17(10)	BroadVision, Inc. Executive Severance Benefit Plan, established effective May 22, 2003.
10.18(13)	Assignment and Assumption of Master Lease, Partial Termination of Master Lease and Assignment and Assumption of Subleases, dated July 7, 2004, between Pacific Shores Investors, LLC and the company.
10.19(13)	Warrant to Purchase up to 700,000 share of common stock, dated July 7, 2004, issued to Pacific Shores Investors, LLC.
10.20(13)	Triple Net Space Lease, dated as of July 7, 2004, between Pacific Shores Investors, LLC and the company.
10.21(14)	Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of November 10, 2004.
10.22(16)	Agreement to Restructure Lease and To Assign Subleases dated as of October 1, 2004 between VEF III Funding, LLC and the company.
10.23(17)	

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- Amendment No. 5 to IONA Independent Software Vendor Agreement dated December 20, 2004, between IONA Technologies, Inc. and the company.
- 10.24(15) Debt Conversion Agreement dated as of December 20, 2005, between the company and Honu Holdings, LLC
- 10.25(12) 2006 Equity Incentive Plan
- 10.26(19) Agreement to Assign Lease and Sublease dated as of January 8, 2007 between the company and Dexterra, Inc.
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the company.
- 23.1 Consent of Stonefield Josephson, Inc.
- 23.2 Consent of Odenberg, Ullakko, Muranishi & Co. LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm
- 24.1 Power of Attorney, pursuant to which amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K may be filed, is included on the signature pages hereto.
- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the company.
- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of the company.
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the company pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (1) Incorporated by reference to the company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on April 19, 1996 as amended by Amendment No. 1 filed on May 9, 1996, Amendment No. 2 filed on May 29, 1996 and Amendment No. 3 filed on June 17, 1996.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on August 29, 2007.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to the company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on October 15, 2003.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to the company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001 filed on August 14, 2001.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 30, 2007.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to the company's Proxy Statement filed on May 14, 2002.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to the company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002 filed on November 14, 2002.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to the company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on August 1, 2002.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to the company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 filed on May 14, 2003.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to the company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 filed on August 14, 2003.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 09, 2007.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to the company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on November 6, 2006.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 9, 2004.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 10, 2004.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 22, 2005.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 19, 2004.
- (17) Incorporated by reference to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2004.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 1, 2005.
- (19) Incorporated by reference to the company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 10, 2007.
- (20) Incorporated by reference to the company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 filed on March 27, 2007.
- (a) Represents a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.
- (b) Confidential treatment requested.

