

PTC INC.  
Form 10-Q  
February 06, 2018

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended December 30, 2017

Commission File Number: 0-18059

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PTC Inc.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Massachusetts 04-2866152  
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer  
incorporation or organization) Identification Number)  
140 Kendrick Street, Needham, MA 02494  
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)  
(781) 370-5000  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☒ Smaller reporting company ☐  
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

There were 116,284,430 shares of our common stock outstanding on February 2, 2018.



PTC Inc.  
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For the Quarter Ended December 30, 2017

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## PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PTC Inc.

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	December 30, 2017	September 30, 2017
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 291,679	\$ 280,003
Short term marketable securities	20,146	18,408
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$838 and \$1,062 at December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017, respectively	131,059	152,299
Prepaid expenses	60,137	49,913
Other current assets	116,438	165,933
Total current assets	619,459	666,556
Property and equipment, net	61,219	63,600
Goodwill	1,184,521	1,182,772
Acquired intangible assets, net	243,467	257,908
Long term marketable securities	30,421	31,907
Deferred tax assets	129,886	123,166
Other assets	36,969	34,475
Total assets	\$ 2,305,942	\$ 2,360,384
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 32,651	\$ 35,160
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	64,902	80,761
Accrued compensation and benefits	71,366	110,957
Accrued income taxes	15,695	5,735
Deferred revenue	419,722	446,296
Total current liabilities	604,336	678,909
Long term debt	742,622	712,406
Deferred tax liabilities	5,601	17,880
Deferred revenue	11,772	12,611
Other liabilities	52,512	53,142
Total liabilities	1,416,843	1,474,948
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 5,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 500,000 shares authorized; 116,126 and 115,333 shares issued and outstanding at December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017, respectively	1,161	1,153
Additional paid-in capital	1,594,546	1,609,030
Accumulated deficit	(637,519)	(650,840)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(69,089)	(73,907)
Total stockholders' equity	889,099	885,436
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,305,942	\$ 2,360,384

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

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PTC Inc.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Revenue:		
Subscription	\$ 100,008	\$ 54,362
Support	131,197	151,478
Total recurring revenue	231,205	205,840
Perpetual license	33,985	34,379
Total subscription, support and license revenue	265,190	240,219
Professional services	41,454	46,108
Total revenue	306,644	286,327
Cost of revenue:		
Cost of license and subscription revenue	24,376	20,130
Cost of support revenue	22,200	22,817
Total cost of software revenue	46,576	42,947
Cost of professional services revenue	36,382	39,168
Total cost of revenue	82,958	82,115
Gross margin	223,686	204,212
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	99,315	90,690
Research and development	63,969	57,914
General and administrative	35,004	36,695
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	7,821	8,067
Restructuring charges	105	6,285
Total operating expenses	206,214	199,651
Operating income	17,472	4,561
Interest expense	(10,047)	(10,315)
Interest income and other expense, net	(954)	(749)
Income (loss) before income taxes	6,471	(6,503)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(7,406)	2,638
Net income (loss)	\$ 13,877	\$ (9,141)
Earnings (loss) per share—Basic	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.08)
Earnings (loss) per share—Diluted	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.08)
Weighted average shares outstanding—Basic	115,731	115,290
Weighted average shares outstanding—Diluted	117,656	115,290

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



PTC Inc.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	December 31,	December 31,
	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$13,877	\$ (9,141 )
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Unrealized hedge gain (loss) arising during the period, net of tax of \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively	(913 )	3,037
Net hedge (gain) loss reclassified into earnings, net of tax of \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively	573	(356 )
Unrealized gain (loss) on hedging instruments	(340 )	2,681
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$0 for each period	5,229	(18,652 )
Unrealized loss on marketable securities, net of tax of \$0 for each period	(179 )	(139 )
Amortization of net actuarial pension loss included in net income, net of tax of \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively	371	516
Change in unamortized pension loss during the period related to changes in foreign currency	(263 )	1,690
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4,818	(13,904 )
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$18,695	\$ (23,045 )

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

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PTC Inc.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(in thousands)  
(unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 13,877	\$ (9,141 )
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	21,046	21,454
Stock-based compensation	18,331	17,988
Non-cash portion of restructuring charges	—	260
Other non-cash items, net	361	330
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding the effects of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	21,603	21,184
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(12,885 )	232
Accrued compensation and benefits	(40,172 )	(53,840 )
Deferred revenue	22,055	(11,726 )
Accrued income taxes	(14,272 )	(6,096 )
Other current assets and prepaid expenses	(8,963 )	(15,229 )
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities	4,146	(13,292 )
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	25,127	(47,876 )
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property and equipment	(6,377 )	(7,100 )
Purchase of software	(2,500 )	—
Purchases of short- and long-term marketable securities	(4,248 )	—
Proceeds from maturities of short- and long-term marketable securities	3,740	—
Proceeds from sales of investments	—	1,502
Net cash used in investing activities	(9,385 )	(5,598 )
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings under credit facility and senior notes	50,000	60,000
Repayments of borrowings under credit facility	(20,000 )	(80,000 )
Contingent consideration	(3,176 )	(2,711 )
Payments of withholding taxes in connection with vesting of stock-based awards	(33,488 )	(18,623 )
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,664 )	(41,334 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2,598	(9,760 )
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11,676	(104,568 )
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	280,003	277,935
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 291,679	\$ 173,367

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



PTC Inc.

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

### 1. Basis of Presentation

#### General

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of PTC Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries and have been prepared by management in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding interim financial reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. While we believe that the disclosures presented are adequate in order to make the information not misleading, these unaudited quarterly financial statements should be read in conjunction with our annual consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting only of those of a normal recurring nature, necessary for a fair statement of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows at the dates and for the periods indicated. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to a year mean our fiscal year, which ends on September 30. The September 30, 2017 Consolidated Balance Sheet included herein is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements.

Our fiscal year ends on September 30. Our fiscal quarters end on a Saturday following a thirteen week calendar, and may result in different quarter end dates year to year. The first quarter of 2018 ended on December 30, 2017 and the first quarter of 2017 ended on December 31, 2016. The results of operations for the three months ended December 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the remainder of the fiscal year.

#### Reclassifications

Effective with the beginning of the third quarter of 2017, we are reporting cost of license and subscription revenue separately from cost of support revenue and are presenting cost of revenue in three categories: 1) cost of license and subscription revenue, 2) cost of support revenue, and 3) cost of professional services revenue. Cost of license and subscription includes the cost of perpetual and subscription licenses; cost of support includes the cost of supporting both perpetual and subscription licenses. Costs of revenue for previous periods in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations are presented on a basis consistent with the current period presentation.

Effective the beginning of fiscal 2018, in accordance with the adoption of ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, excess tax benefits are now classified as an operating activity on the statement of cash flows rather than as a financing activity. The prior period excess tax benefits have been reclassified for comparability.

#### Segments

Through fiscal 2017, we had three operating and reportable segments: (1) the Solutions Group, which included license, subscription, support and cloud services revenue for our core CAD, SLM and ePLM products; (2) the IoT Group, which included license, subscription, support and cloud services revenue for our IoT, analytics and augmented reality solutions; and (3) Professional Services, which included consulting, implementation and training revenue. With a change in our organizational structure to streamline our operations, we merged our Solution Group segment with our IoT Group segment and revised the information that our chief executive officer, who is also our chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), regularly reviews for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. As a result, effective with the beginning of the first quarter of 2018, we are changing our operating and reportable segments from three to two: (1) Software Products, which includes license, subscription and related support revenue (including updates and technical support) for all our products; and (2) Professional Services, which includes consulting, implementation and training services.

Revenue and operating income in Note 10. Segment Information have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

##### Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

##### Stock Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. We have elected to adopt these amendments beginning in the first quarter of 2018.

Starting this quarter, stock-based compensation excess tax benefits or deficiencies are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as a component of the provision for income taxes when the awards vest or are settled, whereas they previously were recognized in equity. Upon adoption, under the modified retrospective transition method, we recognized the previously unrecognized excess tax benefits of \$37.0 million as increases in deferred tax assets for tax loss carryovers and tax credits, almost all of which were offset by a valuation allowance.

The standard also increases the amount of shares an employer can withhold for tax purposes without triggering liability accounting and clarifies that all cash payments made on an employee's behalf for withheld shares should be presented as a financing activity in the statements of cash flows, which is consistent with our historical classification. The new standard for minimum statutory withholding tax requirements had no impact to opening retained earnings as of October 1, 2017 as we do not intend to withhold more than the minimum statutory requirements.

Additionally, on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows excess tax benefits from stock-based awards will no longer be separately classified as a financing activity apart from other income tax, and will be presented as an operating activity. As a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-09, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended December 31, 2016 was adjusted as follows: a \$0.1 million increase to net cash used by operating activities and a \$0.1 million decrease to net cash used in financing activities.

Finally, we have elected to account for forfeitures as they occur, rather than estimate expected forfeitures, which resulted in a cumulative effect adjustment of \$0.7 million to reduce retained earnings as of October 1, 2017.

##### Pending Accounting Pronouncements

##### Derivative Financial Instruments

In August 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2017-12, "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities", which amends and simplifies existing guidance in order to allow companies to more accurately present the economic effects of risk management activities in the financial statements. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018 (our fiscal 2020) including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods and early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

##### Income Taxes

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory ("ASU 2016-16"). The purpose of ASU 2016-16 is to simplify the income tax accounting of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory and to record its effect when the transfer occurs. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 (our fiscal 2019) including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods and early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements. We expect to record a net deferred tax asset of approximately \$77 million upon adoption, primarily relating to deductible amortization of intangible assets in Ireland. Post adoption, our effective tax rate will no longer include the benefit of this amortization which is reflected in our effective tax rate reconciliation under the current guidance.

##### Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which will replace the existing guidance in ASC 840, Leases. The updated standard aims to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by requiring lessees to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and to disclose important information about leasing arrangements. ASU 2016-02 is effective for



annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 (our fiscal 2020) and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted and modified retrospective application is required. We are currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

#### Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Topic 606 (ASU 2014-09). ASU 2014-09 supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The FASB has also issued additional standards to provide clarification and implementation guidance on ASU 2014-09.

The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is to recognize revenue when promised goods or services are transferred to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. Under the new guidance, an entity is required to evaluate revenue recognition through a five-step process: (1) identifying a contract with a customer; (2) identifying the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determining the transaction price; (4) allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognizing revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The standard also requires disclosure of the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. In applying the principles of ASU 2014-09, it is possible more judgment and estimates may be required within the revenue recognition process than is required under existing U.S. GAAP, including identifying performance obligations, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price, and estimating the value of each performance obligation to allocate the total transaction price to each separate performance obligation.

ASU 2014-09 is effective for us in our first quarter of fiscal 2019. Companies may adopt ASU 2014-09 using either the retrospective method, under which each prior reporting period is presented under ASU 2014-09, with the option to elect certain permitted practical expedients, or the modified retrospective method, under which a company adopts ASU 2014-09 from the beginning of the year of initial application with no restatement of comparative periods, with the cumulative effect of initially applying ASU 2014-09 recognized at the date of initial application, with certain additional required disclosures. We currently expect to adopt ASU 2014-09 using the modified retrospective method. While we are continuing to assess the impact of the new standard, we currently believe the most significant impact relates to accounting for our subscription arrangements that include term-based on-premise software licenses bundled with support. Under current GAAP, the revenue attributable to these subscription licenses is recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement because VSOE does not exist for the undelivered support element as it is not sold separately. Under the new standard, the requirement to have VSOE for undelivered elements to enable the separation of revenue for the delivered software licenses is eliminated. Accordingly, under the new standard we will be required to recognize as revenue a portion of the subscription fee upon delivery of the software license. We currently expect revenue related to our perpetual licenses and related support contracts, professional services and cloud offerings to remain substantially unchanged. Due to the complexity of certain of our contracts, the actual revenue recognition treatment required under the new standard may be dependent on contract-specific terms and, therefore, may vary in some instances.

Upon implementation of the new standard in fiscal 2019, we expect to make prospective revisions to contract terms with our customers that will result in shortening the initial, non-cancellable term of our multi-year subscriptions to one year for contracts entered into or renewed after October 1, 2018. This change will result in annual contractual periods for the majority of our software subscriptions, the license portion of which will be recognized at the beginning of each annual contract period upon delivery of the licenses and the support portion of which will be recognized ratably over the one year contractual period. As a result, we anticipate one year of subscription revenue will be recognized for each contract each year; however, more of the revenue will be recognized in the quarter that the contract period begins and less will be recognized in the subsequent three quarters of the contract than under the current accounting rules.

Under the modified retrospective method, we will evaluate each contract that is ongoing on the adoption date as if that contract had been accounted for under ASU 2014-09 from contract inception. Some license revenue related to subscription arrangements that would have been recognized in future periods under current GAAP will be recast under ASU 2014-09 as if the revenue had been recognized in prior periods. Under this transition method, we will not adjust historical reported revenue amounts. Instead, the revenue that would have been recognized under this method prior to the adoption date will



be an adjustment to retained earnings and will not be recognized as revenue in future periods as previously planned. Because we expect that license revenue associated with subscription contracts will be recognized up front instead of over time under ASU 2014-09, we expect some portion of our deferred revenue to be adjusted to retained earnings upon adoption, which could be a material amount. During the first year of adoption, we will disclose the amount of this retained earnings adjustment and intend to provide supplemental disclosure of how this revenue would have been recognized under the current rules.

Another significant provision under ASU 2014-09 includes the capitalization and amortization of costs associated with obtaining a contract, such as sales commissions. Currently, we expense sales commissions in the period incurred. Under ASU 2014-09, direct and incremental costs to acquire a contract are capitalized and amortized using a systematic basis over the pattern of transfer of the goods and services to which the asset relates. While we are continuing to assess the impact of this provision of ASU 2014-09, we likely will be required to capitalize incremental costs such as commissions and amortize those costs over the period the capitalized assets are expected to contribute to future cash flows.

Furthermore, we have made and will continue to make investments in systems and processes to enable timely and accurate reporting under the new standard. We currently expect that necessary operational and internal control structural changes will be implemented prior to the adoption date.

## 2. Deferred Revenue and Related Customer Receivables

### Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue primarily relates to software agreements billed to customers for which the subscription and support services have not yet been provided. The liability associated with performing these subscription and support services is included in deferred revenue and, if not yet paid, the related customer receivable is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets. Billed but uncollected support and subscription-related amounts included in other current assets at December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017 were \$110.0 million and \$160.9 million, respectively.

## 3. Restructuring Charges

In fiscal 2016, we initiated a plan to restructure our workforce and consolidate select facilities in order to reduce our cost structure and to realign our investments with what we believe to be our higher growth opportunities. The actions resulted in total restructuring charges of \$85.5 million, primarily associated with termination benefits associated with approximately 800 employees. This restructuring plan is substantially complete.

The following table summarizes restructuring accrual activity for the three months ended December 30, 2017:

	Employee severance and related benefits (in thousands)	Facility closures and related costs	Total
October 1, 2017	\$1,736	\$4,508	\$6,244
Charge to operations, net	(212 )	317	105
Cash disbursements	(198 )	(537 )	(735 )
Foreign exchange impact	17	(18 )	(1 )
Accrual, December 30, 2017	\$1,343	\$4,270	\$5,613

The following table summarizes restructuring accrual activity for the three months ended December 31, 2016:

	Employee Facility severance closures and related benefits and related costs (in thousands)		
			Total
October 1, 2016	\$35,177	\$1,431	\$36,608
Charges to operations, net	2,399	3,886	6,285
Cash disbursements	(15,537 )	(278 )	(15,815 )
Other non-cash charges	—	(260 )	(260 )
Foreign exchange impact	(1,143 )	(26 )	(1,169 )
Accrual, December 31, 2016	\$20,896	\$4,753	\$25,649

Of the accrual for facility closures and related costs, as of December 30, 2017 \$2.2 million is included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and \$2.1 million is included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The accrual for facility closures is net of assumed sublease income of \$3.7 million. The accrual for employee severance and related benefits is included in accrued compensation and benefits in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

#### 4. Stock-based Compensation

We measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for restricted stock unit (RSU) awards based on the fair value of RSU awards on the date of grant. That cost is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award.

Our equity incentive plan provides for grants of nonqualified and incentive stock options, common stock, restricted stock, RSUs and stock appreciation rights to employees, directors, officers and consultants. We award RSUs as the principal equity incentive awards, including certain performance-based awards that are earned based on achievement of performance criteria established by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors. Each RSU represents the contingent right to receive one share of our common stock.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2018, we account for forfeitures as they occur, rather than estimate expected forfeitures.

Our employee stock purchase plan (ESPP), initiated in the fourth quarter of 2016, allows eligible employees to contribute up to 10% of their base salary, up to a maximum of \$25,000 per year and subject to any other plan limitations, toward the purchase of our common stock at a discounted price. The purchase price of the shares on each purchase date is equal to 85% of the lower of the fair market value of our common stock on the first and last trading days of each offering period. The ESPP is qualified under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code. We estimate the fair value of each purchase right under the ESPP on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model and use the straight-line attribution approach to record the expense over the six-month offering period.

Restricted stock unit activity for the three months ended December 30, 2017	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (Per Share)
		(in thousands)
Balance of outstanding restricted stock units October 1, 2017	3,487	\$ 45.57
Granted (1)	1,281	\$ 61.88
Vested	(1,316 )	\$ 44.30
Forfeited or not earned	(270 )	\$ 48.10
Balance of outstanding restricted stock units December 30, 2017	3,182	\$ 52.45

(1) Restricted stock granted includes 184,000 shares from prior period TSR awards that were earned upon achievement of the performance criteria and vested in November 2018.



Grant Period	Restricted Stock Units	
	Performance-based RSUs (1)	Service-based RSUs (2)
	(Number of Units in thousands)	
First three months of 2018	461	636

Substantially all the performance-based RSUs were granted to our executive officers. Approximately 189,000 shares are eligible to vest based upon annual performance measures, measured over a three-year period. RSUs not earned for a period may be earned in the third period. An additional 250,000 shares are eligible to vest based upon (1) a 2018 performance measure. To the extent earned, those performance-based RSUs will vest in three substantially equal installments on November 15, 2018, November 15, 2019 and November 15, 2020, or the date the Compensation Committee determines the extent to which the applicable performance criteria have been achieved for each performance period.

(2) The service-based RSUs were granted to employees, our executive officers and our directors. All service-based RSUs will vest in three substantially equal annual installments on or about the anniversary of the date of grant. Compensation expense recorded for our stock-based awards was classified in our Consolidated Statements of Operations as follows:

	Three months ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in thousands)	
Cost of license and subscription revenue	\$413	\$ 293
Cost of support revenue	808	1,144
Cost of professional services revenue	1,706	1,457
Sales and marketing	4,879	3,621
Research and development	2,960	2,997
General and administrative	7,565	8,476
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$18,331	\$ 17,988

Stock-based compensation expense in the first quarter of 2018 and 2017 includes \$1.1 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, related to the ESPP.

## 5. Earnings per Share (EPS) and Common Stock

### EPS

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding RSUs using the treasury stock method. The calculation of the dilutive effect of outstanding equity awards under the treasury stock method includes consideration of unrecognized compensation expense as additional proceeds.

Calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS	Three months ended	
	December 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in thousands, except per share data)	
Net income (loss)	\$13,877	\$ (9,141 )
Weighted average shares outstanding—Basic	115,731	115,290
Dilutive effect of restricted stock units	1,925	—
Weighted average shares outstanding—Diluted	117,656	115,290
Earnings (loss) per share—Basic	\$0.12	\$ (0.08 )
Earnings (loss) per share—Diluted	\$0.12	\$ (0.08 )

Total antidilutive shares were 0.3 million and 1.8 million for the three months ended December 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. For the three months ended December 31, 2016 the diluted net loss per share is the same as the basic net loss per share as the effects of all of our potential common stock equivalents are antidilutive.

#### Common Stock Repurchases

Our Articles of Organization authorize us to issue up to 500 million shares of our common stock. Our Board of Directors periodically authorizes the repurchase of shares of our common stock. Our Board of Directors has authorized us to repurchase up to \$500 million of our common stock from October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2020. We did not repurchase any shares in the first quarter of either 2018 or 2017. All shares of our common stock repurchased are automatically restored to the status of authorized and unissued.

#### 6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Through the fourth quarter of 2017, we had three operating and reportable segments: (1) Solutions Group, (2) IoT Group and (3) Professional Services. Effective with the beginning of the first quarter of 2018, we changed our operating and reportable segments from three to two: (1) Software Products and (2) Professional Services. We assess goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level. Our reporting units are determined based on the components of our operating segments that constitute a business for which discrete financial information is available and for which operating results are regularly reviewed by segment management. Our reporting units are the same as our operating segments.

As of December 30, 2017, goodwill and acquired intangible assets in the aggregate attributable to our Software Products segment was \$1,397.4 million and our Professional Services segment was \$30.6 million. As of September 30, 2017, goodwill and acquired intangible assets in the aggregate attributable to our Software Products segment was \$1,410.0 million and our Professional Services segment was \$30.6 million. Acquired intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. We evaluate goodwill for impairment in the third quarter of our fiscal year, or on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change that would, more likely than not, reduce the fair value of a reporting segment below its carrying value. Factors that could trigger an impairment review include significant under-performance relative to historical or projected future operating results, significant changes in our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business, significant negative industry or economic trends, a significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period and a reduction of our market capitalization relative to net book value. We completed our annual goodwill impairment review as of July 1, 2017 and we also completed a qualitative assessment of our goodwill by reporting unit prior to the change in our segments described above and concluded that no impairment charge was required as of those dates.

Goodwill and acquired intangible assets consisted of the following:

	December 30, 2017			September 30, 2017		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
	(in thousands)					
Goodwill (not amortized)			\$1,184,521			\$1,182,772
Intangible assets with finite lives (amortized)						
(1):						
Purchased software	\$363,736	\$235,835	\$127,901	\$362,955	\$228,377	\$134,578
Capitalized software	22,877	22,877	—	22,877	22,877	—
Customer lists and relationships	360,889	250,103	110,786	359,932	241,554	118,378
Trademarks and trade names	19,175	14,395	4,780	19,138	14,186	4,952
Other	4,054	4,054	—	4,030	4,030	—
	\$770,731	\$527,264	\$243,467	\$768,932	\$511,024	\$257,908
Total goodwill and acquired intangible assets			\$1,427,988			\$1,440,680

(1) The weighted-average useful lives of purchased software, customer lists and relationships, and trademarks and trade names with a remaining net book value are 9 years, 10 years, and 10 years, respectively.

#### Goodwill

Changes in goodwill presented by reportable segments were as follows:

	Software Products	Professional Services	Total
	(in thousands)		
Balance, October 1, 2017	\$1,152,917	\$29,855	\$1,182,772
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,705	44	1,749
Balance, December 30, 2017	\$1,154,622	\$29,899	\$1,184,521

#### Amortization of Intangible Assets

The aggregate amortization expense for intangible assets with finite lives was classified in our Consolidated Statements of Operations as follows:

	Three months ended	
	December 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in thousands)	
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	\$7,821	\$8,067
Cost of license and subscription revenue	6,675	6,388
Total amortization expense	\$14,496	\$14,455

#### 7. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value, we consider the principal or most advantageous market in which we would transact and consider assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions, and risk of nonperformance. Generally accepted accounting principles prescribe a fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair

value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; or

Level 3: unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Money market funds, time deposits and corporate notes/bonds are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued based on quoted market prices in active markets.

Certificates of deposit, commercial paper and certain U.S. government agency securities are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. These instruments are valued based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or based on other observable inputs consisting of market yields, reported trades and broker/dealer quotes.

The principal market in which we execute our foreign currency contracts is the institutional market in an over-the-counter environment with a relatively high level of price transparency. The market participants usually are large financial institutions. Our foreign currency contracts' valuation inputs are based on quoted prices and quoted pricing intervals from public data sources and do not involve management judgment. These contracts are typically classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of our contingent consideration arrangements is determined based on our evaluation as to the probability and amount of any earn-out that will be achieved based on expected future performances by the acquired entities. These arrangements are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Our significant financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017 were as follows:

	December 30, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)			
Financial assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$74,705	\$—	\$—	\$74,705
Marketable securities				
Certificates of deposit	—	220	—	220
Corporate notes/bonds	47,957	—	—	47,957
U.S. government agency securities	—	2,390	—	2,390
Forward contracts	—	2,694	—	2,694
	\$122,662	\$5,304	\$—	\$127,966
Financial liabilities:				
Contingent consideration related to acquisitions	\$—	\$—	\$4,643	\$4,643
Forward contracts	—	4,333	—	4,333
	\$—	\$4,333	\$4,643	\$8,976

	September 30, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)			
Financial assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$49,845	\$—	\$—	\$49,845
Marketable securities				
Certificates of deposit	—	240	—	240
Corporate notes/bonds	47,673	—	—	47,673
U.S. government agency securities	—	2,402	—	2,402
Forward contracts	—	1,163	—	1,163
	\$97,518	\$3,805	\$—	\$101,323
Financial liabilities:				
Contingent consideration related to acquisitions	\$—	\$—	\$8,400	\$8,400
Forward contracts	—	4,347	—	4,347
	\$—	\$4,347	\$8,400	\$12,747

Changes in the fair value of Level 3 contingent consideration liability associated with our acquisitions of ColdLight and Kepware were as follows:

	Contingent Consideration (in thousands)			
	Kepware			
Balance, October 1, 2017	\$ 8,400			
Payment of contingent consideration	(3,757 )			
Balance, December 30, 2017	\$ 4,643			
	Contingent Consideration (in thousands)			
	ColdLight	Kepware	Total	
Balance, October 1, 2016	\$2,500	\$17,070	\$19,570	
Change in present value of contingent consideration	—	74	74	
Payment of contingent consideration	(1,250 )	(1,800 )	(3,050 )	
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$1,250	\$15,344	\$16,594	

In the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 30, 2017, \$4.6 million of the contingent consideration liability is included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

Of the \$3.8 million payments in the first three months of 2018, \$3.2 million represents the fair value of the liabilities recorded at the acquisition date and is included in financing activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Of the \$3.1 million payments in the first three months of 2017, \$2.7 million represents the fair value of the liabilities recorded at the acquisition date and is included in financing activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

#### 8. Marketable Securities

The amortized cost and fair value of marketable securities as of December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017 were as follows:

	December 30, 2017			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
	(in thousands)			
Certificates of deposit	\$221	\$ —	—\$ (1 )	\$220
Corporate notes/bonds	48,268	—	(311 )	47,957
US government agency securities	2,401	—	(11 )	2,390
	\$50,890	\$ —	—\$ (323 )	\$50,567
	September 30, 2017			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
	(in thousands)			
Certificates of deposit	\$240	\$ —	\$ —	\$240
Corporate notes/bonds	47,811	2	(140 )	47,673
US government agency securities	2,407	—	(5 )	2,402
	\$50,458	\$ 2	\$ (145 )	\$50,315

Our investment portfolio consists of certificates of deposit, commercial paper, corporate notes/bonds and government securities that have a maximum maturity of three years. The longer the duration of these securities, the more susceptible they are to changes in market interest rates and bond yields. All unrealized losses are due to changes in market interest rates, bond yields and/or credit ratings.

We review our investments to identify and evaluate investments that have an indication of possible impairment. We concluded that, at December 30, 2017, the unrealized losses were temporary. The following tables summarize the fair value and gross unrealized losses aggregated by category and the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position as of December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017.

	December 30, 2017					
	Less than twelve months		Greater than twelve months		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross unrealized loss	Fair Value	Gross unrealized loss	Fair Value	Gross unrealized loss
	(in thousands)					
Certificates of deposit	\$220	\$ (1 )	\$ —	\$ —	\$220	\$ (1 )
Corporate notes/bonds	22,673	(183 )	25,284	(128 )	47,957	(311 )
US government agency securities	—	—	2,390	(11 )	2,390	(11 )
	\$22,893	\$ (184 )	\$27,674	\$ (139 )	\$50,567	\$ (323 )
	September 30, 2017					
	Less than twelve months		Greater than twelve months		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross unrealized loss	Fair Value	Gross unrealized loss	Fair Value	Gross unrealized loss
	(in thousands)					
Certificates of deposit	\$240	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$240	\$ —
Corporate notes/bonds	15,254	(43 )	28,885	(97 )	44,139	(140 )
US government agency securities	—	—	2,402	(5 )	2,402	(5 )
	\$15,494	\$ (43 )	\$31,287	\$ (102 )	\$46,781	\$ (145 )



The following table presents our available-for-sale marketable securities by contractual maturity date as of December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017.

	December 30, 2017		September 30, 2017	
	Amortized cost (in thousands)	Fair value	Amortized cost (in thousands)	Fair value
Due in one year or less	\$20,025	\$19,962	\$18,274	\$18,244
Due after one year through three years	30,865	30,605	32,184	32,071
	\$50,890	\$50,567	\$50,458	\$50,315

#### 9. Derivative Financial Instruments

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our most significant foreign currency exposures relate to Western European countries, Japan, China and Canada. Our foreign currency risk management strategy is principally designed to mitigate the future potential financial impact of changes in the U.S. Dollar value of anticipated transactions and balances denominated in foreign currency, resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. We enter into derivative transactions, specifically foreign currency forward contracts, to manage the exposures to foreign currency exchange risk to reduce earnings volatility. We do not enter into derivatives transactions for trading or speculative purposes.

#### Non-Designated Hedges

We hedge our net foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities primarily resulting from foreign currency denominated receivables and payables with foreign exchange forward contracts to reduce the risk that our earnings and cash flows will be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. These contracts have maturities of up to approximately three months. Generally, we do not designate these foreign currency forward contracts as hedges for accounting purposes and changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognized immediately in earnings. Because we enter into forward contracts only as an economic hedge, any gain or loss on the underlying foreign-denominated balance would be offset by the loss or gain on the forward contract. Gains and losses on forward contracts and foreign denominated receivables and payables are included in interest income and other expense, net.

As of December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017, we had outstanding forward contracts with notional amounts equivalent to the following:

Currency Hedged	December 30, 2017	September 30, 2017
	(in thousands)	
Canadian / U.S. Dollar	\$7,687	\$ 12,809
Swiss Franc / Euro	—	7,157
Chinese Yuan offshore / Euro	—	10,423
Euro / U.S. Dollar	239,592	244,000
Japanese Yen / Euro	17,898	17,694
Israeli Shekel / U.S. Dollar	7,346	8,820
Japanese Yen / U.S. Dollar	3,438	3,198
Swedish Krona / U.S. Dollar	6,650	4,627
Singapore Dollar / U.S. Dollar	1,696	1,186
All other	10,338	8,605
Total	\$294,645	\$ 318,519

The following table shows the effect of our non-designated hedges in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended December 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income	Net realized and unrealized gain or (loss) (excluding the underlying foreign currency exposure being hedged)	
		Three months ended December 30, 2017	
		December 31, 2016	
		(in thousands)	
Forward Contracts	Interest income and other expense, net	\$ 587	\$ (8,329 )

In the three months ended December 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, foreign currency losses, net were \$1.5 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

#### Cash Flow Hedges

Our foreign exchange risk management program objective is to identify foreign exchange exposures and implement appropriate hedging strategies to minimize earnings fluctuations resulting from foreign exchange rate movements. We designate certain foreign exchange forward contracts as cash flow hedges of Euro, Yen and SEK denominated intercompany forecasted revenue transactions (supported by third party sales). All foreign exchange forward contracts are carried at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and the maximum duration of foreign exchange forward contracts is 15 months.

Cash flow hedge relationships are designated at inception, and effectiveness is assessed prospectively and retrospectively using regression analysis on a monthly basis. As the forward contracts are highly effective in offsetting changes to future cash flows on the hedged transactions, we record the effective portion of changes in these cash flow hedges in accumulated other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassify it into earnings in the period during which the hedged transactions are recognized in earnings. Changes in the fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts due to changes in time value are included in the assessment of effectiveness. Our derivatives are not subject to any credit contingent features. We manage credit risk with counterparties by trading among several counterparties and we review our counterparties' credit at least quarterly.

As of December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017, we had outstanding forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges with notional amounts equivalent to the following:

Currency Hedged	December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017	
	(in thousands)	
Euro / U.S. Dollar	\$ 77,676	\$ 64,831
Japanese Yen / U.S. Dollar	21,255	22,675
SEK / U.S. Dollar	16,015	14,091
Total	\$ 114,946	\$ 101,597

The following table shows the effect of our derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended December 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Gain or (Loss) Recognized in OCI-Effective Portion	Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from OCI into Income-Effective Portion	Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from OCI into Income-Effective Portion	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized-Ineffective Portion	Gain or (Loss) Recognized-Ineffective Portion
	Three months ended		Three months ended		Three months ended
	December 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 30, 2017
Forward Contracts	\$(1,044)	\$ 3,471	Subscription, support and license revenue	Interest income and other expense, net	\$(19 ) \$ 10

As of December 30, 2017, we estimated that all amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive income will be reclassified to income within the next twelve months.

In the event that an underlying forecast transaction does not occur, or it becomes probable that it will not occur, the related hedge gains and losses on the cash flow hedge would be immediately reclassified to interest income and other expense, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. For the three months ended December 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there were no such gains or losses.

The following table shows our derivative instruments measured at gross fair value as reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	Fair Value of Derivatives Designated As Hedging Instruments	Fair Value of Derivatives Not Designated As Hedging Instruments
	December 30, 2017	September 30, 2017
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Derivative assets (1):		
Forward Contracts	\$498 \$ 540	\$2,196 \$ 623
Derivative liabilities (2):		
Forward Contracts	\$2,709 \$ 2,352	\$1,624 \$ 1,995

(1) As of December 30, 2017, \$2,689 thousand current derivative assets are recorded in other current assets, and \$5 thousand long-term derivative assets are recorded in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of September 30, 2017, \$1,128 thousand current derivative assets are recorded in other current assets, and \$35 thousand long-term derivative assets are recorded in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(2) As of December 30, 2017, \$4,250 thousand current derivative liabilities are recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and \$83 thousand long term derivative liabilities are recorded in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of September 30, 2017, \$4,329 thousand current derivative liabilities are recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and \$18 thousand long term derivative liabilities are recorded in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

#### Offsetting Derivative Assets and Liabilities

We have entered into master netting arrangements that allow net settlements under certain conditions. Although netting is permitted, it is currently our policy and practice to record all derivative assets and liabilities on a gross basis in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table sets forth the offsetting of derivative assets as of December 30, 2017:

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	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets			Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets		
As of December 30, 2017	Gross Amount of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
	(in thousands)					
Forward Contracts	\$2,694	\$	—\$ 2,694	\$ (2,694 )	\$	—\$ —

The following table sets forth the offsetting of derivative liabilities as of December 30, 2017:

	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets			Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets		
As of December 30, 2017	Gross Amount of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount
	(in thousands)					
Forward Contracts	\$4,333	\$	—\$ 4,333	\$ (2,694 )	\$	—\$ 1,639

# 10. Segment Information

Effective the beginning of fiscal 2018, we changed our segments, see Note 1. Basis of Presentation for additional information. We operate within a single industry segment -- computer software and related services. Operating segments as defined under GAAP are components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Our chief operating decision maker is our President and Chief Executive Officer. We have two operating and reportable segments: (1) Software Products, which includes license, subscription and related support revenue (including updates and technical support) for all our products; and (2) Professional Services, which includes consulting, implementation and training services. We do not allocate sales & marketing or general and administrative expense to our operating segments as these activities are managed on a consolidated basis. Additionally, the segment profit does not include stock-based compensation, amortization of intangible assets, restructuring charges and certain other identified costs that we do not allocate to the segments for purposes of evaluating their operational performance.

The revenue and profit attributable to our operating segments are summarized below. We do not produce asset information by reportable segment; therefore, it is not reported.

	Three months ended	
	December 30, 2017	
	December 31, 2016	
	(in thousands)	
Software Products		
Revenue	\$265,190	\$ 240,219
Operating Costs (1)	99,689	90,039
Profit	165,501	150,180
Professional Services		
Revenue	41,454	46,108
Operating Costs (2)	34,780	37,824
Profit	6,674	8,284
Total segment revenue	306,644	286,327
Total segment costs	134,469	127,863
Total segment profit	172,175	158,464
Unallocated operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing expenses	94,436	87,069
General and administrative expenses	27,432	28,050
Restructuring charges, net	105	6,285
Intangibles amortization	14,496	14,455
Stock-based compensation	18,331	17,988
Other unallocated operating expenses (3)	(97)	) 56
Total operating income	17,472	4,561
Interest expense	(10,047)	) (10,315)
Interest income and other expense, net	(954)	) (749)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$6,471	\$ (6,503)

(1) Operating costs for the Software Products segment includes all cost of software revenue and research and development costs, excluding stock-based compensation and intangible amortization.

(2) Operating costs for the Professional Services segment includes all cost of professional services revenue, excluding stock-based compensation, intangible amortization, and fair value adjustments for deferred services costs.

(3) Other unallocated operating expenses include acquisition-related costs and fair value adjustments for deferred services costs.

## 11. Income Taxes

In the first quarter of 2018, our effective tax rate was (114)% on pre-tax income of \$6.5 million, compared to (41)% on a pre-tax loss of \$6.5 million in the first quarter of 2017. In the first three months of 2018 and 2017, our effective tax rate was lower than the statutory federal income tax rates (21% and 35%, respectively) due to U.S. tax reform, as described below, and our corporate structure in which our foreign taxes are at a net effective tax rate lower than the U.S. rate. A significant amount of our foreign earnings is generated by our subsidiaries organized in Ireland. In 2018 and 2017, the foreign rate differential predominantly relates to these Irish earnings. Our foreign rate differential in 2018 and 2017 includes the continuing rate benefit from a business realignment completed on September 30, 2014 in which intellectual property was transferred between two wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries. For the first



quarter of 2018 and 2017, this realignment resulted in tax benefits of approximately \$2 million and \$7 million, respectively.

On December 22, 2017, the United States enacted tax reform legislation through the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, (the "Tax Act"), which significantly changed existing U.S. tax laws, by a reduction of the corporate tax rate, the implementation of a new system of taxation for non-U.S. earnings, the imposition of a one-time tax on the deemed repatriation of undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries, and by the expansion of the limitations on the deductibility of executive compensation and interest expense. As we have a September 30 fiscal year-end, there is a blended U.S. statutory federal rate of approximately 24.5% for our fiscal year ending September 30, 2018 and 21% for subsequent fiscal years. The Tax Act also provides that net operating losses generated in years ending after December 31, 2017 will be carried forward indefinitely and can no longer be carried back, and that net operating losses generated in years beginning after December 31, 2017 can only reduce taxable income by 80% when utilized in a future period.

We estimate no federal income taxes payable as a result of the deemed repatriation of undistributed earnings, as the tax will be offset by a combination of current year losses and existing attributes which had a full valuation allowance recorded against the related deferred tax assets. We have recorded a reasonable estimate of state income taxes payable on the deemed repatriation of \$7.1 million. We also recorded a deferred tax benefit of \$14.2 million as a reasonable estimate of the impacts of the Tax Act on its net U.S. deferred income tax balances. This was primarily attributable to the reduction of the federal tax rate on the net deferred tax liability in the U.S., and the ability to realize net operating losses from the reversal of existing deferred tax assets which can now be carried forward indefinitely and can therefore be netted against deferred tax liabilities for indefinite lived intangible assets.

We are continuing to assess the effects of the Tax Act on our indefinite reinvestment assertion and the realizability of our U.S. deferred tax assets. We were not able to make reasonable estimates at this time of the effects of certain provisions of the Tax Act that apply to us beginning in our fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, including the Global Intangible Low Tax Income tax (the "GILTI" tax).

The changes included in the Tax Act are broad and complex. The final transition impacts of the Tax Act may differ from the above estimates, possibly materially, due to, among other things, changes in interpretations of the Tax Act, any legislative action to address questions that arise because of the Tax Act, actions taken by U.S. state governments and taxing authorities in response to the Tax Act, any changes in accounting standards for income taxes or related interpretations in response to the Tax Act, or any updates or changes to estimates we have utilized to calculate the transition impacts, including impacts from changes to current year earnings estimates and foreign exchange rates of foreign subsidiaries. The Securities Exchange Commission has issued rules that allow for a measurement period of up to one year after the enactment date of the Tax Act to finalize the recording of the related tax impacts. We currently anticipate finalizing and recording any resulting adjustments by the end of our current fiscal year ending September 30, 2018.

We have concluded, based on the weight of available evidence, that a full valuation allowance continues to be required against our U.S. net deferred tax assets as they are not more likely than not to be realized in the future. We will continue to reassess our valuation allowance requirements each financial reporting period.

In the normal course of business, PTC and its subsidiaries are examined by various taxing authorities, including the Internal Revenue Service in the U.S. We regularly assess the likelihood of additional assessments by tax authorities and provide for these matters as appropriate. We are currently under audit by tax authorities in several jurisdictions. Audits by tax authorities typically involve examination of the deductibility of certain permanent items, limitations on net operating losses and tax credits. Although we believe our tax estimates are appropriate, the final determination of tax audits and any related litigation could result in material changes in our estimates.

As of December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017, we had unrecognized tax benefits of \$13.8 million and \$14.8 million, respectively. If all of our unrecognized tax benefits as of December 30, 2017 were to become recognizable in the future, we would record a benefit to the income tax provision of \$13.8 million, which would be partially offset by an increase in the U.S. valuation allowance of \$3.9 million.

Although we believe our tax estimates are appropriate, the final determination of tax audits and any related litigation could result in favorable or unfavorable changes in our estimates. We believe it is



reasonably possible that within the next 12 months the amount of unrecognized tax benefits related to the resolution of multi-jurisdictional tax positions could be reduced by up to \$7 million as audits close and statutes of limitations expire.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, we received an assessment of approximately \$12 million from the tax authorities in Korea. The assessment relates to various tax issues but primarily to foreign withholding taxes. We have appealed and intend to vigorously defend our positions. We believe that it is more likely than not that our positions will be sustained upon appeal. Accordingly, we have not recorded a tax reserve for this matter. We paid this assessment in the first quarter of 2017 and have recorded the amount in other assets, pending resolution of the appeal.

In the first quarter of 2018, as a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-09, we recognized previously unrecognized tax benefits of \$37.0 million as increases in deferred tax assets for tax loss carryovers and tax credits, primarily in the U.S. A corresponding increase to the valuation allowance was recorded for \$36.9 million to the extent that it was not more likely than not that these benefits would be realized.

## 12. Debt

At December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017, we had the following long-term borrowing obligations:

	December 30, 2017	September 30, 2017
	(in thousands)	
6.000% Senior notes due 2024	\$500,000	\$ 500,000
Credit facility revolver	248,125	218,125
Total debt	748,125	718,125
Unamortized debt issuance costs for the Senior notes (1)	(5,503 )	(5,719 )
Total debt, net of issuance costs (2)	\$742,622	\$ 712,406

(1) Unamortized debt issuance costs related to the credit facility were \$1.8 million and \$2.0 million as of December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017, respectively, and were included in other assets.

(2) As of December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017 all debt was included in long-term debt.

## Senior Notes

In May 2016, we issued \$500 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.0% senior, unsecured long-term debt at par value, due in 2024. We used the net proceeds from the sale of the notes to repay a portion of our outstanding revolving loan under our current credit facility. Interest is payable semi-annually on November 15 and May 15. The debt indenture includes covenants that limit our ability to, among other things, incur additional debt, grant liens on our properties or capital stock, enter into sale and leaseback transactions or asset sales, and make capital distributions. We were in compliance with all of the covenants as of December 30, 2017.

On or after May 15, 2019, we may redeem the senior notes at any time in whole or from time to time in part at specified redemption prices. In certain circumstances constituting a change of control, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase the senior notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Our ability to repurchase the senior notes in such event may be limited by law, by the indenture associated with the senior notes, by our then-available financial resources or by the terms of other agreements to which we may be party at such time. If we fail to repurchase the senior notes as required by the indenture, it would constitute an event of default under the indenture governing the senior notes which, in turn, may also constitute an event of default under other obligations.

As of December 30, 2017, the total estimated fair value of the Notes was approximately \$530.3 million, based on quoted prices for the notes on that date.

## Credit Agreement

In November 2015, we entered into a multi-currency credit facility with a syndicate of sixteen banks for which JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. acts as Administrative Agent. We use the credit facility for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions of businesses, share repurchases and working capital requirements. As of December 30, 2017, the fair value of our credit facility approximates its book value.

The credit facility initially consisted of a \$1 billion revolving loan commitment, which was reduced to \$900 million in June 2016 and further reduced to \$600 million in March 2017 pursuant to amendments to the Credit Agreement. The March 2017 amendment also increased the maximum permissible leverage ratio, defined as consolidated total indebtedness to the consolidated trailing four quarters EBITDA, from 4.00 to 1.00 to 4.50 to 1.00. The loan commitment may be increased by an additional \$500 million (in the form of revolving loans or term loans, or a combination thereof) if the existing or additional lenders are willing to make such increased commitments. The revolving loan commitment does not require amortization of principal and may be repaid in whole or in part prior to the scheduled maturity date at our option without penalty or premium. The credit facility matures on September 15, 2019, when all remaining amounts outstanding will be due and payable in full.

PTC and certain eligible foreign subsidiaries are eligible borrowers under the credit facility. Any borrowings by PTC Inc. under the credit facility would be guaranteed by PTC Inc.'s material domestic subsidiaries that become parties to the subsidiary guaranty, if any. As of the filing of this Form 10-Q, there are no subsidiary guarantors of the obligations under the credit facility. Any borrowings by eligible foreign subsidiary borrowers would be guaranteed by PTC Inc. and any subsidiary guarantors. As of the filing of this Form 10-Q, no amounts under the credit facility have been borrowed by an eligible foreign subsidiary borrower. In addition, PTC's and certain of its material domestic subsidiaries' owned property (including equity interests) is subject to first priority perfected liens in favor of the lenders of this credit facility. 100% of the voting equity interests of certain of PTC's domestic subsidiaries and 65% of its material first-tier foreign subsidiaries are pledged as collateral for the obligations under the credit facility.

As of December 30, 2017, we had \$248.1 million in loans outstanding under the credit facility. Loans under the credit facility bear interest at variable rates which reset every 30 to 180 days depending on the rate and period selected by PTC as described below. As of December 30, 2017, the annual interest rate for borrowings outstanding was 2.89%. Interest rates on borrowings outstanding under the credit facility range from 1.25% to 1.75% above an adjusted LIBO rate for Euro currency borrowings or would range from 0.25% to 0.75% above the defined base rate (the greater of the Prime Rate, the FRBNY rate plus 0.5%, or an adjusted LIBO rate plus 1%) for base rate borrowings, in each case based upon PTC's total leverage ratio. Additionally, PTC may borrow certain foreign currencies at rates set in the same range above the respective London interbank offered interest rates for those currencies, based on PTC's total leverage ratio. A quarterly commitment fee on the undrawn portion of the credit facility is required, ranging from 0.175% to 0.30% per annum based upon PTC's total leverage ratio.

The credit facility limits PTC's and its subsidiaries' ability to, among other things: incur liens or guarantee obligations; pay dividends (other than to PTC) and make other distributions; make investments and enter into joint ventures; dispose of assets; and engage in transactions with affiliates, except on an arms-length basis. Under the credit facility, PTC and its material domestic subsidiaries may not invest cash or property in, or loan to, PTC's foreign subsidiaries in aggregate amounts exceeding \$75.0 million for any purpose and an additional \$200.0 million for acquisitions of businesses. In addition, under the credit facility, PTC and its subsidiaries must maintain the following financial ratios:

- a total leverage ratio, defined as consolidated total indebtedness to the consolidated trailing four quarters EBITDA, not to exceed 4.50 to 1.00 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter;
  - a senior secured leverage ratio, defined as senior consolidated total indebtedness (which excludes unsecured indebtedness) to the consolidated trailing four quarters EBITDA, not to exceed 3.00 to 1.00 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter; and
  - a fixed charge coverage ratio, defined as the ratio of consolidated trailing four quarters EBITDA less consolidated capital expenditures to consolidated fixed charges, of not less than 3.50 to 1.00 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter.
- As of December 30, 2017, our total leverage ratio was 2.4 to 1.00, our senior secured leverage ratio was 0.82 to 1.00 and our fixed charge coverage ratio was 7.56 to 1.00 and we were in compliance with all financial and operating covenants of the credit facility.

Any failure to comply with the financial or operating covenants of the credit facility would prevent PTC from being able to borrow additional funds, and would constitute a default, permitting the lenders



to, among other things, accelerate the amounts outstanding, including all accrued interest and unpaid fees, under the credit facility and to terminate the credit facility. A change in control of PTC, as defined in the agreement, also constitutes an event of default, permitting the lenders to accelerate the indebtedness and terminate the credit facility. Interest expense was \$10.0 million and \$10.3 million for the first three months of 2018 and 2017, respectively.

### 13. Commitments and Contingencies

#### Legal and Regulatory Matters

##### Korean Tax Audit

In July 2016, we received an assessment of approximately \$12 million from the tax authorities in Korea related to an ongoing tax audit. See Note 11. Income Taxes for additional information.

##### Legal Proceedings

We are subject to various other legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe that resolving the legal proceedings and claims that we are currently subject to will have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. However, the results of legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Should any of these legal proceedings and claims be resolved against us, the operating results for a particular reporting period could be adversely affected.

##### Accruals

With respect to legal proceedings and claims, we record an accrual for a contingency when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. For legal proceedings and claims for which the likelihood that a liability has been incurred is more than remote but less than probable, we estimate the range of possible outcomes. As of December 30, 2017, we estimate approximately \$0.3 million to \$3.5 million in legal proceedings and claims, of which we had accrued \$0.4 million.

##### Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable as of December 30, 2017 includes an amount invoiced under a multi-year contract for which the period of performance, and related revenue recognized, has spanned a number of years (with no revenue recognized since the first quarter of 2017). The invoiced amount is being disputed by the customer. We intend to vigorously pursue collection of the full invoiced amount. If we are unsuccessful in collecting the full invoiced amount, there could be a write-down of accounts receivable and professional services revenue, which could range from \$0 to \$17.3 million.

##### Guarantees and Indemnification Obligations

We enter into standard indemnification agreements in the ordinary course of our business. Pursuant to such agreements with our business partners or customers, we indemnify, hold harmless, and agree to reimburse the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party, generally in connection with patent, copyright or other intellectual property infringement claims by any third party with respect to our products, as well as claims relating to property damage or personal injury resulting from the performance of services by us or our subcontractors. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited. Historically, our costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims relating to such indemnity agreements have been minimal and accordingly we believe the estimated fair value of liabilities under these agreements is immaterial.

We warrant that our software products will perform in all material respects in accordance with our standard published specifications in effect at the time of delivery of the licensed products for a specified period of time. Additionally, we generally warrant that our consulting services will be performed consistent with generally accepted industry standards. In most cases, liability for these warranties is capped. If necessary, we would provide for the estimated cost of product and service warranties based on specific warranty claims and claim history; however, we have not incurred significant cost under our product or services warranties. As a result, we believe the estimated fair value of these liabilities is immaterial.

## ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not historic facts, including statements about our second quarter and full fiscal 2018 targets, and other future financial and growth expectations and targets, and anticipated tax rates, are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. These risks include: the macroeconomic and/or global manufacturing climates may deteriorate; customers may not purchase our solutions when or at the rates we expect; our businesses, including our Internet of Things (IoT) business, may not expand and/or generate the revenue we expect; foreign currency exchange rates may vary from our expectations and thereby affect our reported revenue and expense; the mix of revenue between license & subscription solutions, support and professional services could be different than we expect, which could impact our EPS results; our transition to subscription-only licensing in the Americas and Western Europe could adversely affect sales and revenue; sales of our solutions as subscriptions may not have the longer-term effect on revenue and earnings that we expect; customers may not convert support contracts to subscription contracts as we expect; we may be unable to negotiate a financially desirable termination of our current headquarters lease or to sublease our current premises for an amount equal to our rent obligations under the current lease, which would require us to record a charge related to such shortfall, and could adversely affect our cash flow and financial condition; we may be unable to expand our partner ecosystem as we expect and our partners may not generate the revenue we expect; we may be unable to improve performance in Japan when or as we expect; we may be unable to generate sufficient operating cash flow to return 40% of free cash flow to shareholders and other uses of cash or our credit facility limits could preclude share repurchases. In addition, our assumptions concerning our future GAAP and non-GAAP effective income tax rates are based on estimates and other factors that could change, including the geographic mix of our revenue, expenses and profits, as well as other risks and uncertainties described below throughout or referenced in Part II, Item 1 A. Risk Factors of this report.

## Operating and Non-GAAP Measures

Our discussion of results includes discussion of our operating measures (including “subscription bookings” and “license and subscription bookings”) and non-GAAP financial measures. You can find an explanation of these measures in Results of Operations - Subscription Measures and Results of Operations - Non-GAAP Financial Measures below.

### Business Overview

PTC is a global computer software and services company. We offer industrial Internet of Things (IoT) solutions that enable companies to connect smart things and environments, manage and analyze data generated by those things and environments, and create industrial IoT applications and Augmented Reality (AR) experiences that transform the way users create, operate, and service products. We also offer a solutions portfolio of innovative Computer-Aided Design (CAD), Product Lifecycle Management (PLM) and Service Lifecycle Management (SLM) solutions that enable manufacturers to create, innovate, operate, and service products.

### Executive Overview

Our first quarter results represent a strong start to our fiscal 2018 with first quarter license and subscription bookings up 16% (11% constant currency) over our first quarter of 2017. We had strong bookings performance in IoT, CAD, PLM, the Americas, Europe, Asia Pacific and our global channel. Software revenue was up 10% year-over-year, and up 8% constant currency, despite a year-over-year increase in our subscription mix and associated decline in support revenue. We saw 84% growth in subscription revenue and 12% growth in total recurring software revenue in the first quarter over the year-ago period. Approximately 87% of our first quarter software revenue was recurring compared to 86% in the first quarter of 2017. Total revenue was up 7% year over year, growing more slowly than software revenue due to the managed decline in professional services revenue as discussed further below in

Results from Operations. The first quarter of fiscal 2018 was the fourth consecutive quarter of total revenue growth since launching our subscription program at the beginning of fiscal 2016. Operating margin for the quarter increased 410 basis points over the year-ago period to 6%. Non-GAAP operating margin was 17%, an increase of 110 basis points over the year-ago period.

Revenue	Three months ended		Constant	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Change	Currency Change
	(in millions)			
Subscription	\$100.0	\$ 54.4	84 %	81 %
Support	131.2	151.5	(13 )%	(15 )%
Total recurring revenue	231.2	205.8	12 %	10 %
Perpetual license	34.0	34.4	(1 )%	(5 )%
Total subscription, support and license revenue	265.2	240.2	10 %	8 %
Professional services	41.5	46.1	(10 )%	(14 )%
Total revenue	\$306.6	\$ 286.3	7 %	4 %

Earnings Measures	Three months ended		Change	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016		
Operating Margin	5.7 %	1.6 %		
Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$0.12	\$ (0.08 )	249 %	
Non-GAAP Operating Margin <sup>(1)</sup>	16.5 %	15.4 %		
Non-GAAP Earnings Per Share <sup>(1)</sup>	\$0.31	\$ 0.26	17 %	

(1) Non-GAAP measures are reconciled to GAAP results under Results of Operations - Non-GAAP Financial Measures below.

The increase in operating margin in the first quarter of 2018 is primarily attributable to higher revenue despite increases in sales and marketing and research and development expenses. Additionally, restructuring charges were \$6 million lower in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017.

We ended the quarter with cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of \$342 million. We generated \$25 million of cash from operations in the first quarter of 2018. At December 30, 2017, the balance outstanding under our credit facility was \$248 million and total debt outstanding was \$743 million.

#### Future Expectations, Strategies and Risks

Our transition to a subscription model was a headwind for revenue and earnings in 2017. A higher mix of subscription bookings results in lower revenue and lower earnings in the near term, but is expected to benefit us over the long term. As our subscription business has matured in 2018, the headwind impact to revenue and EPS has moderated.

Our results have been impacted, and we expect will continue to be impacted, by our ability to close large transactions. The amount of bookings and revenue attributable to large transactions, and the number of such transactions, may vary significantly from quarter to quarter based on customer purchasing decisions and macroeconomic conditions and other factors that may impact the timing or amount of a transaction. Large transactions may have long lead times as they often follow a lengthy product selection and evaluation process and, for existing customers, may be influenced by contract expiration cycles. This may cause volatility in our results.

For 2018, our three overriding goals continue to be:

Sustainable Growth	Our goals are predicated on continuing to drive bookings growth both in the high-growth IoT market and in our core CAD and PLM markets.
Expand Subscription	Given the subscription adoption rates we have seen in the Americas and Western Europe, effective January 1, 2018, new software licenses for our core solutions and ThingWorx solutions are available only by subscription in the Americas and Western Europe. We plan to continue to offer both perpetual and subscription licenses to customers outside the Americas and Western Europe through December 31, 2018, when licenses for our solutions (excluding Kepware) will be available only by subscription in most countries.
Cost Controls and Margin Expansion	We continue to proactively manage our cost structure and invest in what we believe are high return opportunities in our business. Our goal is to drive continued margin expansion over the long term. We expect to deliver continued operating margin expansion in 2018, and we expect further margin expansion in 2019 and beyond, when we expect we will realize the compounding benefit of our maturing subscription business.

#### Results of Operations

The following table shows the financial measures that we consider the most significant indicators of the performance of our business. In addition to operating income, operating margin, and diluted earnings per share as calculated under GAAP, the table also includes non-GAAP operating income, non-GAAP operating margin, and non-GAAP diluted earnings per share for the reported periods. We discuss the non-GAAP measures in detail, including items excluded from the measures, and provide a reconciliation to the comparable GAAP measures under Non-GAAP Financial Measures below. Any reference to "software revenue" in the discussion that follows means the sum of subscription revenue, support revenue and perpetual license revenue. "Subscription revenue" includes cloud services revenue.

	Three months ended		Percent Change 2017 to 2018			
	December 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	Actual	Constant Currency		
	(Dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)					
Subscription	\$100.0	\$ 54.4	84	%	81	%
Support	131.2	151.5	(13)	%	(15)	%
Total recurring revenue	231.2	205.8	12	%	10	%
Perpetual license	34.0	34.4	(1)	%	(5)	%
Total subscription, support and license revenue	265.2	240.2	10	%	8	%
Professional services	41.5	46.1	(10)	%	(14)	%
Total revenue	306.6	286.3	7	%	4	%
Total cost of revenue	83.0	82.1	1	%		
Gross margin	223.7	204.2	10	%		
Operating expenses	206.2	199.7	3	%		
Total costs and expenses	289.2	281.8	3	%	1	%
Operating income	17.5	4.6	283	%	658	%
Non-GAAP operating income <sup>(1)</sup>	\$50.7	\$ 44.3	14	%	13	%
Operating margin	5.7	% 1.6		%		
Non-GAAP operating margin <sup>(1)</sup>	16.5	% 15.4		%		
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$0.12	\$ (0.08 )				
Non-GAAP diluted earnings per share <sup>(2)</sup>	\$0.31	\$ 0.26				
Cash flow from operations <sup>(3)</sup>	\$25.1	\$ (47.9 )				

(1) See Non-GAAP Financial Measures below for a reconciliation of our GAAP results to our non-GAAP measures.

(2) We have recorded a full valuation allowance against our U.S. net deferred tax assets and a valuation allowance against net deferred tax assets in certain foreign jurisdictions. As we are profitable on a non-GAAP basis, the 2018 and 2017 non-GAAP tax provisions are calculated assuming there is no valuation allowance. Income tax adjustments reflect the tax effects of non-GAAP adjustments which are calculated by applying the applicable tax rate by jurisdiction to the non-GAAP adjustments listed above. We have recorded the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in our first quarter 2018 GAAP earnings, resulting in a non-cash benefit of approximately \$7 million. We have excluded this benefit from our non-GAAP results.

(3) Cash flow from operations for the three months ended December 30, 2017 includes \$0.7 million of restructuring payments. Cash flow from operations for the three months ended December 31, 2016 includes \$15.8 million of restructuring payments, a \$12 million payment related to a Korea tax audit, and \$1.2 million of legal settlement payments.

#### Subscription Measures

Given the difference in revenue recognition between the sale of a perpetual software license (revenue is recognized at the time of sale) and a subscription (revenue is recognized ratably over the subscription term), we use bookings for internal planning, forecasting and reporting of new license and subscription sales and cloud services transactions.

#### Bookings

In order to normalize between perpetual and subscription licenses, we define subscription bookings as the subscription annualized contract value (subscription ACV) of new subscription bookings multiplied by a conversion factor of 2. We arrived at the conversion factor of 2 by considering a number of variables, including pricing, support, length of term, and renewal rates. In 2017 and the first quarter of 2018, the average subscription contract term was approximately two years.

We define subscription ACV as the total value of a new subscription booking divided by the term of the contract (in days), multiplied by 365. If the term of the subscription contract is less than a year, the ACV is equal to the total contract value.

We define license and subscription bookings as subscription bookings (as described above) plus perpetual license bookings plus any monthly software rental bookings during the period.

License and subscription bookings for the first quarter of 2018 were \$104 million, up 16% over the first quarter of 2017, which included an eight-figure IoT booking. The first quarter of 2018 included one transaction for which we recorded a booking of almost \$7 million. We saw continued strength in bookings across the product portfolio, particularly from PLM, CAD, and IoT (when adjusting for the eight-figure booking in the first quarter of 2017), which all grew well above our estimated market growth rates. Additionally, our global channel continues to perform well, growing bookings in double-digits for the eighth consecutive quarter.

Total subscription ACV increased 18% over the first quarter of 2017 to \$34 million.

The increase in the subscription ACV is primarily due to strong subscription bookings in the quarter; the subscription mix increased year over year.

Because subscription bookings is a metric we use to approximate the value of subscription sales if sold as perpetual licenses, it does not represent the actual revenue that will be recognized with respect to subscription sales or that would be recognized if the sales had been perpetual licenses.

**Annualized Recurring Revenue (ARR)**

Annualized Recurring Revenue (ARR) for a given quarter is calculated by dividing the non-GAAP subscription and support software revenue for the quarter by the number of days in the quarter and multiplying by 365. ARR should be viewed independently of revenue and deferred revenue as it is an operating measure and is not intended to be combined with or to replace either of those items. ARR is not a forecast and does not include perpetual license or professional services revenues.

ARR was approximately \$928 million for the first quarter of 2018, which increased 13% compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2017.

**Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange on Results of Operations**

Approximately two-thirds of our revenue and half of our expenses are transacted in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. Because we report our results of operations in U.S. Dollars, currency translation, particularly changes in the Euro, Yen, Shekel, and Rupee relative to the U.S. Dollar, affects our reported results. If actual results for the first quarter of 2018 had been converted into U.S. Dollars based on the foreign currency exchange rates in effect for the first quarter of 2017, revenue would have been lower by \$8.9 million, costs and expenses would have been lower by \$5.3 million, and operating income would have been lower by \$3.6 million. Our constant currency disclosures are calculated by multiplying the actual results for the first quarter of 2018 by the exchange rates in effect for the comparable period of 2017 excluding the effect of any hedging.

**Deferred Revenue and Backlog (Unbilled Deferred Revenue)**

Deferred revenue primarily relates to software agreements invoiced to customers for which the revenue has not yet been recognized. Unbilled deferred revenue is the aggregate of contractually committed orders for license, subscription and support for which the associated revenue has not been recognized and the customer has not been invoiced. We generally do not invoice prior to the contractual subscription start date and for multi-year contracts we generally invoice annually. We do not record unbilled deferred revenue on our Consolidated Balance Sheet until we invoice the customer.

December 31, 2017    September 30, 2017    December 31, 2016

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Deferred revenue	\$431	\$ 459	\$ 375
Unbilled deferred revenue	738	633	450
Total	\$1,169	\$ 1,092	\$ 825

Total billed and unbilled deferred revenue increased 42% year-over-year and 7% compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 (sequentially). Billed deferred revenue grew 15% year-over-year, and declined 6% sequentially, due to the timing of billings in the year. Unbilled deferred revenue grew 64% year-over-year and 17% sequentially. The average contract duration has remained approximately 2 years for new subscription contracts.

We expect that the amount of unbilled deferred revenue and deferred revenue will change from quarter to quarter due to the specific timing, duration and size of large customer subscription and support agreements, varying billing cycles of such agreements, the specific timing of customer renewals, foreign currency fluctuations and the timing of when revenue is recognized.

#### Revenue

We report our revenue by line of business (as described above), by business group (Solutions and IoT Groups), and by geographic region (Americas, Europe, and Asia Pacific). Results include combined revenue from direct sales and our channel.

## Revenue by Product Three months ended

	December 31,		Percent Change			
	2017	2016	Actual		Constant Currency	
	(Dollar amounts in millions)					
Solutions Products						
Software revenue	238.8	218.7	9	%	7	%
Professional services	38.9	43.7	(11)	%	(15)	%
Total revenue	\$277.7	\$ 262.4	6	%	3	%
IoT Products						
Software revenue	26.4	21.5	23	%	22	%
Professional services	2.6	2.4	6	%	2	%
Total revenue	\$29.0	\$ 23.9	21	%	20	%

## Software Revenue Performance

Software revenue consists of subscription, support, and perpetual license revenue. Subscription revenue is comprised of time-based licenses whereby customers use our software and receive related support for a specified term, and for which revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Support revenue is comprised of contracts to maintain new and/or previously purchased perpetual licenses, for which revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Perpetual licenses are a perpetual right to use the software, for which revenue is generally recognized up front upon shipment to the customer. Our subscription revenue includes an immaterial amount of cloud services for which revenue is generally recognized ratably over the term of the contract.

As our mix of subscription sales relative to perpetual license sales has increased, perpetual license revenue and support revenue have declined and are expected to continue to decline as customers purchase our solutions as subscriptions and convert existing support contracts. As our subscription business matures, recurring software revenue growth is expected to accelerate due to the compounding benefit of a subscription business model.

## Solutions Group

Software revenue for the first quarter of 2018 increased by 9% compared to the first quarter of 2017 driven by strong CAD, PLM and global channel bookings. Recurring software revenue grew 11% in the quarter over the year-ago period and has grown double-digits for four consecutive quarters. For the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017, CAD and core PLM bookings grew well above our

estimated market growth rates of approximately 5%. PLM bookings included an almost \$7 million booking in the first quarter of 2018.

#### IoT Group

Software revenue for the first quarter of 2018 increased by 23% for the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 and increased 4% sequentially; recurring software revenue grew 31% for the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 and increased 10% sequentially on continued strong bookings growth. Excluding the eight-figure booking in the first quarter of 2017, bookings in the first quarter of 2018 grew above estimated market growth rates of 30% to 40%.

#### Professional Services Revenue Performance

Consulting and training services engagements typically result from sales of new licenses. The decline in professional services revenue in the first quarter of 2018 is in line with our expectation that professional services revenue will trend flat-to-down over time, due to our strategy to migrate more services engagements to our partners and to deliver products that require less consulting and training services.

#### Revenue by Geographic Region

Revenue by Geographic Region						
Three months ended December 31, 2017			Percent Change		Three months ended December 31, 2016	
	% of Total Revenue	Actual		Constant Currency		% of Total Revenue
(Dollar amounts in millions)						

#### Revenue by region:

Americas	\$ 127.0	41 %	2 %	2 %	\$ 124.8	44 %
Europe	\$ 121.5	40 %	17 %	10 %	\$ 103.7	36 %
Asia Pacific	\$ 58.2	19 %	1 %	— %	\$ 57.9	20 %

From a geographic perspective, Europe and the Americas continued to deliver very strong results, with constant currency bookings growth of 23% in Europe and over 30% in the Americas, excluding an eight-figure IoT booking last year. We announced the discontinuation of new perpetual license sales in the Americas and Western Europe effective January 1, 2018, which we believe led to an increase in perpetual license purchases in the quarter of approximately \$4 million.

#### Americas

The increase in revenue in the Americas in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 was due to strong bookings, offset by a higher subscription mix. This increase in revenue consisted of an increase in subscription revenue of 80%, offset by decreases of 31% in perpetual license revenue and 21% in both support revenue and professional services revenue. Recurring software revenue has grown in double-digits for four consecutive quarters.

#### Europe

The increase in revenue in Europe in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 was due to strong bookings. This increase in revenue consisted of increases of 98% (88% constant currency) in subscription revenue, 43% (34% constant currency) in perpetual license revenue, and 2% (down 6% constant currency) in professional services revenue, offset by a decrease of 6% (11% constant currency) in support revenue. Year-over-year changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly the Euro, favorably impacted European revenue by \$8.7 million in the first quarter of 2018.

#### Asia Pacific

Our performance in Asia Pacific was driven by strong results in China and Korea, and modest recovery in Japan, which grew in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017. Asia Pacific revenue was adversely affected by the bookings decline in Japan in 2017. Asia Pacific subscription revenue increased 69% in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017, offset by decreases of 5% in perpetual license revenue, 11% in support revenue and 17% in professional services revenue. Currency did not have a material impact on revenue in the first quarter of 2018 relative to the first quarter of 2017.



## Gross Margin

	Three months ended		
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Percent Change
	(Dollar amounts in millions)		
Gross margin	\$223.7	\$ 204.2	10 %
Non-GAAP gross margin (1)	233.5	214.3	9 %
Gross margin as a % of revenue:			
License and subscription gross margin	82	% 77	%
Support gross margin	83	% 85	%
Professional services gross margin	12	% 15	%
Gross margin as a % of total revenue	73	% 71	%
Non-GAAP gross margin as a % of total revenue (1)	76	% 75	%

(1) Non-GAAP measures are reconciled to GAAP results under Non-GAAP Financial Measures below.

The increase in total gross margin in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 is in line with total revenue growth in the quarter. Total revenue in the quarter grew 7% over the first quarter of 2017. Margins for license and subscription are beginning to expand as the subscription model matures and revenue that has been deferred begins to contribute to each quarterly period. Support gross margins are down for the first quarter of 2018 compared to 2017 primarily due to the 13% decrease in support revenue associated with an increase in our subscription mix and the conversion of existing customers from support contracts to subscription. Professional services gross margins declined in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 in part due to a revenue deferral associated with work performed in the quarter, which we expect to recognize in the second quarter of 2018. The decline in professional services revenue is in accordance with our strategy to migrate more services engagements to our partners and to deliver products that require less consulting and training services.

Total Costs and Expenses

	Three months ended		
	December 31, Percent		
	2017	2016	Change
	(Dollar amounts in millions)		
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of license and subscription revenue	\$24.4	\$ 20.1	21 %
Cost of support revenue	22.2	22.8	(3 )%
Cost of professional services revenue	36.4	39.2	(7 )%
Sales and marketing	99.3	90.7	10 %
Research and development	64.0	57.9	10 %
General and administrative	35.0	36.7	(5 )%
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	7.8	8.1	(3 )%
Restructuring charges	0.1	6.3	(98 )%
Total costs and expenses	\$289.2	\$ 281.8	3 %
Total headcount at end of period	6,036	5,767	5 %

Costs and expenses in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 increased primarily as a result of the following:

• an \$11.2 million (\$6.9 million constant currency) increase in compensation expense due to an increase in headcount and commission expenses,

• a \$5.3 million increase due to currency impact year over year, and

• a \$2.5 million increase in cloud services hosting costs, of which \$1.5 million is included in cost of license and subscription revenue;

offset by:

• a \$6.2 million decrease in restructuring charges, and

• a \$2.3 million decrease in professional services costs as we migrated more service engagements to our partners and we delivered products that require less consulting and training services.

#### Cost of License, Subscription and Support Revenue

In the third quarter of 2017, we began reporting cost of support revenue separate from cost of license and subscription revenue. Costs for previous periods have also been separately reported to conform to the current period presentation.

	Three months ended		
	December 31, Percent		
	2017	2016	Change
	(Dollar amounts in millions)		

Cost of license and subscription revenue	\$24.4	\$ 20.1	21 %
% of total revenue	8	% 7	%
% of total license and subscription revenue	18	% 23	%

Our cost of license and subscription includes cost of license, which consists of fixed and variable costs associated with reproducing and distributing software and documentation, as well as royalties paid to third parties for technology embedded in or licensed with our software products, amortization of intangible assets associated with acquired products, and cost of subscription, which includes our cost of cloud services and software as a service revenue. Costs associated with providing post-contract support such as providing software updates and technical support for both our subscription offerings and our perpetual licenses are included in cost of support revenue. Cost of license and subscription revenue as a percent of license and subscription revenue can vary depending on the subscription mix percentage, the product mix sold, the effect of fixed and variable royalties, headcount and the level of amortization of acquired software intangible assets.

Cost of license and subscription revenue in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 increased primarily as a result of an increase in cloud services hosting costs and an increase in total compensation, benefit costs and travel expenses due to increased headcount.

Cost of Support Revenue Three months ended  
 December 30, 2017 December 31, 2016 Percent Change  
 (Dollar amounts in millions)

Cost of support revenue	\$22.2	\$ 22.8	(3 )%
% of total revenue	7	% 8	%
% of total support revenue	17	% 15	%

Cost of support revenue consists of costs such as salaries, benefits, and computer equipment and facilities associated with customer support and the release of support updates (including related royalty costs) associated with providing support for both our perpetual licenses and subscription licenses.

Cost of Professional Services Revenue Three months ended  
 December 30, 2017 December 31, 2016 Percent Change  
 (Dollar amounts in millions)

Cost of professional services revenue	\$36.4	\$ 39.2	(7 )%
% of total revenue	12	% 14	%
% of total professional services revenue	88	% 85	%

Our cost of professional services revenue includes costs such as salaries, benefits, and computer equipment and facilities for our training and consulting personnel, and third-party subcontractor fees. In the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017, total compensation, benefit costs and travel expenses decreased 6% (\$1.5 million). The decrease in compensation-related and travel costs is due to lower headcount. The cost of third-party consulting services also decreased in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 by 7% (\$0.4 million). Both decreases are due to our strategy to migrate more services engagements to our partners and to deliver products that require less consulting and training services.

Sales and Marketing Three months ended  
 December 30, 2017 December 31, 2016 Percent Change  
 (Dollar amounts in millions)

Sales and marketing	\$99.3	\$ 90.7	10 %
% of total revenue	32	% 32	%

Our sales and marketing expenses primarily include salaries and benefits, sales commissions, advertising and marketing programs, travel and facility costs. In the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017, total compensation, benefit costs and travel expenses increased 10% due to higher commission costs, headcount, salary increases and stock-based compensation increases; marketing program expenses also increased.

Research and Development Three months ended  
 December 30, 2017 December 31, 2016 Percent Change  
 (Dollar amounts in millions)

Research and development	\$64.0	\$ 57.9	10 %
% of total revenue	21	% 20	%

Our research and development expenses consist principally of salaries and benefits, costs of computer equipment and facility expenses. Major research and development activities include developing new products and releases and updates of our software that enhance functionality and add features. Research and development costs for the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of



2017 increased primarily due to an 10% (\$4.6 million) increase in total compensation, benefit costs and travel expenses, due to an increase in headcount, salary increases, and bonus accruals.

General and Administrative Three months ended

	December 31, Percent		
	2017	2016	Change
	(Dollar amounts in millions)		
General and administrative	\$35.0	\$ 36.7	(5 )%
% of total revenue	11	% 13	%

Our general and administrative expenses include the costs of our corporate, finance, information technology, human resources, legal and administrative functions, as well as acquisition-related charges, bad debt expense and outside professional services, including accounting and legal fees.

The decrease in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 is primarily due to a \$1.7 million decrease in professional fees.

Amortization of Acquired Intangible Assets Three months ended

	December 31, Percent		
	2017	2016	Change
	(Dollar amounts in millions)		
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	\$7.8	\$ 8.1	(3 )%
% of total revenue	3	% 3	%

Amortization of acquired intangible assets reflects the amortization of acquired non-product related intangible assets, primarily customer and trademark-related intangible assets, recorded in connection with completed acquisitions. The decrease in amortization of acquired intangible assets in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 is due to certain assets being fully amortized as well as the impact of exchange rates.

Restructuring Charges Three months ended

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in millions)	
Restructuring charges	\$ 0.1	\$ 6.3

In fiscal 2016, we committed to a plan to restructure our global workforce and consolidate select facilities in order to reduce our cost structure and to realign our investments with our identified growth opportunities. As of September 30, 2017, those actions were materially complete and we had incurred total restructuring charges of approximately \$85.5 million. We expect that the expense reductions will be offset by planned cost increases, investments in our business and the anticipated effects of foreign currency fluctuations, which effects are contemplated in our most recent financial targets for fiscal 2018. In the first quarter of 2018, we recorded charges of \$0.1 million, primarily related to the closure of excess facilities. We also made cash payments related to restructuring charges of \$0.7 million, compared to \$15.8 million in the first quarter 2017. At December 30, 2017, accrued restructuring totaled \$5.6 million, of which we expect to pay \$3.5 million within the next twelve months.

Interest Expense Three months ended

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in millions)	
Interest expense	\$ (10.0 )	\$ (10.3 )

The decrease in interest expense in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 is primarily due to a lower average debt balance during the quarter. We had \$748 million of total debt at December 30, 2017, compared to \$718 million at December 31, 2016.

Interest Income and Other Expense, net	Three months ended	
	December 31,	December 31,
	2017	2016
	(in millions)	

Interest income	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.9
Other expense, net	(1.7 )	(1.6 )
Total interest income and other expense, net	\$ (1.0 )	\$ (0.7 )

Interest income and other expense, net includes interest income, foreign currency net losses and other non-operating gains and losses. Foreign currency net losses include costs of forward contracts, certain realized and unrealized foreign currency transaction gains or losses, and foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the required period-end currency re-measurement of the assets and liabilities of our subsidiaries that use the U.S. Dollar as their functional currency. We use foreign currency forward contracts to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Income Taxes	Three months ended	
	December 31,	December 31,
	2017	2016
	(Dollar amounts in millions)	

Pre-tax income (loss)	\$ 6.5	\$ (6.5 )
Tax provision (benefit)	(7.4 )	2.6
Effective income tax rate	(114 )%	(41 )%

In the first three months of 2018 and 2017, our effective tax rate was lower than the statutory federal income tax rates (21% and 35%, respectively) due to U.S. tax reform, as described below, and our corporate structure in which our foreign taxes are at a net effective tax rate lower than the U.S. rate. A significant amount of our foreign earnings is generated by our subsidiaries organized in Ireland. In 2018 and 2017, the foreign rate differential predominantly relates to these Irish earnings. Our foreign rate differential in 2018 and 2017 includes the continuing rate benefit from a business realignment completed on September 30, 2014 in which intellectual property was transferred between two wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries. For the first quarter of 2018 and 2017, this realignment resulted in tax benefits of approximately \$2 million and \$7 million, respectively.

On December 22, 2017, the United States enacted tax reform legislation through the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, (the "Tax Act"), which significantly changed existing U.S. tax laws, reduction of the corporate tax rate, the implementation of a new system of taxation for non-U.S. earnings, the imposition of a one-time tax on the deemed repatriation of undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries, and by the expansion of the limitations on the deductibility of executive compensation and interest expense. As we have a September 30 fiscal year-end, there is a blended U.S. statutory federal rate of approximately 24.5% for our fiscal year ending September 30, 2018 and 21% for subsequent fiscal years. The Tax Act also provides that net operating losses generated in years ending after December 31, 2017 will be carried forward indefinitely and can no longer be carried back, and that net operating losses generated in years beginning after December 31, 2017 can only reduce taxable income by 80% when utilized in a future period.

We estimate no federal income taxes payable as a result of the deemed repatriation of undistributed earnings, as the tax will be offset by a combination of current year losses and existing attributes which had a full valuation allowance recorded against the related deferred tax assets. We have recorded a reasonable estimate of state income taxes payable on the deemed repatriation of \$7.1 million. We also recorded a deferred tax benefit of \$14.2 million as a reasonable estimate of the impacts of the Tax Act on its net U.S. deferred income tax balances. This was primarily attributable to the reduction of the federal tax rate on the net deferred tax liability in the U.S., and the ability to realize net operating losses from the reversal of existing deferred tax assets which can now be carried forward indefinitely, and can therefore be netted against deferred tax liabilities for indefinite lived intangible assets.

We are continuing to assess the effects of the Tax Act on our indefinite reinvestment assertion and the realizability of our U.S. deferred tax assets. We were not able to make reasonable estimates at this



time of the effects of certain provisions of the Tax Act that apply to us beginning in our fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, including the Global Intangible Low Tax Income tax (the "GILTI" tax).

The changes included in the Tax Act are broad and complex. The final transition impacts of the Tax Act may differ from the above estimates, possibly materially, due to, among other things, changes in interpretations of the Tax Act, any legislative action to address questions that arise because of the Tax Act, actions taken by U.S. state governments and taxing authorities in response to the Tax Act, any changes in accounting standards for income taxes or related interpretations in response to the Tax Act, or any updates or changes to estimates we have utilized to calculate the transition impacts, including impacts from changes to current year earnings estimates and foreign exchange rates of foreign subsidiaries. The U.S. Securities Exchange Commission has issued rules that allow for a measurement period of up to one year after the enactment date of the Tax Act to finalize the recording of the related tax impacts. We currently anticipate finalizing and recording any resulting adjustments by the end of our current fiscal year ending September 30, 2018.

We have concluded, based on the weight of available evidence, that a full valuation allowance continues to be required against our U.S. net deferred tax assets as they are not more likely than not to be realized in the future. We will continue to reassess our valuation allowance requirements each financial reporting period.

In the normal course of business, PTC and its subsidiaries are examined by various taxing authorities, including the Internal Revenue Service in the U.S. We regularly assess the likelihood of additional assessments by tax authorities and provide for these matters as appropriate. We are currently under audit by tax authorities in several jurisdictions. Audits by tax authorities typically involve examination of the deductibility of certain permanent items, limitations on net operating losses and tax credits. Although we believe our tax estimates are appropriate, the final determination of tax audits and any related litigation could result in material changes in our estimates.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, we received an assessment of \$12 million from the tax authorities in Korea. The assessment relates to various tax issues but primarily to foreign withholding taxes. We have appealed and intend to vigorously defend our positions. We believe that it is more likely than not that our positions will be sustained upon appeal. Accordingly, we have not recorded a tax reserve for this matter. We paid this assessment in the first quarter of 2017, pending resolution of the appeal.

#### Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The non-GAAP financial measures presented in the discussion of our results of operations and the respective most directly comparable GAAP measures are:

- non-GAAP revenue—GAAP revenue
- non-GAAP gross margin—GAAP gross margin
- non-GAAP operating income—GAAP operating income
- non-GAAP operating margin—GAAP operating margin
- non-GAAP net income—GAAP net income
- non-GAAP diluted earnings or loss per share—GAAP diluted earnings or loss per share

The non-GAAP measures exclude fair value adjustments related to acquired deferred revenue and deferred costs, stock-based compensation expense, amortization of acquired intangible assets expense, acquisition-related charges, restructuring charges, pension plan termination-related costs, non-operating credit facility refinancing costs, identified discrete charges included in non-operating other expense, net and the related tax effects of the preceding items, and any other identified tax items.

These items are normally included in the comparable measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. Our management excludes these items when evaluating our ongoing performance and/or predicting our earnings trends, and therefore excludes them when presenting non-GAAP financial measures. Management uses, and investors should consider, non-GAAP measures in conjunction with our GAAP results.

Fair value of acquired deferred revenue is a purchase accounting adjustment recorded to reduce acquired deferred revenue to the fair value of the remaining obligation, so our GAAP revenue for the periods after an acquisition do not reflect the full amount of revenue that would have been reported if the acquired deferred revenue was not written down to fair value. We believe excluding these



adjustments to revenue from these contracts (and associated costs in fair value adjustment to deferred services cost) is useful to investors as an additional means to assess revenue trends of our business.

Stock-based compensation is a non-cash expense relating to stock-based awards issued to executive officers, employees and outside directors and to our employee stock purchase program. We exclude this expense as it is a non-cash expense and we assess our internal operations excluding this expense and believe it facilitates comparisons to the performance of other companies in our industry.

Amortization of acquired intangible assets is a non-cash expense that is impacted by the timing and magnitude of our acquisitions. We believe the assessment of our operations excluding these costs is relevant to our assessment of internal operations and comparisons to the performance of other companies in our industry.

Acquisition-related charges included in general and administrative costs are direct costs of potential and completed acquisitions and expenses related to acquisition integration activities, including transaction fees, due diligence costs, severance and professional fees. Subsequent adjustments to our initial estimated amount of contingent consideration associated with specific acquisitions are also included within acquisition-related charges. We do not include these costs when reviewing our operating results internally. The occurrence and amount of these costs will vary depending on the timing and size of acquisitions.

Restructuring charges include excess facility restructuring charges and severance costs resulting from reductions of personnel driven by modifications to our business strategy. We do not include these costs when reviewing our operating results internally. These costs may vary in size based on our restructuring plan.

Income tax adjustments include the tax impact of the items above and assumes that we are profitable on a non-GAAP basis in the U.S. and one foreign jurisdiction. It also eliminates the effect of the valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets in those jurisdictions. Additionally, we exclude other material tax items that we do not include when reviewing our operating results internally.

We use these non-GAAP measures, and we believe that they assist our investors, to make period-to-period comparisons of our operational performance because they provide a view of our operating results without items that are not, in our view, indicative of our core operating results. We believe that these non-GAAP measures help illustrate underlying trends in our business, and we use the measures to establish budgets and operational goals (communicated internally and externally) for managing our business and evaluating our performance. We believe that providing non-GAAP measures also affords investors a view of our operating results that may be more easily compared to the results of other companies in our industry that use similar financial measures to supplement their GAAP results.

The items excluded from the non-GAAP measures often have a material impact on our financial results and many of such items recur. Accordingly, the non-GAAP measures included in this Quarterly Report should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for or superior to, the comparable measures prepared in accordance with GAAP.

The following tables reconcile each of these non-GAAP measures to its most closely comparable GAAP measure on our financial statements.

	Three months ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in millions, except per share amounts)	
GAAP revenue	\$ 306.6	\$ 286.3
Fair value of acquired deferred revenue	0.4	0.9
Non-GAAP revenue	\$ 307.0	\$ 287.2
GAAP gross margin	\$ 223.7	\$ 204.2
Fair value of acquired deferred revenue	0.4	0.9
Fair value of acquired deferred costs	(0.1 )	(0.1 )
Stock-based compensation	2.9	2.9
Amortization of acquired intangible assets included in cost of revenue	6.7	6.4
Non-GAAP gross margin	\$ 233.5	\$ 214.3
GAAP operating income	\$ 17.5	\$ 4.6
Fair value of acquired deferred revenue	0.4	0.9
Fair value of acquired deferred costs	(0.1 )	(0.1 )
Stock-based compensation	18.3	18.0
Amortization of acquired intangible assets included in cost of revenue	6.7	6.4
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	7.8	8.1
Acquisition-related charges included in general and administrative expenses	—	0.2
Restructuring charges	0.1	6.3
Non-GAAP operating income	\$ 50.7	\$ 44.3
GAAP net income (loss)	\$ 13.9	\$ (9.1 )
Fair value of acquired deferred revenue	0.4	0.9
Fair value of acquired deferred costs	(0.1 )	(0.1 )
Stock-based compensation	18.3	18.0
Amortization of acquired intangible assets included in cost of revenue	6.7	6.4
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	7.8	8.1
Acquisition-related charges included in general and administrative expenses	—	0.2
Restructuring charges	0.1	6.3
Income tax adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	(11.0 )	0.1
Non-GAAP net income	\$ 36.1	\$ 30.7
GAAP diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.08 )
Fair value of acquired deferred revenue	—	0.01
Stock-based compensation	0.16	0.15
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	0.12	0.12
Restructuring charges	—	0.05
Income tax adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	0.09	—
Non-GAAP diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.26



## Operating margin impact of non-GAAP adjustments:

	Three months ended			
	December 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
GAAP operating margin	5.7	%	1.6	%
Fair value of acquired deferred revenue	0.1	%	0.3	%
Stock-based compensation	6.0	%	6.3	%
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	4.7	%	5.0	%
Acquisition-related charges included in general and administrative expenses	—	%	0.1	%
Restructuring charges	—	%	2.2	%
Non-GAAP operating margin	16.5	%	15.4	%

We have recorded a full valuation allowance against our U.S. net deferred tax assets and a valuation allowance against net deferred tax assets in certain foreign jurisdictions. As we are profitable on a non-GAAP basis, the 2018 and 2017 non-GAAP tax provisions are calculated assuming there is no valuation allowance. Income tax (1) adjustments reflect the tax effects of non-GAAP adjustments which are calculated by applying the applicable tax rate by jurisdiction to the non-GAAP adjustments listed above. We have recorded the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in our first quarter 2018 GAAP earnings, resulting in a non-cash benefit of approximately \$7 million. We have excluded this benefit from our non-GAAP results.

## Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The financial information included in Item 1 reflects no material changes in our critical accounting policies and estimates as set forth under the heading Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates in Part II, Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In accordance with recently issued accounting pronouncements, we will be required to comply with certain changes in accounting rules and regulations. Refer to Note 1. Basis of Presentation to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q for all recently issued accounting pronouncements. We are currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

	December 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$291,679	\$ 173,367
Marketable securities	50,567	49,834
Total	\$342,246	\$ 223,201

	Three months ended	
	December 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in thousands)	
Cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$25,127	\$ (47,876 )
Cash used by investing activities	(9,385 )	(5,598 )
Cash used by financing activities	(6,664 )	(41,334 )

Cash and cash equivalents

40

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We invest our cash with highly rated financial institutions and in diversified domestic and international money market mutual funds. Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. In addition, we hold investments in marketable securities totaling approximately \$51 million with an average maturity of 16 months. At December 30, 2017, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$292 million, up from \$280 million at September 30, 2017, reflective of \$25.1 million in operating cash flows and \$30 million of net borrowings made under our credit facility, offset by \$33.5 million used to pay withholding taxes on stock-based awards that vested in the period, \$8.9 million used to acquire capital assets, and \$3.2 million used to pay contingent consideration.

A significant portion of our cash is generated and held outside the U.S. At December 30, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$41 million in the U.S., \$117 million in Europe, \$108 million in Asia Pacific (including India), and \$26 million in other non-U.S. countries. All of the marketable securities are held in Europe. We have substantial cash requirements in the United States, but we believe that the combination of our existing U.S. cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, our ability to repatriate cash to the U.S. more cost effectively with the recent U.S. tax law changes, and future U.S. operating cash flows and cash available under our credit facility, will be sufficient to meet our ongoing U.S. operating expenses and known capital requirements.

Cash provided (used) by operating activities

Cash provided by operating activities was \$25.1 million in the first three months of 2018, compared to \$47.9 million used by the operating activities in the first three months of 2017. The increase is primarily due to:

- higher collections from accounts receivable of approximately \$60 million,
- lower restructuring payments (down \$15 million year over year), and
- the \$12 million payment related to the Korean tax audit made in the first quarter of 2017, partially offset an increase in accounts payable payments due to timing differences.

Net income for the first three months of 2018 was \$14 million compared to a net loss for the first three months of 2017 of \$9 million.

Cash used by investing activities

Cash used by investing activities included the following:

	Three months ended	
	December 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in thousands)	
Additions to property and equipment	\$(6,377)	\$ (7,100 )
Purchase of intangible asset	\$(2,500)	\$ —
Purchases of short- and long-term marketable securities	\$(4,248)	\$ —
Proceeds from maturities of short- and long-term marketable securities	3,740	—
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	—	1,502
	\$(9,385)	\$ (5,598 )

Our expenditures for property and equipment consisted primarily of computer equipment, software, office equipment and facility improvements. In the first quarter of 2018 we also used \$2.5 million to acquire developed software.

Cash used by financing activities

	Three months ended December 30, 2017 (in thousands)	December 31, 2016
Cash used by financing activities included the following:		
Net borrowings (repayments) of debt	\$ 30,000	\$ (20,000 )
Payments of withholding taxes in connection with vesting of stock-based awards	(33,488 )	(18,623 )
Contingent consideration	(3,176 )	(2,711 )
	\$ (6,664 )	\$ (41,334 )

The net borrowings in the first three months of 2018 reflect borrowings of \$50 million under our credit facility to fund working capital requirements, offset by repayments of \$20 million.

#### Credit Agreement

We maintain a multi-currency credit facility with a syndicate of banks with a \$600 million revolving loan commitment. The revolving loan commitment may be increased by an additional \$500 million if the existing or additional lenders are willing to make such increased commitments. Outstanding revolving loan amounts may be repaid in whole or in part, without penalty or premium, prior to the September 15, 2019 maturity date, when all remaining amounts outstanding will be due and payable in full. As of December 30, 2017, the fair value of our credit facility approximates its book value.

We and certain of our foreign subsidiaries may borrow under the credit facility. Any amounts borrowed by us would be guaranteed by our material domestic subsidiaries that become parties to the subsidiary guaranty, if any. Any amounts borrowed by one of our foreign subsidiaries would be guaranteed by us and any subsidiary guarantors. As of the filing of this Form 10-Q, there are no subsidiary guarantors and no amounts have been borrowed under the credit facility by a foreign subsidiary. The credit facility is secured by our assets and those of some of our U.S. subsidiaries (which include equity interests in some of our other subsidiaries).

As of December 30, 2017, we had \$248.1 million in revolving loans outstanding under the credit facility. Loans under the credit facility bear interest at variable rates which reset every 30 to 180 days depending on the rate and period selected by us. As of December 30, 2017, the weighted average annual interest rate for amounts outstanding was 2.89%. We also pay a quarterly commitment fee on the undrawn portion of the credit facility ranging from 0.175% to 0.30% per year based on our total leverage ratio.

The credit facility limits our and our subsidiaries' ability to, among other things: incur liens or guarantee obligations; pay dividends and make other distributions; make investments and enter into joint ventures; dispose of assets; engage in transactions with foreign subsidiaries and engage in transactions with affiliates, except on an arms-length basis. In addition, the credit facility requires us to maintain the financial ratios set forth below.

Ratio as of  
December 30, 2017

#### Total Leverage Ratio

Ratio of consolidated total indebtedness to the consolidated trailing four quarters EBITDA, not to exceed 4.50 to 1.00 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter.

#### Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio

Ratio of consolidated trailing four quarters EBITDA less consolidated capital expenditures to consolidated fixed charges as of the last day of any fiscal quarter, to be not less than 3.50 to 1.00.

#### Senior Secured Leverage Ratio

0.82 to 1.00

Ratio of senior consolidated total indebtedness (which excludes unsecured indebtedness) to consolidated trailing four quarters EBITDA as of the last day of any fiscal quarter, not to exceed 3.00 to 1.00.

The effect of our subscription transition, in which revenue and operating margin declined, and, accordingly, consolidated EBITDA calculated under the credit facility declined, has increased our total leverage ratio. As of the end of the first quarter of 2018, we had \$332 million of borrowing capacity under the credit facility.

As of December 30, 2017, we were in compliance with all financial and operating covenants of the credit facility.

Any failure to comply with the financial or operating covenants of the credit facility would prevent us from being able to borrow additional funds, and would constitute a default, permitting the lenders to, among other things, accelerate the amounts outstanding, including all accrued interest and unpaid fees, under the credit facility and to terminate the credit facility. A change in control of PTC Inc., as defined in the agreement, would also constitute an event of default, permitting the lenders to accelerate the indebtedness and terminate the credit facility.

The terms and conditions of the credit facility are described in Note 12 to the Financial Statements.

#### Outstanding Notes

On May 12, 2016, we issued \$500 million of 6.00% senior unsecured notes due 2024. Interest on the notes is payable twice per year in May and November.

We may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, subject to certain conditions, including in some cases a payment of premium, prior to their maturity date. In addition, if we undergo a change of control, we will be required to make an offer to purchase all the notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The notes were issued under an indenture that contains customary covenants. Subject to certain exceptions, our ability to incur certain additional debt is limited unless, after giving pro forma effect to such incurrence and the application of the proceeds thereof, the ratio of our EBITDA to our Consolidated Fixed Charges is not greater than 2.00 to 1.00. The indenture also restricts our ability to incur liens, pay dividends or make certain other distributions, sell assets or engage in sale/leaseback transactions. Any failure to comply with these and other covenants included in the indenture could constitute an event of default that could result in the acceleration of the payment of the aggregate principal amount of the notes then outstanding and accrued interest. As of December 30, 2017, we were in compliance with all such covenants.

#### Share Repurchases

Our Articles of Organization authorize us to issue up to 500 million shares of our common stock. Our Board of Directors periodically authorizes the repurchase of shares of our common stock. Our Board of Directors has authorized us to repurchase up to \$500 million of our common stock in the period from October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2020. We have not repurchased any stock under the current authorization. We intend to use cash from operations and borrowings under our credit facility to make such repurchases. All shares of our common stock repurchased are automatically restored to the status of authorized and unissued.

#### Future Expectations

Our transition to a subscription licensing model has had, and will continue to have, an adverse impact on revenue, operating margin and EPS relative to periods in which we primarily sold perpetual licenses until the expected transition of our customer base to subscription is completed and the model has matured. This also affects consolidated EBITDA as calculated under our credit facility and, as a result of the Total Leverage Ratio under the facility, limits the amount we can borrow under the facility. Notwithstanding the effect of the subscription transition and those limitations, we believe that existing cash and cash equivalents, together with cash generated from operations and amounts available under the credit facility, will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements (which we expect to be \$40 million in 2018) through at least the next twelve months and to meet our known long-term capital requirements.

Our expected uses of cash could change, our cash position could be reduced and we could incur additional debt obligations if we decided to purchase our outstanding shares or to retire debt or to engage in strategic transactions, any of which could be commenced, suspended or completed at any time. Any such purchases or retirement of debt will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. We also evaluate possible strategic transactions on an ongoing basis and at any given time may be engaged in discussions or negotiations with respect



to possible strategic transactions. The amounts involved in any share or debt repurchases or strategic transactions may be material.

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

There have been no significant changes in our market risk exposure as described in Item 7A: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk of our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

#### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

##### Evaluation of Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management maintains disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is processed, recorded, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively), as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 30, 2017.

##### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended December 30, 2017 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

On September 7, 2017, we entered into a lease for a new worldwide headquarters in the Boston Seaport District, beginning in January 2019. Because our current headquarters lease will not expire until November 2022, we are seeking to exit our current headquarters lease or sublease that space. If we are unable to do so, or unable to do so for an amount at least equal to our rent obligations under the current headquarters lease, we will bear overlapping rent obligations for those premises and will be required to record a charge related to any rent shortfall, which could adversely affect our financial condition. Additionally, we may be required to write off assets related to our current premises over a shorter term.

Under our current headquarters lease, we pay approximately \$7.4 million in annual base rent plus operating expenses (together "rent obligations," an annual total of approximately \$12.0 million). We will begin paying rent under our new headquarters lease on July 1, 2020. Our rent under the new lease when we begin paying rent will be an annual base rent amount of \$11.3 million plus our pro rata portions of building operating expenses and real estate taxes (approximately 63% of such amounts, estimated to be approximately \$7.1 million in 2020). The base rent will increase by \$0.3 million each year over the term of the lease. Accordingly, we will be required to pay rent for both locations from July 1, 2020 until November 30, 2022 unless we can successfully negotiate an exit to our current lease or sublease our current premises. We may be unable to negotiate a financially desirable termination of our current lease or to sublease our current premises for an amount at least equal to our rent obligations under the current lease, which would require us to bear the overlapping rent obligations and to record a charge related to such shortfall, and could adversely affect our cash flow and financial condition. Additionally, we have approximately \$8 million of assets on our balance sheet related to leasehold improvements and fixtures that are being depreciated through November 30, 2022 based on their estimated useful lives. If we determine that the estimated useful lives are shorter, or we determine that we need to abandon or dispose of such assets, we may be required to write off such assets over a shorter period, which would result in a non-cash charge in the period such determination is made.

In addition to other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors described in Part I. Item 1A. Risk Factors in our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 3.1 Restated Articles of Organization of PTC Inc. adopted August 4, 2015 (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 (File No. 0-18059) and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.2 By-Laws, as amended and restated, of PTC Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 29, 2014 (File No. 0-18059) and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.1 Indenture, dated as of May 12, 2016, by and between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 18, 2016 (File No. 0-18059) and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.2 First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 12, 2016, by and between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 18, 2016 (File No. 0-18059) and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.3 6.000% Senior Notes due 2024 (filed as Exhibit 4.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 18, 2016 (File No. 0-18059) and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.1 2000 Equity Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017 (File No. 0-18059) and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.2 First Amendment to lease dated as of October 5, 2017 by and between PTC Inc. and SCD L2 Seaport Square LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.23 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017 (File No. 0-18059) and incorporated herein by reference).
- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).
- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).
- 32\* Certification of Periodic Financial Report Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

The following materials from PTC Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 30, 2017 formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017; (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended December 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016; (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended December 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016; (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended December 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016; and (v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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\*Indicates that the exhibit is being furnished, not filed, with this report.

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 hereunto duly authorized.

PTC Inc.

By: /S/ ANDREW MILLER

Andrew Miller

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial  
Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

Date: February 6, 2018