

BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2007
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 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: 0-25259

Bottomline Technologies (de), Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

325 Corporate Drive

02-0433294
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

03801-6808

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Portsmouth, New Hampshire
(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(603) 436-0700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of April 30, 2007 was 24,509,464.

Table of Contents

INDEX

	Page No.
<u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	
<u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2006</u>	3
<u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	4
<u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	5
<u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	6
<u>Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	14
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	24
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	24
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	25
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	26
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	31
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	31
<u>SIGNATURE</u>	32

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****Bottomline Technologies (de), Inc.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(in thousands)

	March 31, 2007	June 30, 2006
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,620	\$ 38,752
Marketable securities	28,299	41,745
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts and returns of \$1,595 at March 31, 2007 and \$1,833 at June 30, 2006	22,629	21,043
Other current assets	5,577	4,864
Total current assets	93,125	106,404
Property and equipment, net	8,117	7,106
Intangible assets, net	86,714	61,077
Other assets	1,931	1,247
Total assets	\$ 189,887	\$ 175,834
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,640	\$ 5,990
Accrued expenses	10,341	8,660
Deferred revenue and deposits	24,523	19,880
Total current liabilities	40,504	34,530
Deferred revenue and deposits, non current	2,348	1,249
Deferred income taxes	6,606	2,985
Other liabilities	509	462
Total liabilities	49,967	39,226
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	25	23
Additional paid-in-capital	259,825	246,543
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7,279	3,585
Treasury stock	(8,944)	(748)
Accumulated deficit	(118,265)	(112,795)
Total stockholders' equity	139,920	136,608
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 189,887	\$ 175,834

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**Bottomline Technologies (de), Inc.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations**

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Revenues:		
Software licenses	\$ 4,071	\$ 2,543
Subscriptions and transactions	6,750	5,821
Service and maintenance	16,856	12,929
Equipment and supplies	3,438	3,599
Total revenues	31,115	24,892
Cost of revenues:		
Software licenses	177	371
Subscriptions and transactions	3,064	2,740
Service and maintenance ⁽¹⁾	7,811	6,130
Equipment and supplies	2,532	2,930
Total cost of revenues	13,584	12,171
Gross profit	17,531	12,721
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	8,055	6,305
Product development and engineering ⁽¹⁾	4,258	3,608
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	5,171	4,198
Amortization of intangible assets	2,701	1,357
Total operating expenses	20,185	15,468
Loss from operations	(2,654)	(2,747)
Other income, net	682	780
Loss before provision for income taxes	(1,972)	(1,967)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(98)	205
Net loss	\$ (1,874)	\$ (2,172)
Basic and diluted net loss per share:	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.09)
Shares used in computing net loss per basic and diluted share:	23,529	23,083

⁽¹⁾ Stock based compensation is allocated as follows:

**Three Months Ended
March 31,
2007 2006**

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Cost of revenues: service and maintenance	\$ 178	\$ 122
Sales and marketing	645	693
Product development and engineering	196	215
General and administrative	932	851
	\$ 1,951	\$ 1,881

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**Bottomline Technologies (de), Inc.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations**

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Revenues:		
Software licenses	\$ 10,005	\$ 9,414
Subscriptions and transactions	19,976	15,821
Service and maintenance	45,854	39,062
Equipment and supplies	10,152	11,391
Total revenues	85,987	75,688
Cost of revenues:		
Software licenses	560	1,051
Subscriptions and transactions	8,457	6,653
Service and maintenance ⁽¹⁾	21,556	18,122
Equipment and supplies	7,529	9,105
Total cost of revenues	38,102	34,931
Gross profit	47,885	40,757
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	22,780	19,173
Product development and engineering ⁽¹⁾	12,115	8,894
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	14,720	12,055
Amortization of intangible assets	6,575	3,018
Total operating expenses	56,190	43,140
Loss from operations	(8,305)	(2,383)
Other income, net	2,421	2,285
Loss before provision for income taxes	(5,884)	(98)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(414)	859
Net loss	\$ (5,470)	\$ (957)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.04)
Shares used in computing net loss per basic and diluted share:	23,527	22,643

⁽¹⁾ Stock based compensation is allocated as follows:

Nine Months Ended
March 31,
2007 2006

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Cost of revenues: service and maintenance	\$ 450	\$ 368
Sales and marketing	2,013	1,854
Product development and engineering	593	653
General and administrative	2,835	2,407
	\$ 5,891	\$ 5,282

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**Bottomline Technologies (de), Inc.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(in thousands)**

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (5,470)	\$ (957)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Stock compensation expense	5,891	5,282
Amortization of intangible assets	6,575	3,018
Amortization of investment income		(7)
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	2,265	1,992
Acquisition related technology write-off		189
Deferred income tax benefit	(585)	(302)
Excess tax benefits associated with stock compensation	(30)	
Provision for allowances on accounts receivable	(120)	94
Provision for obsolete inventory	(39)	77
Gain on foreign exchange	(69)	(3)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	1,703	1,490
Inventory, prepaid expenses and other assets	275	350
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and deferred revenue and deposits	(1,329)	(2,450)
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,067	8,773
Investing activities:		
Acquisition of business and assets, net of cash acquired	(16,975)	(18,186)
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(11,900)	(41,150)
Purchases of held-to-maturity securities		(46)
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	25,350	13,100
Proceeds from sales of held-to-maturity securities		2,084
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, net	(2,380)	(1,791)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,905)	(45,989)
Financing activities:		
Repurchase of common stock	(8,736)	
Net proceeds from sale of common stock		46,769
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan and exercise of stock options	2,864	5,952
Payment of bank financing fees	(25)	(33)
Payments under capital lease obligations	(43)	
Excess tax benefits associated with stock compensation	30	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(5,910)	52,688
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	616	(154)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,132)	15,318
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	38,752	20,789
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 36,620	\$ 36,107

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Non-cash investing activities:

Issuance of common stock in connection with acquisitions	\$ 5,206	\$
--	----------	----

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents

Bottomline Technologies (de), Inc.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals and adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial information have been included. Operating results for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. For further information, refer to the financial statements and footnotes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on September 12, 2006.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2007, the Company modified its formula for allocating certain central operating costs across functional expense categories, specifically costs related to information technology and information solutions resources. Under the modified methodology, costs are allocated to operating expense and cost of sales categories according to a headcount-based formula. Historically, these costs had been charged predominantly to general and administrative expenses. The Company believes the headcount-based allocation methodology results in a more precise expense allocation across all operating areas of the business. This change did not affect the Company's overall operating results for any period, and all prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with this presentation.

Note 2 Business Acquisitions

The Company acquired Visibillity, Inc. (Visibillity), a provider of legal e-billing solutions specializing in the insurance industry, on December 31, 2005, and acquired Transmit Plc. (Transmit), a UK-based company that provides web-based purchase-to-pay automation solutions, on January 24, 2006.

On October 13, 2006 the Company, through its UK subsidiary, acquired all of the outstanding share capital of Formscape Group, Ltd. (Formscope). Formscope is a UK headquartered company with operations in the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany that provides software solutions for automating purchase-to-pay, document and financial transaction processes. The purchase consideration for Formscope was approximately \$22.2 million, consisting of approximately \$17.0 million of cash and \$5.2 million (521,159 shares) of the Company's common stock, as valued on the date of the acquisition. The Company believes that the Formscope acquisition will extend its capabilities and depth with respect to its purchase-to-pay offering, broaden its customer base and expand its channel partner relationships both domestically and in Europe. Formscope operating results are included in the Company's operating results from the date of acquisition forward, as a component of the Payments and Transactional Documents segment.

At March 31, 2007, the allocation of the purchase price for Formscope was preliminary as the Company was still in the process of obtaining information relating to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including the value that should be assigned to intangible assets and to acquired deferred revenue. As a result of the preliminary purchase price allocation and the exchange rates in effect at the time of the acquisition, the Company recorded intangible assets of approximately \$29.4 million, consisting of acquired customer related assets of \$13.8 million, acquired technology of \$4.8 million and goodwill of \$10.8 million. The customer related assets and acquired technology are being amortized to expense over periods of five and three years, respectively, at amortization rates that are proportional to the estimated economic contribution of the underlying assets. The Company expects to finalize its purchase price allocation by June 30, 2007.

In connection with the acquisition, the Company accrued costs associated with the involuntary termination of certain Formscope employees and costs associated with Formscope facility exit activities. At March 31, 2007, the Company's exit plans for two Formscope facilities (one in the US and one in the UK) were still being finalized. Accordingly, the estimated exit costs for these two facilities might require adjustment in a subsequent quarter. The Company currently expects to finalize and complete its exit plans no later than June 30, 2007, with any required adjustment to the facility exit accruals resulting in a corresponding adjustment to goodwill. A summary of the severance and exit accrual activity for the nine months ending March 31, 2007 is presented below.

Table of Contents

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2007 (in thousands)	
	Exit costs	Severance costs
Initial estimate, included in preliminary purchase price allocation for Formscape	\$ 913	\$ 528
Adjustments to original estimate, recorded through goodwill	77	44
Payments charged against the accrual	(230)	(540)
Impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	32	
Remaining accrual at March 31, 2007	\$ 792	\$ 32

As more fully disclosed in Note 8, there were certain commitments and contingencies assumed by the Company in connection with the Formscape acquisition. Accordingly, purchase consideration of approximately \$2.5 million in cash and 196,574 shares of the Company's common stock (valued at approximately \$1.9 million based on the Company's stock price on the date of acquisition) was placed in an escrow account to satisfy any claims that might arise against Formscape for periods prior to the Company's ownership. Absent a claim by the Company seeking recovery from the escrowed amounts, substantially all of the cash consideration and 87,245 shares of the common stock are scheduled for escrow release on October 13, 2007 with the remaining amounts released on October 13, 2008.

The following unaudited pro-forma financial information presents the combined results of operations of the Company and Formscape as if that acquisition had occurred as of July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2005, and in respect of Visibillity and Transmit as if those acquisitions had occurred as of July 1, 2005, after giving effect to certain adjustments such as increased amortization expense of acquired intangible assets, a decrease in interest income as a result of cash paid for the acquisitions and the dilutive effect of common stock issued by the Company as part of the purchase consideration. This pro-forma financial information does not necessarily reflect the results of operations that would have actually occurred had the Company and the acquired entities been a single entity during these periods.

	Unaudited, Pro Forma Three Months Ended March 31, 2007		Unaudited, Pro Forma Nine Months Ended March 31, 2006	
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Revenues	31,115	29,106	91,529	93,306
Net loss	(1,874)	(4,080)	(7,719)	(8,594)
Net loss per basic and diluted share	(0.08)	(0.17)	(0.33)	(0.37)

Note 3 Net Loss Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2007		Nine Months Ended March 31, 2006	
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Numerator:				
Net loss	\$ (1,874)	\$ (2,172)	\$ (5,470)	\$ (957)
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares outstanding used in computing basic and diluted loss per share	23,529	23,083	23,527	22,643
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.04)

Table of Contents**Note 4 Comprehensive Income or Loss**

Comprehensive income or loss represents the Company's net loss plus the results of certain stockholders' equity changes not reflected in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. The components of comprehensive income or loss are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(in thousands)			
Net loss	\$ (1,874)	\$ (2,172)	\$ (5,470)	\$ (957)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	390	11	3,694	(1,186)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (1,484)	\$ (2,161)	\$ (1,776)	\$ (2,143)

Note 5 Operations by Segments and Geographic Areas*Segment Information*

SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments in financial statements. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or decision making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Company's operating segments are organized principally by the type of product or services offered and by geography. As of July 1, 2006, the Company revised the structure of its internal operating segments and changed the nature of the financial information that is provided to and used by the Company's chief operating decision makers. The change in segment structure as of July 1, 2006 resulted in three reportable segments, and that change is reflected for all periods presented. The Company's reportable segments are as follows:

Payments and Transactional Documents. The Company's Payments and Transactional Documents segment is a supplier of software products that provide a range of financial business process management solutions, including making and collecting payments, sending and receiving invoices, accounts payable automation and generating and storing business documents. This segment also provides an array of standard professional services and equipment and supplies that complement and enhance the Company's core software products. Revenue associated with this segment has historically been recorded upon delivery. However, the Company expects that a growing component of revenue within this segment will be recorded on a subscription and transaction basis as sales of its newer products increase. This segment also incorporates the Company's check printing and accounts payable automation solutions, revenue for which is typically recorded on a per transaction basis or ratably over the expected life of the customer relationship.

Banking Solutions. The Banking Solutions segment provides solutions that are specifically designed for banking and financial institution customers. These solutions typically involve lengthy implementation periods and a significant level of customization. Due to the tailored nature of these products, revenue is generally recognized on a percentage of completion basis.

Outsourced Solutions. The Outsourced Solutions segment provides customers with outsourced and hosted solution offerings that facilitate invoice receipt and presentment and spend management. The majority of the activity in this segment is associated with the Company's Legal eXchange solution, which provides customers the opportunity to create more efficient processes for managing invoices generated by outside law firms while offering access to important legal spend factors such as budgeting, expense monitoring and outside counsel performance. Revenue for this segment is generally recognized on a per transaction basis, over a specified subscription period or proportionately over the estimated life of the customer relationship.

Each operating segment has a separate sales force and, periodically, a sales person in one operating segment will sell products and services that are typically sold within a different operating segment. In such cases, the transaction is generally recorded by the operating segment to which the sales person is assigned. Accordingly, segment results can include the results of transactions that have been allocated to a specific segment based on the contributing sales resource, rather than the nature of the product or service. Conversely, a transaction can be recorded by the operating segment primarily responsible for delivery to the customer, even if the sales person is assigned to a different operating segment.

Table of Contents

The Company's chief operating decision makers assess segment performance based on a variety of factors that include segment revenue and a segment measure of profit or loss. Each segment's measure of profit or loss is on a pre-tax basis, and excludes stock compensation expense and acquisition-related expenses such as amortization of intangible assets and charges related to acquired in-process research and development. There are no inter-segment sales; accordingly the measure of segment revenue and profit or loss reflects only revenues from external customers. The costs of certain corporate level expenses, primarily general and administrative expenses, are allocated to the Company's operating segments at predetermined rates that approximate cost.

The Company does not track or assign its assets by operating segment.

The following represents a summary of the Company's reportable segments:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(in thousands)			
Revenues:				
Payments and Transactional Documents	\$ 22,025	\$ 19,023	\$ 61,507	\$ 58,694
Banking Solutions	5,557	2,785	14,009	9,022
Outsourced Solutions	3,533	3,084	10,471	7,972
Total revenues	\$ 31,115	\$ 24,892	\$ 85,987	\$ 75,688
Segment measure of profit				
Payments and Transactional Documents	\$ 290	\$ 1,023	\$ 1,637	\$ 4,929
Banking Solutions	685	(648)	(376)	(683)
Outsourced Solutions	1,023	305	2,900	1,860
Total measure of segment profit	\$ 1,998	\$ 680	\$ 4,161	\$ 6,106

A reconciliation of the measure of segment profit to GAAP operating income before provision for income taxes is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(in thousands)			
Segment measure of profit	\$ 1,998	\$ 680	\$ 4,161	\$ 6,106
Less:				
Amortization of intangible assets	(2,701)	(1,357)	(6,575)	(3,018)
Stock compensation expense	(1,951)	(1,881)	(5,891)	(5,282)
Acquisition related technology write-offs		(189)		(189)
Other income, net	682	780	2,421	2,285
Loss before provision for income taxes	\$ (1,972)	\$ (1,967)	\$ (5,884)	\$ (98)

The following depreciation expense amounts are included in the segment measure of profit:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

	(in thousands)			
Depreciation expense:				
Payments and Transactional Documents	\$ 573	\$ 407	\$ 1,512	\$ 1,189
Banking Solutions	125	82	349	231
Outsourced Solutions	120	216	404	572
Total depreciation expense	\$ 818	\$ 705	\$ 2,265	\$ 1,992

Table of Contents*Geographic Information*

Revenues, based on the point of sales, not the location of the customer, by geographic area were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(in thousands)			
Revenues from unaffiliated customers:				
United States	\$ 17,304	\$ 13,142	\$ 47,146	\$ 39,981
Europe	13,338	11,196	37,584	34,261
Australia	473	554	1,257	1,446
Total revenues from unaffiliated customers	\$ 31,115	\$ 24,892	\$ 85,987	\$ 75,688

Long-lived assets, which are based on geographical designation, were as follows:

	March 31,	June 30,
	2007	2006
	(in thousands)	
Long-lived assets:		
United States	\$ 4,491	\$ 4,169
Europe	5,354	3,970
Australia	203	214
Total long-lived assets	\$ 10,048	\$ 8,353

Note 6 Income Taxes

In the three and nine month periods ended March 31, 2007, the Company recorded a net tax benefit of \$98,000 and \$414,000, respectively. The net benefit position was due to an income tax benefit associated with the Company's European operations. This benefit was partially offset by income tax expense associated with the Company's Australian operations, and income tax expense in the US. The income tax expense in the US is a result of an increase in deferred tax liabilities associated with goodwill that is deductible for US tax purposes but not amortized for financial reporting purposes. The US income tax expense also consists of a small amount of state income tax expense which will be incurred irrespective of the Company's net operating loss carryforward. In the three and nine month periods ended March 31, 2006, the Company recorded net income tax expense associated with its UK and Australian operations, as well as a small amount of US state tax expense.

Note 7 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The following tables set forth the information for intangible assets subject to amortization and for intangible assets not subject to amortization:

	Gross Carrying Amount	As of March 31, 2007	
		Accumulated Amortization (in thousands)	Net Carrying Value
Amortized intangible assets:			
Core technology	\$ 24,735	\$ (17,522)	\$ 7,213
Customer related	36,516	(11,408)	25,108
Patent	953	(83)	870
Below Market Lease	92	(53)	39

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Total	\$ 62,296	\$ (29,066)	33,230
Unamortized intangible assets:			
Goodwill			53,484
Total intangible assets			\$ 86,714

Table of Contents

	Gross Carrying Amount	As of June 30, 2006 Accumulated Amortization (in thousands)	Net Carrying Value
Amortized intangible assets:			
Core technology	\$ 19,082	\$ (15,072)	\$ 4,010
Customer related	21,633	(6,748)	14,885
Patent	953	(30)	923
Below Market Lease	87	(18)	69
Total	\$ 41,755	\$ (21,868)	19,887
Unamortized intangible assets:			
Goodwill			41,190
Total intangible assets			\$ 61,077

Estimated amortization expense for the current fiscal year, and subsequent fiscal years, is as follows:

	In thousands
2007	\$ 9,309
2008	10,455
2009	8,709
2010	6,129
2011	3,743
2012 and thereafter	1,460

Note 8 Commitments and ContingenciesLegal Proceedings

On October 19, 2004, a complaint was filed against Formscape, Inc. (Formscope), which the Company acquired in October 2006, by Cindy Bernstein, a former employee of Formscape. The complaint, which was subsequently amended, was pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, Western Division and alleged disparate treatment in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, wrongful discharge in violation of public policy, fraud, unfair and deceptive trade practices, discrimination in business, breach of contract and quantum meruit. The plaintiff was seeking damages for back salary, benefits and commissions as well as punitive damages, treble damages, attorney fees and costs. Formscape filed a petition for summary judgment and in January 2007 the court, in response to that petition, ruled that certain of the plaintiff's charges were invalid as a point of law.

On January 24, 2007, the parties filed a motion with the court requesting the court appoint a magistrate judge to serve as a mediator and in May 2007, the parties entered into a General Release and Settlement Agreement (the Settlement Agreement) as a result of the mediation process. Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the Company was required to pay \$300,000 to Cindy Bernstein, \$150,000 of which had been recorded as a liability in the preliminary purchase price allocation of the Formscape acquisition and \$150,000 of which the Company expects to recover from amounts held in escrow to secure the indemnification obligations of the Formscape selling stockholders under the terms of the Formscape share purchase agreement. Accordingly, no expense was recorded by the Company as a result of the Settlement.

On August 10, 2001, a class action complaint was filed against the Company in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York: Paul Cyrek v. Bottomline Technologies, Inc.; Daniel M. McGurl; Robert A. Eberle; FleetBoston Robertson Stephens, Inc.; Deutsche Banc Alex Brown Inc.; CIBC World Markets; and J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. A consolidated amended class action complaint, *In re Bottomline Technologies Inc. Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation*, was filed on April 20, 2002. The amended complaint supersedes the class action complaint filed against the Company in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on August 10, 2001.

The amended complaint filed in the action asserts claims under Sections 11, 12(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act). The amended complaint asserts, among other things, that the description in the Company's prospectus for its initial public offering was materially false and misleading in describing the

compensation to be earned by the underwriters of the offering, and in not describing certain alleged arrangements among underwriters and initial purchasers of the Company's common stock from the

Table of Contents

underwriters. The amended complaint seeks damages (or, in the alternative, tender of the plaintiffs' and the class's Bottomline common stock and rescission of their purchases of the Company's common stock purchased in the initial public offering), costs, attorneys' fees, experts' fees and other expenses.

In July 2002, Bottomline, Daniel M. McGurl and Robert A. Eberle joined in an omnibus motion to dismiss, which challenged the legal sufficiency of plaintiffs' claims. The motion was filed on behalf of hundreds of issuer and individual defendants named in similar lawsuits. Plaintiffs opposed the motion, and the court heard oral argument on the motion in early November 2002. On February 19, 2003, the court issued an order denying the motion to dismiss as to Bottomline. In addition, in early October 2002, Daniel M. McGurl and Robert A. Eberle were dismissed from this case without prejudice. A special litigation committee of the board of directors of Bottomline authorized Bottomline to negotiate a settlement of the pending claims substantially consistent with a memorandum of understanding negotiated among class plaintiffs, all issuer defendants and their insurers. The parties have negotiated a settlement, which is subject to approval by the court. On February 15, 2005, the court issued an Opinion and Order preliminarily approving the settlement, provided that the defendants and plaintiffs agree to a modification narrowing the scope of the bar order set forth in the original settlement agreement. The parties agreed to the modification narrowing the scope of the bar order, and on August 31, 2005, the court issued an order preliminarily approving the settlement. On December 5, 2006, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit overturned the District Court's certification of the class of plaintiffs who are pursuing the claims that would be settled in the settlement against the underwriter defendants. Plaintiffs filed a Petition for Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc with the Second Circuit on January 5, 2007 in response to the Second Circuit's decision and have informed the District Court that they would like to be heard as to whether the settlement may still be approved even if the decision of the Court of Appeals is not reversed. The District Court indicated that it would defer consideration of final approval of the settlement pending plaintiffs' request for further appellate review. On April 6, 2007, plaintiffs' Petition for Rehearing of the Second Circuit's decision was denied. If the settlement is not approved, the Company intends to vigorously defend itself against this amended complaint. Bottomline does not currently believe that the outcome of this proceeding will have a material adverse impact on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Lease Obligations

The Company leases its principal office facility in Portsmouth, New Hampshire under a non-cancelable operating lease expiring in fiscal year 2012. In addition to the base term, the Company has two five-year options to extend the term of the lease. Rent payments are fixed for the term of the lease, subject to increases each year based on fluctuations in the consumer price index. The Company is additionally obligated to pay certain incremental operating expenses over the base rent. The Company also leases office space in certain other cities worldwide. All such leases expire by fiscal year 2012.

In connection with the acquisition of Formscape on October 13, 2006, the Company now leases additional office space in the United States, UK and Germany. In addition, in connection with the Formscape acquisition, the Company assumed certain operating and capital leases for equipment and office furniture.

Remaining minimum annual rental commitments (by fiscal year) under the Company's lease arrangements are as follows:

	(in thousands)
2007	\$ 827
2008	3,048
2009	2,526
2010	1,966
2011	1,521
2012	1,194
	\$ 11,082

Included as a component of the minimum lease commitments above is approximately \$92,000 related to capital lease obligations, of which approximately \$14,000 represents interest. At March 31, 2007, the gross value of assets recorded under capital lease arrangements was approximately \$53,000.

Bank Commitments

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

In February 2007, the Company's subsidiary, Bottomline Europe, renewed through December 31, 2007 its Committed Overdraft Facility (Overdraft Facility) which provides for borrowings of up to 500,000 British Pounds Sterling. Borrowings under this overdraft facility are secured by substantially all assets of Bottomline Europe, bear interest at the bank's base rate (5.25% at March 31, 2007) plus 2% and are due on the expiration date of the Overdraft Facility. There were no outstanding borrowings under the Overdraft Facility at March 31, 2007.

Table of Contents

In April 2007, the Company renewed, through March 24, 2009, its Loan and Security Agreement (Credit Facility). The Credit Facility, as renewed, provides for aggregate borrowings of up to \$2 million and requires the Company to maintain certain financial covenants. Borrowings under the Credit Facility are secured by substantially all US-owned assets of the Company, bear interest at the bank's prime rate (8.25% at March 31, 2007) and are due on the expiration date of the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility also provides for the issuance of up to \$2 million in letters of credit for, and on behalf of, the Company. The borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility is reduced by any outstanding letters of credit. At March 31, 2007, a \$2 million letter of credit had been issued to the Company's landlord as part of the lease agreement for its corporate headquarters.

Note 9 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48). FIN 48 creates a single accounting and disclosure model for uncertain tax positions, provides guidance on the minimum threshold that a tax uncertainty is required to meet before it can be recognized in the financial statements and applies to all tax positions taken by a company, both those deemed to be routine as well as those for which there may be a high degree of uncertainty.

FIN 48 establishes a two-step approach for evaluating tax positions. The first step, recognition, occurs when a company concludes (based solely on the technical aspects of the tax matter) that a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained on examination by a taxing authority. The second step, measurement, is only considered after step one has been satisfied and measures any tax benefit at the largest amount that is deemed more likely than not to be realized upon ultimate settlement of the uncertainty. Tax positions that fail to qualify for initial recognition are recognized in the first subsequent interim period that they meet the more likely than not standard, when they are resolved through negotiation or litigation with the taxing authority or upon the expiration of the statute of limitations. Derecognition of a tax position previously recognized would occur when a company subsequently concludes that a tax position no longer meets the more likely than not threshold of being sustained. FIN 48 also significantly expands the financial statement disclosure requirements relating to uncertain tax positions.

FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. Accordingly, the Company will adopt the pronouncement effective July 1, 2007. Differences between the amounts recognized in the balance sheet prior to adoption and the amounts recognized in the balance sheet after adoption will be accounted for as a cumulative effect adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of FIN 48 on its financial statements.

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

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The statements contained in this report that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Without limiting the foregoing, the words may, will, should, could, expects, plans, anticipates, believes, estimates, predicts, potential and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are based on information available to us up to, and including, the date of this report, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth below under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 1A. Risk Factors and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q. You should carefully review those factors and also carefully review the risks outlined in other documents that we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Overview

We provide electronic payment and invoice solutions to corporations, financial institutions and banks around the world. Our solutions are used to streamline, automate and manage processes and transactions involving global payments, invoice receipt and approval, collections, cash management, risk mitigation, reporting and document archive. We offer software designed to run on-site at the customer's location as well as hosted solutions. Historically, our software has been sold predominantly on a perpetual license basis. More recently, we have introduced a number of subscription and transaction-based product offerings, including our accounts payable automation products, in which we continue to make a significant investment.

Table of Contents

Our offerings include products and services that automate the accounts payable process for corporations, allowing them to achieve better control and efficiency with the documents, transactions and payments involved. We also provide a service that receives, manages and controls legal invoices and the related spend management for insurance companies and other large consumers of outside legal services. In addition to these products and services, we offer banks software and services that they use to provide cash management services to their corporate customers.

Our solutions complement and leverage our customers' existing information systems, accounting applications and banking relationships. As a result, our solutions can be deployed quickly and efficiently. To help our customers receive the maximum value from our products and meet their own particular needs, we also provide professional services for installation, training, consulting and product enhancement. Additionally, we offer our customers a broad range of equipment and supplies products that complement our software products.

For the first nine months of fiscal 2007, our revenues increased to \$86.0 million from \$75.7 million in the same period of the prior year. This revenue increase was primarily attributable to increases in our subscription and transaction revenues as a result of our prior year acquisitions of Visibility and Transmit, and increased market demand in our Banking Solutions operating segment. The increase was also attributable to the revenue contribution from Formscape, which we acquired in October 2006, and an increase in foreign currency exchange rates. These increases were offset in part by decreases in revenues as a result of the end of the BACSTEL-IP initiative in the UK, which concluded in December 2005. In the first nine months of fiscal 2007, we derived approximately 45% of our revenue through our international operations, the majority of which was attributable to the UK. We expect future revenue growth to be driven by increased purchases by new and existing bank and financial institution customers in both North America and international markets, the continued market adoption of our Legal eXchange product in the US, the contribution of a full year of revenue from our current and prior year acquisitions and the contribution of revenue from our newer subscription and transaction based products.

We had a net loss of \$5.5 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2007 compared to a net loss of \$1 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2006. In the nine months ended March 31, 2007 we recorded \$12.5 million of expense associated with the amortization of intangible assets and stock compensation. During the nine months ended March 31, 2007, operating results were impacted by a significant increase in product development expense as we continued to make investments in our banking and accounts payable automation products. We have also made significant up-front investments in other areas of our accounts payable automation offerings such as our hosted infrastructure and our customer delivery capabilities. We believe that the continued investment in these areas is warranted, given the market opportunity we believe exists in respect of these products. The increase in intangible asset amortization reflects the impact of our current and prior year acquisitions. Increases in other operating expense categories largely reflect our increased operating costs as a result of current and prior year acquisitions.

Critical Accounting Policies

We believe that several accounting policies are important to understanding our historical and future performance. We refer to these policies as critical because these specific areas generally require us to make judgments and estimates about matters that are uncertain at the time we make the estimate, and different estimates which also would have been reasonable could have been used, which would have resulted in different financial results.

The critical accounting policies we identified in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 related to stock-based compensation, revenue recognition, goodwill and intangible assets and the valuation of acquired intangible assets. It is important that the discussion of our operating results that follows be read in conjunction with the critical accounting policies disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on September 12, 2006.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48). FIN 48 creates a single accounting and disclosure model for uncertain tax positions, provides guidance on the minimum threshold that a tax uncertainty is required to meet before it can be recognized in the financial statements and applies to all tax positions taken by a company; both those deemed to be routine as well as those for which there may be a high degree of uncertainty.

FIN 48 establishes a two-step approach for evaluating tax positions. The first step, recognition, occurs when a company concludes (based solely on the technical aspects of the tax matter) that a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained on examination by a taxing authority. The second step, measurement, is only considered after step one has been satisfied and measures any tax benefit at the largest amount that is deemed more likely than not to be realized upon ultimate settlement of the uncertainty. Tax positions that fail to qualify for initial recognition are recognized in the first subsequent interim period that they meet the more likely than not standard, when they are resolved through negotiation or litigation with the taxing

Table of Contents

authority or upon the expiration of the statute of limitations. Derecognition of a tax position previously recognized would occur when a company subsequently concludes that a tax position no longer meets the more likely than not threshold of being sustained. FIN 48 also significantly expands the financial statement disclosure requirements relating to uncertain tax positions.

FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. Accordingly, we will adopt the pronouncement effective July 1, 2007. Differences between the amounts recognized in the balance sheet prior to adoption and the amounts recognized in the balance sheet after adoption will be accounted for as a cumulative effect adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings. We are currently evaluating the impact of FIN 48 on our financial statements.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2006**Revenues by segment**

As of July 1, 2006, we revised the structure of our internal operating segments and changed the nature of the financial information that is provided to and used by our chief operating decision makers. We have aggregated similar operating segments into three reportable segments: Payments and Transactional Documents, Banking Solutions and Outsourced Solutions. The change in segment composition on July 1, 2006 is reflected for all financial periods presented. The following table represents our revenues by segment:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Increase (Decrease)		Between Periods 2007	
	2007	2006	Compared to 2006			
	As % of	As % of				
	total	total				
	(in thousands)	Revenues (in thousands)	Revenues (in thousands)	(in thousands)	%	
Payments and Transactional Documents	\$ 22,025	70.8	\$ 19,023	76.4	\$ 3,002	15.8
Banking Solutions	5,557	17.9	2,785	11.2	2,772	99.5
Outsourced Solutions	3,533	11.3	3,084	12.4	449	14.6
	\$ 31,115	100.0	\$ 24,892	100.0	\$ 6,223	25.0

Payments and Transactional Documents. The revenue increase for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was primarily attributable to the revenue contribution from Formscape, which we acquired in October 2006, and an increase in foreign exchange rates. We expect revenue for the Payments and Transactional Documents segment to increase during the remainder of the fiscal year as a result of the continuing revenue contribution from Formscape and as a result of the revenue contribution from our accounts payable automation products.

Banking Solutions. The increase in revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was as a result of the revenue contribution from several large custom banking projects. We expect revenues for the Banking Solutions segment to increase during the remainder of the fiscal year as a result of the contribution of revenue from ongoing projects as well as increased purchases by new and existing bank and financial institution customers in both North America and international markets.

Outsourced Solutions. The revenue increase for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was primarily a result of the revenue contribution from new Legal eXchange customers in the US. We expect revenue for the Outsourced Solutions segment to remain relatively consistent during the remainder of the fiscal year, but to increase during fiscal 2008.

Revenues by category

Three Months Ended March 31,		Increase (Decrease) Between Periods 2007 Compared to 2006
2007	2006	

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

		As % of total		As % of total		
	(in thousands)	Revenues	(in thousands)	Revenues	(in thousands)	%
Revenues:						
Software licenses	\$ 4,071	13.1	\$ 2,543	10.2	\$ 1,528	60.1
Subscriptions and transactions	6,750	21.7	5,821	23.4	929	16.0
Service and maintenance	16,856	54.2	12,929	51.9	3,927	30.4
Equipment and supplies	3,438	11.0	3,599	14.5	(161)	(4.5)
Total revenues	\$ 31,115	100.0	\$ 24,892	100.0	\$ 6,223	25.0

Table of Contents

Software Licenses. The increase in software license revenues was due principally to the revenue contribution from Formscape, which we acquired in October 2006, an increase in license revenues in our Banking Solutions segment as a result of the revenue contribution from two large projects, and an increase in foreign exchange rates. We expect software license revenues to increase during the remainder of the fiscal year as a result of the continuing revenue contribution from Formscape and as a result of projected software license revenue within our Banking Solutions segment.

Subscriptions and Transactions. The increase in subscription and transaction revenues was due principally to the revenue contribution from new Legal eXchange customers, an increase in foreign exchange rates, and growth in our subscription and transactional based revenue streams. We expect subscription and transaction revenues to increase during the remainder of the fiscal year as a result of orders for our newer subscription and transaction based product offerings and as a result of the revenue contribution from new Legal eXchange customers.

Service and Maintenance. The increase in service and maintenance revenues occurred as a result of the revenue contribution from Formscape, an increase in professional services revenues associated with several large banking projects and an increase in foreign exchange rates. We expect that service and maintenance revenues will increase during the remainder of the fiscal year as a result of the continuing revenue contribution from Formscape and as a result of the revenue contribution from ongoing projects in our Banking segment.

Equipment and Supplies. Equipment and supplies revenue remained relatively consistent in the three months ended March 31, 2007 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2006. We expect that equipment and supplies revenues will remain relatively constant during the remainder of the fiscal year, but expect that this revenue stream will continue to decrease as a percentage of total revenues.

Cost of revenues by category

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Increase (Decrease) Between Periods 2007 Compared to 2006	
	2007 As % of total (in thousands)	Revenues	2006 As % of total (in thousands)	Revenues	(in thousands)	%
Cost of revenues:						
Software licenses	\$ 177	0.6	\$ 371	1.5	\$ (194)	(52.3)
Subscriptions and transactions	3,064	9.9	2,740	11.0	324	11.8
Service and maintenance	7,633	24.5	6,008	24.1	1,625	27.0
Stock compensation expense	178	0.6	122	0.5	56	45.9
Equipment and supplies	2,532	8.1	2,930	11.8	(398)	(13.6)
Total cost of revenues	\$ 13,584	43.7	\$ 12,171	48.9	\$ 1,413	11.6
Gross profit	\$ 17,531	56.3	\$ 12,721	51.1	\$ 4,810	37.8

Software Licenses. Software license costs consist of expenses incurred by us to manufacture, package and distribute our software products and related documentation and costs of licensing third party software that is incorporated into or sold with certain of our products. Software license costs decreased to 4% of software license revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2007 from 15% in the three months ended March 31, 2006. The decrease in software license cost of revenues was primarily due to the contribution of Formscape software revenue, which carries a slightly higher gross margin than certain of our traditional software products, and due to a lower mix of revenue from software licenses that require royalties to third parties. We expect that software license costs will increase, as a percentage of software license revenues, during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Subscriptions and Transactions. Subscriptions and transaction costs include salaries and other related costs for our professional services teams as well as costs related to our hosting infrastructure such as depreciation and facilities related expenses. The increase in subscription and transaction costs was due principally to the increase in subscription and transaction revenues and costs associated with the expansion of our hosted infrastructure, as we continued to make investments in our newer subscription and transaction based products. We expect that subscription and transactions costs will increase proportionally with subscription and transaction revenue over the remainder of the fiscal year.

Service and Maintenance. Service and maintenance costs include salaries and other related costs for our customer service, maintenance and help desk support staffs, as well as third party contractor expenses used to complement our professional services team. Service and maintenance costs remained consistent as a percentage of service and maintenance revenues at 45% in the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to 46% in the three months ended March 31, 2006. We expect that service and maintenance costs will remain relatively constant, as a percentage of service and maintenance revenues, during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Table of Contents

Equipment and Supplies. Equipment and supplies costs include the costs associated with equipment and supplies that we resell, as well as freight, shipping and postage costs associated with the delivery of our products. Equipment and supplies costs decreased to 74% of equipment and supplies revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to 81% of equipment and supplies revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2006. The decrease in equipment and supplies costs as a percentage of equipment and supplies revenues was attributable predominately to lower third party supplier costs in the UK. We expect that equipment and supplies costs will remain relatively constant as a percentage of equipment and supplies revenues for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Operating Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Increase (Decrease) Between Periods 2007 Compared to 2006	
	2007		2006		(in thousands)	%
	(in thousands)	As % of total revenues	(in thousands)	As % of total revenues		
Operating expenses:						
Sales and marketing	\$ 7,410	23.8	\$ 5,612	22.5	\$ 1,798	32.0
Stock compensation expense	645	2.1	693	2.8	(48)	(6.9)
Product development and engineering	4,062	13.1	3,393	13.6	669	19.7
Stock compensation expense	196	0.6	215	0.9	(19)	(8.8)
General and administrative	4,239	13.6	3,347	13.4	892	26.7
Stock compensation expense	932	3.0	851	3.4	81	9.5
Amortization of intangible assets	2,701	8.7	1,357	5.5	1,344	99.0
Total operating expenses	20,185	64.9	15,468	62.1	\$ 4,717	30.5

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries and other related costs for sales and marketing personnel, sales commissions, travel, public relations and marketing materials and trade show participation. Sales and marketing expenses increased in the three months ended March 31, 2007 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2006. The increase was attributable to higher operating costs, largely as a result of headcount related costs from the Formscape acquisition and an increase in foreign exchange rates. Costs related to customer conferences and product advertising initiatives also increased as we promoted our newer product offerings. We expect that sales and marketing expenses will increase over the remainder of the fiscal year, as we continue to add sales resources and increase our marketing initiatives to support our new products.

Product Development and Engineering. Product development and engineering expenses consist primarily of personnel costs to support product development, which at present is heavily focused on our newer accounts payable automation products and, to a lesser extent, on enhancements and revisions to our other products based on customer feedback and general marketplace demands. The increase in product development and engineering expenses was primarily attributable to expenses associated with our continued investment in our accounts payable automation products, increases in third party contractor expenses as a result of our continued investment in our banking products, expenses associated with the activities of Formscape and an increase in foreign exchange rates. We expect that product development and engineering expenses will remain relatively consistent during the remainder of the fiscal year.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other related costs for operations and finance employees and legal and accounting services. The increase in general and administrative expenses was attributable to expenses associated with the activities of Formscape, an increase in foreign exchange rates, and an increased use of external services providers to supplement our legal and finance functions. We expect that general and administrative expenses will decrease slightly during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Table of Contents

Stock Compensation Expense. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, stock compensation expense increased slightly to \$2.0 million as compared to stock compensation expense of \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The expense associated with share based payments is recorded as expense within the same functional expense category in which cash compensation for the applicable employee is recorded. For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, stock compensation expense was allocated as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 2006 (in thousands)	
	Cost of revenues: service and maintenance	\$ 178
Sales and marketing	645	693
Product development and engineering	196	215
General and administrative	932	851
	\$ 1,951	\$ 1,881

For the remainder of fiscal 2007, we expect to incur quarterly expenses that are relatively consistent with the level of expense recorded in our third quarter.

Amortization of Intangible Assets. Amortization expense increased as a result of the amortization of intangible assets arising from our current and prior year acquisitions. We expect that total amortization expense for fiscal 2007 will approximate \$9.3 million.

Provision for Income Taxes. We recorded an income tax benefit of \$98,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to income tax expense of \$205,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The net benefit position for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was due to an income tax benefit associated with our European operations. This benefit was partially offset by income tax expense associated with our Australian and US operations. The US tax expense is attributable to an increase in deferred tax liabilities associated with goodwill that is deductible for US tax purposes but not amortized for financial reporting purposes. In the three months ended March 31, 2006, tax expense was attributable principally to our UK operations, largely as a result of certain expenses that were not tax deductible.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2006**Revenues by segment**

As of July 1, 2006, we revised the structure of our internal operating segments and changed the nature of the financial information that is provided to and used by our chief operating decision makers. We have aggregated similar operating segments into three reportable segments: Payments and Transactional Documents, Banking Solutions and Outsourced Solutions. The change in segment composition on July 1, 2006 is reflected for all financial periods presented. The following table represents our revenues by segment:

	Nine Months Ended March 31,				Increase (Decrease) Between Periods 2007 Compared to 2006	
	2007		2006		(in thousands)	%
	(in thousands)	As % of total Revenues	(in thousands)	As % of total Revenues		
Payments and Transactional Documents	\$ 61,507	71.5	\$ 58,694	77.6	\$ 2,813	4.8
Banking Solutions	14,009	16.3	9,022	11.9	4,987	55.3
Outsourced Solutions	10,471	12.2	7,972	10.5	2,499	31.3
	\$ 85,987	100.0	\$ 75,688	100.0	\$ 10,299	13.6

Payments and Transactional Documents. The revenue increase for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 was primarily attributable to the revenue contribution from Formscape, which we acquired in October 2006, and an increase in foreign exchange rates. This increase was offset in

part by decreases in revenues in the UK as a result of the BACSTEL-IP initiative having ended in December 2005.

Table of Contents

Banking Solutions. The increase in revenue for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 was as a result of the revenue contribution from several large contracts with bank and financial institution customers.

Outsourced Solutions. The revenue increase for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 was primarily as a result of the revenue contribution from Visibility and the revenue contribution from new Legal eXchange customers in the US.

Revenues by category

	Nine Months Ended March 31,				Increase (Decrease) Between Periods 2007 Compared to 2006	
	2007		2006			
	(in thousands)	As % of total Revenues (in thousands)	(in thousands)	As % of total Revenues (in thousands)	(in thousands)	%
Revenues:						
Software licenses	\$ 10,005	11.7	\$ 9,414	12.4	\$ 591	6.3
Subscriptions and transactions	19,976	23.2	15,821	20.9	4,155	26.3
Service and maintenance	45,854	53.3	39,062	51.6	6,792	17.4
Equipment and supplies	10,152	11.8	11,391	15.1	(1,239)	(10.9)
Total revenues	\$ 85,987	100.0	\$ 75,688	100.0	\$ 10,299	13.6

Software Licenses. The increase in software license revenues was due principally to the revenue contribution from Formscape, which we acquired in October 2006, an increase in license revenues in our Banking Solutions segment as a result of the revenue contribution from two large banking projects and an increase in foreign exchange rates. These increases were offset in part by a decrease in UK license revenues as a result of the BACSTEL-IP initiative having ended in the UK in December 2005.

Subscriptions and Transactions. The increase in subscription and transaction revenues was due principally to the revenue contribution from Visibility which we acquired during fiscal 2006, an increase in foreign exchange rates and growth in our subscription and transactional based revenue streams.

Service and Maintenance. The increase in service and maintenance revenues occurred primarily as a result of increases in professional services revenues associated with long-term banking projects, the revenue contribution from Formscape and an increase in foreign exchange rates, offset in part by a decrease in professional services revenues in the UK as the BACSTEL-IP implementations were completed in December 2005.

Equipment and Supplies. The decrease in equipment and supplies revenues was principally due to the absence in the nine months ended March 31, 2007 of several large transactions that had occurred in the nine months ended March 31, 2006 in the US, in connection with the implementation of system solutions for bank and financial institution customers.

Cost of revenues by category

	Nine Months Ended March 31,				Increase (Decrease) Between Periods 2007 Compared to 2006	
	2007		2006			
	(in thousands)	As % of total Revenues (in thousands)	(in thousands)	As % of total Revenues (in thousands)	(in thousands)	%
Cost of revenues:						
Software licenses	\$ 560	0.7	\$ 1,051	1.4	\$ (491)	(46.7)
Subscriptions and transactions	8,457	9.8	6,653	8.8	1,804	27.1

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Service and maintenance	21,106	24.5	17,754	23.5	3,352	18.9
Stock compensation expense	450	0.5	368	0.5	82	22.3
Equipment and supplies	7,529	8.8	9,105	12.0	(1,576)	(17.3)
Total cost of revenues	\$ 38,102	44.3	\$ 34,931	46.2	\$ 3,171	9.1

Gross profit \$ 47,885 55.7 \$ 40,757 53.8 \$ 7,128 17.5

Software Licenses. Software license costs consist of expenses incurred by us to manufacture, package and distribute our software products and related documentation and costs of licensing third party software that is incorporated into or sold with certain of our products. Software license costs decreased to 6% of software license revenues in the nine months ended March

Table of Contents

31, 2007 compared to 11% in the nine months ended March 31, 2006. The decrease in software license cost of revenues was primarily due to the contribution of Formscape software revenue, which carries a slightly higher gross margin than certain of our traditional software products, and due to a lower mix of revenue from software licenses that require royalties to third parties.

Subscriptions and Transactions. Subscriptions and transaction costs include salaries and other related costs for our professional services teams as well as costs related to our hosting infrastructure such as depreciation and facilities related expenses. The increase in subscription and transaction costs was due principally to the increase in subscription and transaction revenues, costs associated with the expansion of our hosted infrastructure that supports our newer products and costs related to the operations of Visibillity, which we acquired in the prior year.

Service and Maintenance. Service and maintenance costs include salaries and other related costs for our customer service, maintenance and help desk support staffs, as well as third party contractor expenses used to complement our professional services team. Service and maintenance costs remained consistent as a percentage of service and maintenance revenues at 46% in the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006.

Equipment and Supplies. Equipment and supplies costs include the costs associated with equipment and supplies that we resell, as well as freight, shipping and postage costs associated with the delivery of our products. Equipment and supplies costs decreased to 74% of equipment and supplies revenues in the nine months ended March 31, 2007 compared to 80% of equipment and supplies revenues in the nine months ended March 31, 2006. The decrease in equipment and supplies costs as a percentage of equipment and supplies revenues was attributable to the absence in the nine months ended March 31, 2007 of several large, lower margin transactions that had occurred with bank and financial institution customers in the US during the nine months ended March 31, 2006, and a decrease in third party supplier costs in the UK.

Operating Expenses

	Nine Months Ended March 31,				Increase (Decrease) Between Periods 2007 Compared to 2006	
	2007 As % of total (in thousands)	revenues (in thousands)	2006 As % of total (in thousands)	revenues (in thousands)	(in thousands)	%
Operating expenses:						
Sales and marketing	\$ 20,767	24.2	\$ 17,319	22.9	\$ 3,448	19.9
Stock compensation expense	2,013	2.3	1,854	2.4	159	8.6
Product development and engineering	11,522	13.4	8,241	10.9	3,281	39.8
Stock compensation expense	593	0.7	653	0.9	(60)	(9.2)
General and administrative	11,885	13.8	9,648	12.7	2,237	23.2
Stock compensation expense	2,835	3.3	2,407	3.2	428	17.8
Amortization of intangible assets	6,575	7.6	3,018	4.0	3,557	117.9
Total operating expenses	56,190	65.3	43,140	57.0	\$ 13,050	30.3

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries and other related costs for sales and marketing personnel, sales commissions, travel, public relations and marketing materials and trade show participation. Sales and marketing expenses remained relatively consistent, as a percentage of revenue, during the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006. The increase in sales and marketing expenses in dollar terms was attributable to higher operating costs largely as a result of headcount related costs from our current and prior year acquisitions and an increase in foreign exchange rates. Costs related to customer travel and product advertising also increased as we promoted and presented our newer product offerings.

Product Development and Engineering. Product development and engineering expenses consist primarily of personnel costs to support product development, which at present is heavily focused on our newer accounts payable automation products and, to a lesser extent, on enhancements and revisions to our other products based on customer feedback and general marketplace demands. The increase in product development and engineering expenses was primarily attributable to our continued investment in our accounts payable automation products, increases in third party contractor expenses as a result of our continued investment in our banking products, an increase in foreign exchange rates and expenses associated with the activities of our current and prior year acquisitions.

Table of Contents

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other related costs for operations and finance employees and legal and accounting services. The increase in general and administrative expenses was attributable to expenses associated with the activities of our current and prior year acquisitions, an increase in foreign exchange rates and an increased use of external service providers to supplement our legal and finance functions.

Stock Compensation Expense. During the nine months ended March 31, 2007, stock compensation expense increased to \$5.9 million as compared to stock compensation expense of approximately \$5.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2006. The expense associated with share based payments is recorded as expense within the same functional expense category in which cash compensation for the applicable employee is recorded. For the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, stock compensation expense was allocated as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
	(in thousands)	
Cost of revenues: service and maintenance	\$ 450	\$ 368
Sales and marketing	2,013	1,854
Product development and engineering	593	653
General and administrative	2,835	2,407
	\$ 5,891	\$ 5,282

Amortization of Intangible Assets. Amortization expense increased as a result of the amortization of intangible assets arising from our current and prior year acquisitions.

Provision for Income Taxes. We recorded an income tax benefit of \$414,000 for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 compared to income tax expense of \$859,000 for the nine months ended March 31, 2006. The net benefit position for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 was due to an income tax benefit associated with our European operations. This benefit was partially offset by income tax expense associated with our Australian and US operations. The US tax expense is attributable to an increase in deferred tax liabilities associated with goodwill that is deductible for US tax purposes but not amortized for financial reporting purposes. In the nine months ended March 31, 2006, tax expense was attributable principally to our UK operations, largely as a result of certain expenses that were not tax deductible.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

One of our goals is to maintain and improve our capital structure. The key metrics we focus on in assessing the strength of our liquidity are summarized in the table below:

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
	(in thousands)	
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 9,067	\$ 8,773
	March 31,	June 30,
	2007	2006
	(in thousands)	
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 64,919	\$ 80,497
Working capital	52,621	71,874

We have financed our operations primarily from cash provided by operating activities and the sale of our common stock. We have generated positive operating cash flows in the current fiscal quarter and in each of our last five completed fiscal years. We believe that the cash generated from our operations and that the cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities we have on hand, particularly given that we have no significant long-term debt obligations, will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for the foreseeable future. We also may receive additional investments from, and make investments in, customers or other companies. However, any such transactions would require the approval of our board of directors, and in some cases, stockholders and potentially bank or regulatory approval. We also may

undertake additional business or asset acquisitions.

Table of Contents

In October 2006, we paid approximately \$17 million from our cash balances to acquire Formscape. We do not believe that this payment adversely affected our overall liquidity position and we continue to believe that our existing cash and investment balances, as well as cash generated from operations, will be sufficient to meet our operating requirements for the foreseeable future.

Operating Activities

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
	(in thousands)	
Net loss	\$ (5,470)	\$ (957)
Non-cash adjustments	13,888	10,340
Changes in working capital	649	(610)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 9,067	\$ 8,773

Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 was primarily due to our net loss, affected by favorable non-cash adjustments and collections on accounts receivable, offset in part by decreases in accrued expenses and deferred revenue, after adjusting for the impact of acquired assets and liabilities. Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2006 was primarily due to our net loss, affected by favorable non-cash adjustments, offset in part by decreases in accounts payable and accrued expenses. Non-cash adjustments are transactions that result in the recognition of financial statement income or expense but not a corresponding cash receipt or disbursement, such as stock compensation expense, amortization of intangible assets, depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and provision for allowances of accounts receivable.

Investing Activities

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
	(in thousands)	
Acquisition of business and assets, net of cash acquired	\$ (16,975)	\$ (18,186)
Proceeds from (purchases of) short-term investments, net	13,450	\$ (26,012)
Purchases of property and equipment, net	(2,380)	(1,791)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (5,905)	\$ (45,989)

In the nine months ended March 31, 2007, cash was provided through the sale of marketable securities and was used to fund the acquisition of Formscape, and, to a lesser extent, to acquire property, plant and equipment. In the nine months ended March 31, 2006, cash was primarily used to acquire high quality marketable securities, to fund our acquisitions of Visibillity and Transmit and, to a lesser extent, to acquire property, plant and equipment. We expect to incur capital expenditures during the remainder of fiscal 2007 consistent with, on average, the level of capital expenditures incurred in the first nine months of fiscal 2007.

Financing Activities

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
	(in thousands)	
Repurchase of common stock	(8,736)	
Net proceeds from sale of common stock		46,769

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan, exercise of stock options	2,864	5,952
Payment of bank financing fees	(25)	(33)
Payment under capital lease obligations	(43)	
Excess tax benefit associated with stock compensation	30	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ (5,910)	\$ 52,688

Table of Contents

Net cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 was primarily the result of the repurchase of our common stock, offset in part by proceeds received from the exercise of stock options and contributions to our employee stock purchase plan. Net cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2006 was primarily the result of net proceeds received from the follow-on offering of our common stock which was completed in July 2005 and proceeds from the exercise of stock options and contributions to our employee stock purchase plan.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the three and nine months ended March 31, 2007, we did not engage in material off-balance sheet activities, including the use of structured finance, special purpose or variable interest entities, material trading activities in non-exchange traded commodity contracts or transactions with persons or entities that benefit from their non-independent relationship with us.

Contractual Obligations

Following is a summary of future payments that we are required to make under existing contractual obligations as of March 31, 2007:

	Total	Payments Due by Period *			More Than 5 Years
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years (in thousands)	4-5 Years	
Operating lease obligations	\$ 10,990	\$ 812	\$ 7,462	\$ 2,716	\$
Capital lease obligations	92	14	78		
Total	\$ 11,082	\$ 826	\$ 7,540	\$ 2,716	\$

* Payment due dates are calculated from our most recent fiscal year end of June 30, 2006

Purchase orders are not included in the table above. Our purchase orders represent authorizations to purchase rather than binding agreements. The contractual obligation amounts in the table above are associated with agreements that are enforceable and legally binding and that specify all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum services to be used; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Obligations under contract that we can cancel without a significant penalty are not included in the table above.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to a variety of risks, including foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and changes in the market value of our investments in marketable securities primarily due to changes in the interest rates. We have not entered into any foreign currency hedging transactions or other instruments to minimize our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations nor do we presently plan to in the future. Also, we have not entered into any interest rate swap agreements, or other instruments to minimize our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. During fiscal 2007, through our acquisition of Formscape, we began to operate in Germany. Additionally in December 2006 we established an operating subsidiary in France. The functional currency of both the German and French subsidiaries is the European Euro. Based on the minimal level of operating activity occurring to date and based on our operating expectations for the remainder of the fiscal year, we do not believe that there has been any material change to our exposure to market risk from that which was disclosed in our annual report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on September 12, 2006.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2007. The term disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2007, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Table of Contents

No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

On October 19, 2004, a complaint was filed against Formscape, Inc., (Formscope) which we acquired in October 2006, by Cindy Bernstein, a former employee of Formscape. The complaint, which was subsequently amended, was pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, Western Division, and alleged disparate treatment in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, wrongful discharge in violation of public policy, fraud, unfair and deceptive trade practices, discrimination in business, breach of contract and quantum meruit. The plaintiff was seeking damages for back salary, benefits and commissions as well as punitive damages, treble damages, attorney fees and costs. Formscape filed a petition for summary judgment and in January 2007 the court, in response to that petition, ruled that certain of the plaintiff's charges were invalid as a point of law.

On January 24, 2007, the parties filed a motion with the court requesting the court appoint a magistrate judge to serve as mediator and in May 2007, the parties entered into a General Release and Settlement Agreement (the Settlement Agreement) as a result of the mediation process. Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, we were required to pay \$300,000 to Cindy Bernstein, \$150,000 of which we had recorded as a liability in the preliminary purchase of price allocation of the Formscape acquisition and \$150,000 of which we expect to recover from amounts held in escrow to secure the indemnification obligations of the Formscape selling stockholders under the terms of the Formscape share purchase agreement.

On August 10, 2001, a class action complaint was filed against us in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York: Paul Cyrek v. Bottomline Technologies, Inc.; Daniel M. McGurl; Robert A. Eberle; FleetBoston Robertson Stephens, Inc.; Deutsche Banc Alex Brown Inc.; CIBC World Markets; and J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. A consolidated amended class action complaint, *In re Bottomline Technologies Inc. Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation*, was filed on April 20, 2002. The amended complaint supersedes the class action complaint filed against us in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on August 10, 2001.

The amended complaint filed in the action asserts claims under Sections 11, 12(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act). The amended complaint asserts, among other things, that the description in our prospectus for our initial public offering was materially false and misleading in describing the compensation to be earned by the underwriters of our offering, and in not describing certain alleged arrangements among underwriters and initial purchasers of our common stock from the underwriters. The amended complaint seeks damages (or, in the alternative, tender of the plaintiffs' and the class's Bottomline common stock and rescission of their purchases of our common stock purchased in the initial public offering), costs, attorneys' fees, experts' fees and other expenses.

In July 2002, Bottomline, Daniel M. McGurl and Robert A. Eberle joined in an omnibus motion to dismiss, which challenged the legal sufficiency of plaintiffs' claims. The motion was filed on behalf of hundreds of issuer and individual defendants named in similar lawsuits. Plaintiffs opposed the motion, and the court heard oral argument on the motion in early November 2002. On February 19, 2003, the court issued an order denying the motion to dismiss as to Bottomline. In addition, in early October 2002, Daniel M. McGurl and Robert A. Eberle were dismissed from this case without prejudice. A special litigation committee of the board of directors of Bottomline authorized Bottomline to negotiate a settlement of the pending claims substantially consistent with a memorandum of understanding negotiated among class plaintiffs, all issuer defendants and their insurers. The parties have negotiated a settlement, which is subject to approval by the court. On February 15, 2005, the court issued an Opinion and Order preliminarily approving the settlement, provided that the defendants and plaintiffs agree to a modification narrowing the scope of the bar order set forth in the original settlement agreement. The parties agreed to the modification narrowing the scope of the bar order, and on August 31, 2005, the court issued an order preliminarily approving the settlement. On December 5, 2006, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit overturned the District Court's certification of the class of plaintiffs who are pursuing the claims that would be settled in the settlement against the underwriter defendants. Plaintiffs filed a Petition for Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc with the Second Circuit on January 5, 2007 in response to the Second Circuit's decision and have informed the District Court that they would like to be heard as to whether the settlement may still be approved even if the decision of the Court of Appeals is not reversed. The District Court indicated that it would defer consideration of final approval of the settlement.

Table of Contents

pending plaintiffs' request for further appellate review. On April 6, 2007, plaintiffs' Petition for Rehearing of the Second Circuit's decision was denied. If the settlement is not approved, we intend to vigorously defend ourselves against this amended complaint. We do not currently believe that the outcome of this proceeding will have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before making an investment decision involving our common stock. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties may also impair our business operations.

If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations would likely suffer. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could fall, and you may lose all or part of the money you paid to buy our common stock.

The following risk factors have been updated from those included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 to, among other things, add a risk factor for the sale of our products and services on a hosted basis.

Our common stock has experienced and may continue to undergo extreme market price and volume fluctuations

Stock markets in general, and The NASDAQ Global Market in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, particularly in recent years. Broad market fluctuations of this type may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. The stock prices for many companies in the technology sector have experienced wide fluctuations that often have been unrelated to their operating performance. The market price of our common stock has experienced and may continue to undergo extreme fluctuations due to a variety of factors, including:

changes in or our failure to meet analysts' or investors' estimates or expectations;

general and industry-specific business, economic and market conditions;

actual or anticipated fluctuations in operating results, including those arising as a result of any impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets related to past or future acquisitions;

public announcements concerning us, including announcements of litigation, our competitors or our industry;

introductions of new products or services or announcements of significant contracts by us or our competitors;

acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, or capital commitments by us or our competitors;

adverse developments in patent or other proprietary rights; and

announcements of technological innovations by our competitors.

Our future financial results will be impacted by our success in selling new products in a subscription and transaction based revenue model

A substantial portion of our revenues and profitability were historically generated from software license revenues. We are currently offering certain of our new product sets under a subscription and transaction based revenue model, which we believe has certain advantages over a perpetual license model, including better predictability of revenue.

A subscription and transaction based revenue model results in substantially less up-front revenue than a perpetual license model. Additionally, there can be no assurance that our customers, or the markets in which we compete, will respond favorably to the approach we have taken with our newer offerings. To the extent that our new subscription and transaction based offerings do not receive general marketplace acceptance, our financial results could be materially and adversely affected.

A growing number of our customer arrangements involve selling our products or services on a hosted basis, which may have the effect of delaying revenue recognition and increasing development or start-up expenses

An increasing number of our customer arrangements involve offering certain of our products and services on a hosted basis. These arrangements typically include a contractually defined service period as well as performance criteria that our products or services are required to meet over the duration of the service period. Arrangements entered into on a hosted basis generally delay the timing of revenue recognition and often require the incurrence of up-front costs, which can be significant. We are currently making significant investments in certain of our hosted offerings, such as our accounts payable automation products, and there can be no assurance that these products will ultimately gain broad market acceptance. Additionally, there is a risk that we might be unable to consistently maintain the performance requirements called for under any such hosted arrangements. Such events, to the extent occurring, could have a material and adverse effect on our operating results.

Table of Contents

Integration of acquisitions could interrupt our business and our financial condition could be harmed

We have made several recent business acquisitions, including Formscope in October 2006. We may in the future continue to acquire, or make investments in, other businesses, products or technologies. Any acquisition or strategic investment we have made in the past or may make in the future may entail numerous risks, including the following:

difficulties integrating acquired operations, personnel, technologies or products;

inadequacy of existing operating, financial and management information systems to support the combined organization or new operations;

write-offs related to impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets;

entrance into markets in which we have no or limited prior experience or knowledge;

diversion of management's focus from our core business concerns;

dilution to existing stockholders and earnings per share;

incurrence of substantial debt; and

exposure to litigation from third parties, including claims related to intellectual property or other assets acquired or liabilities assumed.

Any such difficulties encountered as a result of any merger, acquisition or strategic investment could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

As a result of our acquisitions, we could be subject to significant future write-offs with respect to intangible assets, which may adversely affect our future operating results

We review our intangible assets, including goodwill, periodically for impairment. At March 31, 2007, the carrying value of our goodwill and our other intangible assets was \$53 million and \$33 million, respectively. While we reviewed our goodwill and intangible assets during our fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006 and concluded that there was no impairment, we could be subject to future impairment charges with respect to these intangible assets, or intangible assets arising as a result of additional acquisitions in future periods. Such charges, to the extent occurring, would likely have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Our fixed costs may lead to operating results below analyst or investor expectations if our revenues are below anticipated levels, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock

A significant percentage of our expenses, particularly personnel and facilities costs, are relatively fixed and based in part on anticipated revenue levels. In recent years, we have experienced slowing growth rates with certain of our licensed software products, and in 2006, we experienced a decrease in the growth of our software license revenues as a result of the BACSTEL-IP initiative having ended in the UK. A decline in revenues without a corresponding and timely slowdown in expense growth could negatively affect our business. Significant revenue shortfalls in any quarter may cause significant declines in operating results since we may be unable to reduce spending in a timely manner.

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

Quarterly or annual operating results that are below the expectations of public market analysts could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Factors that could cause fluctuations in our operating results include the following:

economic conditions, which may affect our customers' and potential customers' budgets for information technology expenditures;

the timing of orders and longer sales cycles;

the timing of product implementations, which are highly dependent on customers' resources and discretion;

the incurrence of costs relating to the integration of software products and operations in connection with acquisitions of technologies or businesses; and

the timing and market acceptance of new products or product enhancements by either us or our competitors.

Because of these factors, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not necessarily meaningful.

Table of Contents

Our mix of products and services could have a significant effect on our financial condition, results of operations and the market price of our common stock

The gross margins for our products and services vary considerably. Our software revenues generally yield significantly higher gross margins than do our subscription and transaction, service and maintenance and equipment and supplies revenue streams. In recent fiscal years, we experienced a decrease in our software license fees. If software license fees were to again decline, or if the mix of our products and services in any given period does not match our expectations, our results of operations and the market price of our common stock could be significantly adversely affected.

We face risks associated with our international operations that could harm our financial condition and results of operations

A significant percentage of our revenues have been generated by our international operations, and our future growth rates and success are in part dependent on our continued growth and success in international markets. We have operations in the US, UK, France, Australia and, with our October 2006 acquisition of Formscape, Germany. As is the case with most international operations, the success and profitability of these operations are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties that include, in addition to the risks our business as a whole faces, the following:

difficulties and costs of staffing and managing foreign operations;

differing regulatory and industry standards and certification requirements;

the complexities of foreign tax jurisdictions;

reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;

currency exchange rate fluctuations; and

import or export licensing requirements.

A significant percentage of our revenues to date have come from our payment management offerings and our performance will depend on continued market acceptance of these solutions

A significant percentage of our revenues to date have come from the license and maintenance of our payment management offerings and sales of associated products and services. Any significant reduction in demand for our payment management offerings could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. Our future performance could depend on the following factors:

continued market acceptance of our payment management offerings as part of our overall accounts payable automation solution;

prospective customers' dependence upon enterprises seeking to enhance their payment functions to integrate electronic payment capabilities;

our ability to introduce enhancements to meet the market's evolving needs for secure payments and cash management solutions; and

continued acceptance of desktop and enterprise software, and laser check printing solutions.

Our future financial results will depend on our ability to manage growth effectively

In the past, rapid growth has strained our managerial and other resources. If rapid growth resumes, our ability to manage that growth will depend in part on our ability to continue to enhance our operating, financial and management information systems. We cannot assure you that our personnel, systems and controls will be adequate to support future growth. If we are unable to manage growth effectively, the quality of our services, our ability to retain key personnel and our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

We face significant competition in our targeted markets, including competition from companies with significantly greater resources

In recent years, we have encountered increasing competition in our targeted markets. We compete with a wide range of companies, ranging from small start-up enterprises with limited resources, which compete principally on the basis of technology features or specific customer relationships, to large companies, which can leverage significant customer bases and financial resources. Given the size and nature of the markets we target, the implementation of our growth strategy and our success in competing for market share is dependent on our ability to grow our sales and marketing capabilities and maintain an appropriate level of financial resources.

Table of Contents

An increasing number of large and more complex customer contracts, or contracts that involve the delivery of services over contractually committed periods, generally delay the timing of our revenue recognition and in the short-term may adversely affect our operating results, financial condition and the market price of our stock

Due to an increasing number of large and more complex customer contracts, we have experienced, and will likely continue to experience, delays in the timing of our revenue recognition. These large and complex customer contracts generally require significant implementation work, product customization and modification, resulting in the recognition of revenue over the period of project completion, which normally spans several quarters. Delays in revenue recognition on these contracts could affect our operating results, financial condition and the market price of our common stock.

We depend on key employees who are skilled in e-commerce, payment, cash and document management and invoice presentment methodology and Internet and other technologies

Our success depends upon the efforts and abilities of our executive officers and key technical employees who are skilled in e-commerce, payment methodology and regulation, and Internet, database and network technologies. The loss of one or more of these individuals could have a material adverse effect on our business. We currently do not maintain key man life insurance policies on any of our employees. While some of our executive officers have employment or retention agreements with us, the loss of the services of any of our executive officers or other key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We must attract and retain highly skilled personnel with knowledge in e-commerce, payment, cash and document management and invoice presentment methodology and Internet and other technologies

We believe that our success is in part dependent upon our ability to attract, hire, train and retain highly skilled technical, sales and marketing, and support personnel, particularly with expertise in e-commerce, payment, cash management and invoice methodology and Internet and other technologies. Competition for qualified personnel is intense. As a result, we may experience increased compensation costs that may not be offset through either improved productivity or higher sales prices. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in attracting, recruiting or retaining existing personnel. Based on our experience, it takes an average of nine months for a salesperson to become fully productive. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in increasing the productivity of our sales personnel, and the failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Increased competition may result in price reductions and decreased demand for our product solutions

The markets in which we compete are intensely competitive and characterized by rapid technological change. Some competitors in our targeted markets have longer operating histories, significantly greater financial, technical, and marketing resources, greater brand recognition and a larger installed customer base than we do. We expect to face additional competition as other established and emerging companies enter the markets we address. In addition, current and potential competitors may make strategic acquisitions or establish cooperative relationships to expand their product offerings and to offer more comprehensive solutions. This growing competition may result in price reductions of our products and services, reduced revenues and gross margins and loss of market share, any one of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our success depends on our ability to develop new and enhanced products, services and strategic partner relationships

The markets in which we compete are subject to rapid technological change and our success is dependent on our ability to develop new and enhanced products, services and strategic partner relationships that meet evolving market needs. Trends that could have a critical impact on us include:

evolving industry standards, mandates and laws, such as those mandated by the National Automated Clearing House Association and the Association for Payment Clearing Services;

rapidly changing technology, which could cause our software to become suddenly outdated or could require us to make our products compatible with new database or network systems;

Edgar Filing: BOTTOMLINE TECHNOLOGIES INC /DE/ - Form 10-Q

developments and changes relating to the Internet that we must address as we maintain existing products and introduce any new products; and

the loss of any of our key strategic partners who serve as a valuable network from which we can leverage industry expertise and respond to changing marketplace demands.

Table of Contents

There can be no assurance that technological advances will not cause our technology to become obsolete or uneconomical. If we are unable to develop and introduce new products, or enhancements to existing products, in a timely and successful manner, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. Similarly, if our new products did not receive general marketplace acceptance, or if the sales cycle of any of our new products significantly delayed the timing of revenue recognition, our results could be negatively affected.

Our products could be subject to future legal or regulatory actions, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results

Our software products and hosted services offerings facilitate the transmission of business documents and information including, in some cases, confidential financial data related to payments, invoices and cash management. Our web-based software products, and certain of our hosted services offerings, transmit this data electronically. While we believe that all of our product and service offerings comply with current regulatory and security requirements, there can be no assurance that future legal or regulatory actions will not impact our product and service offerings. To the extent that regulatory or legal developments mandate a change in any of our products or services, or alter the demand for or the competitive environment of our products and services, we might not be able to respond to such requirements in a timely or successful manner. If this were to occur, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Any unanticipated performance problems or bugs in our product offerings could have a material adverse effect on our future financial results

If the products that we offer and continue to introduce do not sustain marketplace acceptance, our future financial results will be adversely affected. Since many of our software solutions are still in early stages of adoption and since most of our software products are continually being enhanced or further developed in response to general marketplace demands, any unanticipated performance problems or bugs that we have not been able to detect could result in additional development costs, diversion of technical and other resources from our other development efforts, negative publicity regarding us and our products, harm to our customer relationships and exposure to potential liability claims. In addition, if our products do not enjoy wide commercial success, our long-term business strategy will be adversely affected, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We could incur substantial costs resulting from warranty claims or product liability claims

Our software license agreements typically contain provisions that afford customers a degree of warranty protection in the event that our software fails to conform to its written specifications. These agreements typically contain provisions intended to limit the nature and extent of our risk of warranty and product liability claims. There is a risk, however, that a court might interpret these terms in a limited way or could hold part or all of these terms to be unenforceable. Furthermore, some of our licenses with our customers are governed by non-U.S. law, and there is a risk that foreign law might provide us less or different protection. While we maintain general liability insurance, including coverage for errors and omissions, we cannot be sure that our existing coverage will continue to be available on reasonable terms or will be available in amounts sufficient to cover one or more large claims. Although we have not experienced any material warranty or product liability claims to date, a warranty or product liability claim, whether or not meritorious, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and our resources, which could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We could be adversely affected if we are unable to protect our proprietary technology and could be subject to litigation regarding our intellectual property rights, causing serious harm to our business

We rely upon a combination of patent, copyright and trademark laws and non-disclosure and other intellectual property contractual arrangements to protect our proprietary rights. However, we cannot assure you that our patents, pending applications for patents that may issue in the future, or other intellectual property will be of sufficient scope and strength to provide meaningful protection to our technology or any commercial advantage to us, or that the patents will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented. We enter into agreements with our employees and customers that seek to limit and protect the distribution of proprietary information. Despite our efforts to safeguard and maintain our proprietary rights, there can be no assurance that such rights will remain protected or that we will be able to detect unauthorized use and take appropriate steps to enforce our intellectual property rights.

In recent years, there has been significant litigation in the United States involving patents and other intellectual property rights. We may be a party to litigation in the future to protect our intellectual property rights or as a result of an alleged infringement of the intellectual property rights of others. Any such claims, whether or not meritorious, could require us to spend significant sums in litigation, pay damages, delay product implementations, develop non-infringing intellectual property or acquire licenses to intellectual property that is the subject of the infringement claim. These claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Table of Contents**We engage off-shore development resources which may not be successful and which may put our intellectual property at risk**

In order to optimize our research and development capabilities and to meet development timeframes, we contract with off-shore third party vendors in India and elsewhere for certain development activities. While our experience to date with these activities has been positive, there are a number of risks associated with off-shore development activities that include but are not limited to the following:

less efficient and less accurate communication and information flow as a consequence of time, distance and language barriers between our primary development organization and the off-shore resources, resulting in delays or deficiencies in development efforts;

disruption due to political or military conflicts around the world;

misappropriation of intellectual property from departing personnel, which we may not readily detect; and

currency exchange rate fluctuations that could adversely impact the cost advantages intended from these agreements.

To the extent that these or unforeseen risks occur, our operating results and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

We may incur significant costs from class action litigation as a result of expected volatility in our common stock

In the past, companies that have experienced market price volatility of their stock have been the targets of securities class action litigation. In August 2001, we were named as a party in one of the so-called "laddering" securities class action suits relating to the underwriting of our initial public offering. We could incur substantial costs and experience a diversion of our management's attention and resources in connection with any such litigation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

The following table provides information about purchases by us of our common stock during the quarter ended March 31, 2007:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under The Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾
January 1, 2007 - January 31, 2007	170,000	\$ 11.02	170,000	\$ 4,031,000
February 1, 2007 - February 28, 2007	144,900	\$ 12.77	144,900	\$ 2,180,000
March 1, 2007 - March 31, 2007	85,000	\$ 11.15	85,000	\$ 1,233,000
Total	399,900	\$ 11.68	399,900	\$ 1,233,000

⁽¹⁾ In June 2006, our board of directors announced that it had authorized a repurchase program for the repurchase of up to \$10.0 million of our common stock.

Item 6. Exhibits

See the Exhibit Index on page 33 for a list of exhibits filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which Exhibit Index is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

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

Bottomline Technologies (de), Inc.

Date: May 8, 2007

By: /s/ KEVIN M. DONOVAN

Kevin M. Donovan
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal
Financial and Accounting Officer)

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	Number	Description
31.1		Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer
31.2		Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer
32.1		Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officer
32.2		Section 1350 Certification of Principal Financial Officer