

AUTODESK INC
Form 10-Q
June 08, 2007
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended April 30, 2007

OR

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

Commission File Number: 0-14338

AUTODESK, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of

incorporation or organization)

111 McInnis Parkway

San Rafael, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

Telephone Number (415) 507-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

94-2819853
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

94903
(Zip Code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) 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 **x** No **“**

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

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐

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

As of June 4, 2007, there were approximately 231.2 million shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

Table of Contents

AUTODESK, INC.

INDEX

	Page No.
PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements:	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income Three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets April 30, 2007 and January 31, 2007</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006</u>	5
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	6
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	19
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	34
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	34
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	36
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	36
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	43
Item 3. <u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	43
Item 4. <u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Securities Holders</u>	44
Item 5. <u>Other Information</u>	44
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	44
<u>Signatures</u>	45

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****AUTODESK, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

(In millions, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	2007	April 30, 2006
Net revenues:		
License and other	\$ 383.2	\$ 349.4
Maintenance	125.4	86.6
Total net revenues	508.6	436.0
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of license and other revenues	50.5	47.5
Cost of maintenance revenues	2.2	2.4
Marketing and sales	192.5	170.4
Research and development	114.7	99.4
General and administrative	47.3	57.0
Total costs and expenses	407.2	376.7
Income from operations	101.4	59.3
Interest and other income, net	9.8	3.5
Income before income taxes	111.2	62.8
Income tax provision	(27.9)	(14.3)
Net income	\$ 83.3	\$ 48.5
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.21
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.20
Shares used in computing basic net income per share	231.2	230.3
Shares used in computing diluted net income per share	243.8	244.7

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**AUTODESK, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In millions)

	April 30, 2007 (Unaudited)	January 31, 2007 (Audited)⁽¹⁾
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 762.3	\$ 665.9
Marketable securities	201.7	112.0
Accounts receivable, net	260.4	301.3
Deferred income taxes	116.8	78.1
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	43.3	32.4
Total current assets	1,384.5	1,189.7
Computer equipment, software, furniture and leasehold improvements, net	63.9	65.6
Purchased technologies, net	47.9	51.3
Goodwill	356.1	355.3
Deferred income taxes, net	61.9	59.8
Other assets	75.1	75.8
	\$ 1,989.4	\$ 1,797.5
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 76.8	\$ 61.0
Accrued compensation	83.6	120.7
Accrued income taxes	16.1	23.6
Deferred revenues	327.7	311.4
Other accrued liabilities	80.8	57.5
Total current liabilities	585.0	574.2
Deferred revenues	72.2	67.4
Long term income taxes payable	43.8	
Other liabilities	44.2	40.9
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock		
Common stock and additional paid-in capital	921.8	908.3
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	2.4	(3.6)
Retained earnings	320.0	210.3
Total stockholders' equity	1,244.2	1,115.0
	\$ 1,989.4	\$ 1,797.5

⁽¹⁾ These balances are derived from Autodesk's audited financial statements which were filed with the Securities Exchange Commission in its fiscal 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**AUTODESK, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended April 30,	
	2007	2006
Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 83.3	\$ 48.5
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	14.2	12.5
Stock-based compensation expense	14.8	21.7
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of business combinations	79.3	7.5
Net cash provided by operating activities	191.6	90.2
Investing Activities		
Purchases of available-for-sale marketable securities	(447.7)	(189.2)
Sales and maturities of available-for-sale marketable securities	358.0	152.8
Business combinations, net of cash acquired		(43.5)
Acquisition of equity investment		(12.5)
Capital and other expenditures	(6.8)	(11.4)
Net cash used in investing activities	(96.5)	(103.8)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs		49.2
Repurchases of common stock		(65.8)
Net cash used in financing activities		(16.6)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1.3	0.3
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	96.4	(29.9)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	665.9	287.2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 762.3	\$ 257.3
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Net cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ 12.1	\$ 2.9

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

AUTODESK, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In millions, except share and per share data)

1. *Basis of Presentation*

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Autodesk, Inc. (Autodesk or the Company) as of April 30, 2007 and for the three months ended April 30, 2007 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information along with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for annual financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments consisting of normal and recurring entries during the quarter considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and operating results for the interim periods presented have been included. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on information available as of the date of the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. In addition, the results of operations for the three months ended April 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the entire fiscal year ending January 31, 2008 or for any other period. These unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes, together with management s discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operations contained in Autodesk s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 (the 2007 Form 10-K).

2. *Recently Issued Accounting Standards*

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (SFAS 159), which expands the use of fair value measurement by permitting entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value at specified election dates. This statement is required to be adopted by Autodesk as of February 1, 2008. Autodesk does not believe the adoption of SFAS 159 will have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R) (SFAS 158). This Standard requires recognition of the funded status of a benefit plan in the statement of financial position. The Standard also requires recognition in other comprehensive income of certain gains and losses that arise during the period but are deferred under pension accounting rules, as well as modifies the timing of reporting and adds certain disclosures. SFAS 158 required that the recognition and disclosure elements be adopted as of the end of Autodesk s fiscal year ended January 31, 2007, which did not have a material effect on the Company s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The measurement elements of SFAS 158 will be effective for the fiscal year ending January 31, 2009. Effective February 1, 2008, Autodesk will adopt the measurement elements of SFAS 158. Autodesk does not believe the adoption of the measurement elements of SFAS 158 will have a material effect on the Company s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB also issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements but instead is intended to eliminate inconsistencies with respect to this topic found in various other accounting pronouncements. This Statement is effective for Autodesk as of February 1, 2008. Autodesk does not

Table of Contents

believe the adoption of SFAS 157 will have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. Under FIN 48, companies are required to recognize the benefit from a tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position would be sustained upon audit based solely on the technical merits of the tax position. FIN 48 clarified how a company would measure the income tax benefits from the tax positions that are recognized, provides guidance as to the derecognition of previously recognized tax benefits and describes the methods for classifying and disclosing the liabilities within the financial statements for any unrecognized tax benefits. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective as of the beginning of the Company's 2008 fiscal year, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings and additional paid-in capital. Autodesk adopted FIN 48 on February 1, 2007. The adoption resulted in an increase to opening retained earnings of \$26.4 million and a decrease to additional paid in capital of \$1.4 million. See Note 5, *Income Taxes*, for additional information.

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments* (SFAS 155). This statement amends Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133) and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities* (SFAS 140). SFAS 155 simplifies the accounting for certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments by allowing them to be accounted for as a whole if the holder elects to account for the whole instrument on a fair value basis. SFAS 155 also clarifies and amends certain other provisions of SFAS 133 and SFAS 140. The provisions of SFAS 155 are effective as of the beginning of Autodesk's 2008 fiscal year. Effective February 1, 2007, the Company adopted SFAS 155, which did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

3. *Concentration of Credit Risks and Significant Customers*

In the first quarters of fiscal 2008 and 2007, total sales to a single distributor, Tech Data Corporation, including its affiliates (Tech Data), accounted for 15% and 12% of Autodesk's consolidated net revenues, respectively. The majority of the net revenue from sales to Tech Data relates to Autodesk's Design Solutions Segment. In addition, Tech Data accounted for 16% of gross accounts receivable at April 30, 2007 and January 31, 2007.

4. *Employee Stock-Based Compensation*

Stock Option Plans

As of April 30, 2007, Autodesk maintained two active stock option plans for the purpose of granting stock options to employees and members of Autodesk's Board of Directors (the Board): the 2006 Employee Stock Plan (2006 Plan), which is available only to employees and the 2000 Directors' Option Plan (2000 Plan), which is available only to non-employee directors. Additionally, there are seven expired or terminated plans with options outstanding, including the 1996 Stock Plan which was replaced by the 2006 Employee Stock Plan in March 2006.

The 2006 Plan reserves 9.65 million shares of Autodesk common stock, plus 0.22 million shares that remained available for issuance under the 1996 Stock Plan upon its expiration, for issuance under the plan. At April 30, 2007, 7.8 million shares were available for future issuance. The 2006 Plan will expire in March 2008. The 2000 Directors' Option Plan, which was approved by the stockholders, allows for an automatic annual grant of options to non-employee members of Autodesk's Board of Directors. At April 30, 2007, 0.64 million shares were available for future issuance, all of which were approved by the stockholders on November 10, 2005. The 2000 Directors' Option Plan will expire in March 2009.

Table of Contents

Options granted under the above mentioned plans vest over periods ranging from one to four years and generally expire within six to ten years from the date of grant. Under the 2006 Plan and the 2000 Directors' Option Plan, as amended, the option term is limited to no more than six years. During the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, the exercise price of the stock option grants was equal to the fair market value of the stock on the grant date.

A summary of stock option activity for the three months ended April 30, 2007 is as follows:

	Number of shares (Shares in thousands)	Weighted average price per share (in thousands)
Options outstanding at January 31, 2007	29,374	\$ 21.03
Granted	209	39.69
Exercised ⁽¹⁾		
Forfeited	(258)	22.46
Expired	(303)	
Options outstanding at April 30, 2007	29,022	\$ 21.13
Options exercisable at April 30, 2007	19,199	\$ 16.22
Options available for grant at April 30, 2007	8,494	

⁽¹⁾ Due to Autodesk's voluntary stock option review, the Company was not current with its reporting obligations under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 until June of fiscal 2008. As a result, no stock options were exercised during the three months ended April 30, 2007. The total pre-tax intrinsic value of options exercised during the three months ended April 30, 2006 was \$70.5 million. The intrinsic value of options exercised is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the option and the market value of the stock on the date of exercise. The weighted average grant date fair value of stock options granted during the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 calculated as of the stock option grant date using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model was \$12.92 and \$13.69 per share, respectively. As of April 30, 2007, total compensation cost related to non-vested awards not yet recognized of \$77.8 million is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.55 years.

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding and exercisable at April 30, 2007:

	Options Exercisable				Options Outstanding			
	Number of shares (in thousands)	Weighted average contractual life (in years)	Weighted average exercise price	Aggregate intrinsic value ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	Number of shares (in thousands)	Weighted average contractual life (in years)	Weighted average exercise price	Aggregate intrinsic value ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)
Range of per share								
exercise prices:								
\$0.20 - 8.73	6,118		\$ 7.28		6,511		\$ 7.29	
\$8.82 - 14.40	6,116		11.82		6,642		11.98	
\$14.49 - 29.37	4,188		22.99		6,845		22.98	
\$30.15 - 38.00	2,456		34.21		6,891		34.87	
\$38.10 - 47.24	321		44.47		2,133		41.52	
	19,199	5.5	\$ 16.22	\$ 481.9	29,022	5.5	\$ 21.13	\$ 587.6

⁽¹⁾

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Represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value, based on Autodesk's closing stock price of \$41.27 per share as of April 30, 2007, which would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date.

Table of Contents

These options will expire if not exercised at specific dates ranging through June 2016. At April 30, 2007, a total of 26.6 million shares of Autodesk's common stock have been reserved for future issuance under existing stock option and stock purchase programs.

1998 Employee Qualified Stock Purchase Plan (ESP Plan)

Under Autodesk's ESP Plan, which was approved by stockholders in 1998, eligible employees may purchase shares of Autodesk's common stock at their discretion using up to 15% of their compensation subject to certain limitations, at not less than 85% of fair market value as defined in the plan agreement. At April 30, 2007, a total of 18.1 million shares were available for future issuance. This amount will automatically be increased on the first trading day of each fiscal year by an amount equal to the lesser of 10.0 million shares or 2.0% of the total of (1) outstanding shares plus (2) any shares repurchased by Autodesk during the prior fiscal year. Under the ESP Plan, the Company issues shares on March 31 and September 30 of each fiscal year. The provisions of this plan expire during fiscal 2018.

On August 17, 2006, Autodesk disclosed that the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors was conducting a voluntary review of Autodesk's historical stock option granting practices and related accounting issues. Due to the Company's voluntary stock option review, Autodesk was not current with its reporting obligations under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 until June of fiscal 2008. As a result, the Company was unable to issue shares under the ESP Plan during the first quarter of fiscal 2008. On March 22, 2007, Autodesk's Board of Directors approved an amendment to the Company's ESP Plan in response to the Company's temporary suspension of all contributions to and exercises and purchases under the ESP Plan while the Company was not current in its reporting obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 following April 1, 2007. In general, this amendment provided for active participant employees at the time of the suspension to become automatically enrolled in the next offering period ending in September 2007, which began in June 2007, unless they elected not to participate.

During the three months ended April 30, 2006, Autodesk issued 0.8 million ESP Plan awards with an average fair value of \$22.46 per share.

Stock-based Compensation Expense

On February 1, 2006, Autodesk adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R), which requires the measurement of all stock-based payments to employees and directors, including grants of employee stock options and employee stock purchases related to the ESP Plan, using a fair-value based method and the recording of such expense in Autodesk's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. The estimated fair value of stock-based awards is amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the awards' vesting period. The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases for the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, which was recorded as follows:

	Three Months Ended April 30, 2007	Three Months Ended April 30, 2006
Cost of license and other revenues	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.9
Marketing and sales	6.3	9.1
Research and development	4.7	6.9
General and administrative	3.2	4.2
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases	14.8	21.1
Tax benefit	(4.5)	(5.1)
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases, net of tax	\$ 10.3	\$ 16.0

Table of Contents

Autodesk uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of option awards and the fair value of awards under the ESP Plan based on the following assumptions:

	Three Months Ended April 30, 2007 Stock Option Plans	Three Months Ended April 30, 2006 Stock Option Plans	ESP Plan
Range of expected volatilities	0.36	0.39	0.37 - 0.40
Range of expected lives (in years)	2.6 - 4.0	3.8	0.5 - 2.0
Expected dividends	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Range of risk-free interest rates	4.54 - 4.56%	4.79%	4.80% - 4.82%
Expected forfeitures	13.0%	13.1%	7.0%

Autodesk estimates expected volatility for options granted under the Company's stock option plans and ESP Plan awards based on two measures. One is a measure of historical volatility in the trading market for the Company's common stock, and the second is the implied volatility of traded forward call options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock.

Autodesk uses a third-party valuation services firm to assist in estimating the expected life of options granted under the Company's stock option plans. In estimating the expected term, both exercise behavior and post-vesting termination behavior were included in the analysis, as well as consideration of outstanding options. The Company estimates the expected term of share purchases under the ESP Plan based upon each future scheduled purchase date.

Effective after the dividend on the Company's common stock for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, which was paid in April 2006, Autodesk discontinued payment of cash dividends. Autodesk does not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Consequently, an expected dividend yield of zero is used in the Black-Scholes-Merton option valuation model.

The risk-free interest rate used in the Black-Scholes-Merton option valuation model for options granted under the Company's stock option plans and ESP Plan awards is the historical yield on U.S. Treasury securities with equivalent remaining lives.

In addition to the assumptions used in the Black-Scholes-Merton pricing model, SFAS 123R requires that the Company recognize expense only for the awards that are ultimately expected to vest. Therefore, Autodesk is required to develop an estimate of the number of awards expected to cancel prior to vesting (forfeiture rate). The forfeiture rate is estimated based on historical pre-vest cancellation experience, and is applied to all share-based awards. The Company estimates forfeitures at the time of grant and revises those estimates in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

Under Section 409A of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (Section 409A) and a comparable provision of the California tax code (California Section 409A), adverse tax consequences to employees may arise as a result of Autodesk's issuance of discounted stock options that were discovered as a result of the Company's voluntary stock option review. In order to alleviate adverse tax consequences to Autodesk employees who have exercised certain stock options, the Company informed affected employees that the Company would be participating in the 409A Compliance Programs offered by these tax jurisdictions. During the first quarter of fiscal year 2008, the Company determined that a payroll liability related to the reimbursement of employees' Section 409A and California Section 409A penalties under the aforementioned Programs was probable. Accordingly, the Company accrued \$12.0 million of employee tax expenses during the quarter.

Table of Contents

5. Income Taxes

Autodesk's effective tax rate during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 was 25%, up from 23% in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Autodesk's effective tax rate increased 2% during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as a result of the expiration of the extraterritorial income exclusion which is no longer effective beyond fiscal 2007 and lower tax benefits, as a percentage of pre-tax earnings, associated with foreign profits taxed at rates less than the U.S. Federal statutory tax rate. The effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2008 is less than the Federal statutory tax rate of 35% primarily due to lower-taxed foreign income and Federal and state research tax credits, offset by the impact of SFAS 123R.

The Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48) on February 1, 2007. As a result of the adoption of FIN 48, the Company recorded \$25.0 million of unrecognized tax benefits, with a corresponding increase in the beginning balance of retained earnings of \$26.4 million and a decrease to additional paid-in capital of \$1.4 million. Of the total retained earnings adjustment, \$19.5 million relates to previously disclosed tax benefits for goodwill and other intangible amortization. As of February 1, 2007, the Company had \$141.6 million of unrecognized tax benefits, of which approximately \$124.5 million represents the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would impact the effective tax rate, if recognized. The remaining \$17.1 million relates to items that would result in balance sheet reclassification only, with no impact to income tax expense. It is possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will change in the next twelve months; however, an estimate of the range of the possible change cannot be made at this time.

It is the Company's continuing practice to recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. The Company had \$3.1 million, net of tax benefit, accrued for interest and \$0 accrued for penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as of February 1, 2007.

Autodesk and its subsidiaries are subject to income tax in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction as well as numerous state and foreign jurisdictions. The Company's Federal and state income tax returns for fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2007 remain open to examination. In addition, the Company files tax returns in multiple foreign taxing jurisdictions with open tax years ranging from fiscal year 2000 to 2007.

At April 30, 2007, Autodesk had net deferred tax assets of \$178.7 million. Realization of these assets is dependent on Autodesk's ability to generate approximately \$637 million of future taxable income in appropriate tax jurisdictions. The Company believes that sufficient income will be earned in the future to realize these assets.

6. Deferred Compensation

At April 30, 2007, Autodesk had marketable securities totaling \$201.7 million, of which \$29.7 million related to investments in debt and equity securities that are held in a rabbi trust under non-qualified deferred compensation plans. The value of debt and equity securities held in the rabbi trust at January 31, 2007 was \$27.2 million. The total related deferred compensation liability was \$29.7 million at April 30, 2007 of which \$12.6 million was classified as current and \$17.1 million was classified as non-current liabilities. The total related deferred compensation liability at January 31, 2007 was \$27.2 million of which \$12.5 million was classified as current and \$14.7 million was classified as non-current liabilities. The current and non-current portions of the liability are recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets under Accrued compensation and Other liabilities, respectively.

Table of Contents**7. Computer Equipment, Software, Furniture and Leasehold Improvements, Net**

Computer equipment, software, furniture and leasehold improvements and the related accumulated depreciation were as follows:

	April 30, 2007	January 31, 2007
Computer equipment, software and furniture, at cost	\$ 229.8	\$ 224.4
Leasehold improvements, at cost	45.0	43.0
	274.8	267.4
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(210.9)	(201.8)
Computer equipment, software, furniture and leasehold improvements, net	\$ 63.9	\$ 65.6

8. Purchased Technologies, Net

Purchased technologies and the related accumulated amortization were as follows:

	April 30, 2007	January 31, 2007
Purchased technologies	\$ 199.4	\$ 199.4
Less: Accumulated amortization	(151.5)	(148.1)
Purchased technologies, net	\$ 47.9	\$ 51.3

Expected future amortization expense for purchased technologies for the remainder of fiscal 2008 and for each of the fiscal years thereafter is as follows:

2008 remaining nine months	\$ 9.6
2009	11.5
2010	10.0
2011	9.0
2012	7.6
Thereafter	0.2
Total	\$ 47.9

9. Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the three months ended April 30, 2007 are as follows (in millions):

Design Solutions	Media and Entertainment	Total
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Balance as of January 31, 2007	\$ 259.8	\$ 95.5	\$ 355.3
Effect of currency translation and other	0.8		0.8
Balance as of April 30, 2007	\$ 260.6	\$ 95.5	\$ 356.1

Table of Contents

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Guarantees and Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, Autodesk provides indemnifications of varying scopes, including limited product warranties and indemnification of customers against claims of intellectual property infringement made by third parties arising from the use of its products or services. Autodesk accrues for known indemnification issues if a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. Historically, costs related to these indemnifications have not been significant, but because potential future costs are highly variable, Autodesk is unable to estimate the maximum potential effect of these indemnifications on its future results of operations.

In connection with the purchase, sale or license transactions of assets or businesses with third parties, Autodesk has entered into or assumed customary indemnification agreements related to the assets or businesses purchased, sold or licensed. Historically, costs related to these indemnifications or guarantees have not been significant, but because potential future costs are highly variable, Autodesk is unable to estimate the maximum potential effect of these indemnifications on its future results of operations.

As permitted under Delaware law, Autodesk has agreements whereby it indemnifies its officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is, or was, serving at Autodesk's request in such capacity. The maximum potential amount of future payments Autodesk could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited; however, Autodesk has Directors' and Officers' Liability insurance coverage that is intended to reduce its financial exposure and may enable Autodesk to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. Autodesk believes the estimated fair value of these indemnification agreements in excess of applicable insurance coverage is minimal.

Legal Proceedings

The following is a summary of material pending matters for which there were material developments for the three month period ended April 30, 2007.

On August 26, 2005, Telstra Corporation Limited ("Telstra") filed suit in the Federal Court of Australia, Victoria District Registry against Autodesk Australia Pty Ltd. ("AAPL") seeking partial indemnification for claims filed against Telstra by SpatialInfo Pty Limited relating to Telstra's use of certain software in the management of its computer based cable plant records system. On December 12, 2005, SpatialInfo added AAPL as a defendant to its lawsuit against Telstra. Autodesk is currently investigating the allegations and intends to vigorously defend the case. Although this case is in the early stages and Autodesk cannot determine the final financial impact of this matter, based on the facts known at this time, the Company believes the ultimate resolution of this matter will not have a material effect on Autodesk's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, it is possible that an unfavorable resolution of this matter could occur and materially affect Autodesk's future results of operations, cash flows or financial position in a particular period.

On July 12, 2006 New York University ("NYU") filed suit against Autodesk in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,115,053 ("053 patent"), entitled "Computer Animation Method and System for Synthesizing Human-Like Gestures and Actions," and U.S. Patent No. 6,317,132 ("132 patent"), entitled "Computer Animation Method for Creating Computer Generated Animated Characters." NYU's complaint alleged that Autodesk infringed both patents by making, using, selling, and offering for sale the claimed matter of these patents without the plaintiff's authority. In its complaint, NYU seeks compensatory damages, injunctive relief and fees and costs. Autodesk cannot determine the final financial impact of this matter, based on the facts known at this time, the Company believes the ultimate resolution of this matter will not have a material effect on Autodesk's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, it is possible that an unfavorable resolution of this matter could occur and materially affect Autodesk's future results of operations, cash flows or financial position in a particular period.

Table of Contents

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, three shareholder derivative lawsuits were filed against Autodesk and the Company's current directors and officers (as well as certain of the Company's former directors and officers) relating to its historical stock option practices and related accounting. On November 20, 2006, the Company and its current members of the Board were sued in United States Federal District Court for the Northern District of California in a shareholder derivative action, entitled *Giles v. Bartz, et al.*, Case No. C06-8175. On December 29, 2006, the Company, its current members of the Board, and certain current and past executive officers were sued in United States Federal District Court for the Northern District of California in a shareholder derivative action, entitled *Campion v. Sutton, et al.*, Case No. C06-07967. This lawsuit was consolidated into the previously mentioned *Giles* case and later voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiff on January 31, 2007. On January 9, 2007, the Company, its current members of the Board, and current and former executive officers were sued in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of Marin in a shareholder derivative action, entitled *Koerner v. Bartz, et al.*, Case No. CV-070112. These actions are in the preliminary stages and Autodesk cannot determine the final financial impact of these matters based on the facts known at this time. However, it is possible that an unfavorable resolution of the matters could occur and materially affect its future results of operations, cash flows or financial position in a particular period.

In connection with Autodesk's anti-piracy program, designed to enforce copyright protection of the Company's software and conducted both internally and through the Business Software Alliance (BSA), from time to time Autodesk undertakes litigation against alleged copyright infringers or provides information to criminal justice authorities to conduct actions against alleged copyright infringers. Such lawsuits have led to counter claims alleging improper use of litigation or violation of other local law and have recently increased in frequency, especially in Latin America.

In addition, Autodesk is involved in legal proceedings from time to time arising from the normal course of business activities including claims of alleged infringement of intellectual property rights, commercial, employment, piracy prosecution and other matters. In the Company's opinion, resolution of pending matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or its financial position. However, it is possible that an unfavorable resolution of one or more such proceedings could in the future materially affect its future results of operations, cash flows or financial position in a particular period.

11. Stock Repurchase Program

Autodesk has a stock repurchase program to help offset the dilution to net income per share caused by the issuance of stock under the Company's employee stock plans and to more effectively utilize excess cash generated from its business. Because Autodesk was not current with its reporting obligations under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 due to the voluntary stock option review, there were no repurchases of Autodesk common stock during the first quarter of fiscal 2008. This program was resumed in June of fiscal 2008, after the Company became current with its filings. As of April 30, 2007, 16.3 million shares remained available for repurchases under this program. The number of shares acquired and the timing of the purchases are based on several factors, including general market conditions, the trading price of Autodesk common stock and cash on hand and available.

12. Comprehensive Income

The changes in the components of other comprehensive income, net of taxes, were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	April 30,	
	2007	2006
Net income	\$ 83.3	\$ 48.5
Net change in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	6.0	1.7
Total comprehensive income	\$ 89.3	\$ 50.2

Table of Contents**13. Net Income Per Share**

The following table sets forth the computation of the numerators and denominators used in the basic and diluted net income per share amounts:

	Three Months Ended	
	April 30,	
	2007	2006
Numerator:		
Numerator for basic and diluted net income per share net income	\$ 83.3	\$ 48.5
Denominator:		
Denominator for basic net income per share weighted average shares	231.2	230.3
Effect of dilutive common stock options	12.6	14.4
Denominator for dilutive net income per share	243.8	244.7

The computation of diluted net income per share does not include 6.7 million options for the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and 5.9 million options for the first quarter of fiscal 2007 because they were anti-dilutive under the treasury stock method, in accordance with the FASB's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128 Earnings per Share.

14. Segments

Autodesk's operating results are aggregated into two reportable segments: the Design Solutions Segment and the Media and Entertainment Segment. The Location Services Division, which is not included in either reportable segment, is reflected as Other. Autodesk has no material inter-segment revenues.

The Design Solutions Segment derives revenues from the sale of software products and services for professionals and consumers who design, build, manage and own building projects; who design, manufacture and manage manufactured goods; and who design, build, manage and own infrastructure projects for both public and private users. The Design Solutions Segment consists of a general design platform division and industry-specific business divisions. These are: Platform Solutions and Emerging Business Division and Other Architecture; Engineering and Construction Division, which includes net revenues from Autodesk Collaborative Solutions; and Manufacturing Solutions Division.

The Media and Entertainment Segment derives revenues from the sale of products to post-production facilities, broadcasters and creative professionals for a variety of applications, including feature films, television programs, commercials, music and corporate videos, interactive game production, design visualization, Web design and interactive Web streaming. The Media and Entertainment Segment is comprised of two business lines: Animation, including visualization, and Advanced Systems. Animation products provide advanced tools for digital prototyping, animation, rendering solutions, and design visualization and visual effects production. Advanced Systems products increase the productivity of creative professionals by providing color grading, editing, finishing and visual effects, compositing, media mastering and encoding technology.

Both reportable segments distribute their respective products primarily through authorized dealers and distributors and, to a lesser extent, through direct sales to end-users.

Table of Contents

Autodesk evaluates each segment's performance on the basis of income from operations before income taxes. Autodesk currently does not separately accumulate and report asset information by segment except for goodwill, which is disclosed in Note 9, Goodwill. Information concerning the operations of Autodesk's reportable segments is as follows:

	Three Months Ended April 30,	
	2007	2006
Net revenues:		
Design Solutions	\$ 445.6	\$ 386.7
Media and Entertainment	59.2	46.8
Other ⁽¹⁾	3.8	2.5
	\$ 508.6	\$ 436.0
Income from operations:		
Design Solutions	\$ 205.2	\$ 180.7
Media and Entertainment	20.7	0.6
Unallocated amounts ⁽²⁾	(124.5)	(122.0)
	\$ 101.4	\$ 59.3

⁽¹⁾ Other primarily consists of revenues from Autodesk's Location Services Division.

⁽²⁾ Unallocated amounts primarily relate to corporate expenses and other costs and expenses that are managed outside the reportable segments, including expense from stock-based compensation recorded under SFAS 123R (see Note 4, Employee Stock-Based Compensation).

Net revenues attributable to the major divisions within the Design Solutions Segment are as follows:

	Three Months Ended April 30,	
	2007	2006
Net revenues:		
Platform Solutions and Emerging Business Division and Other	\$ 251.4	\$ 224.0
Architecture, Engineering and Construction Division	99.8	87.7
Manufacturing Solutions Division	94.4	75.0
	\$ 445.6	\$ 386.7

Information regarding Autodesk's operations by geographic area is as follows:

	Three Months Ended April 30,	
	2007	2006
Net revenues:		
U.S.	\$ 156.6	\$ 143.5
Other Americas	27.8	26.7
Total Americas	184.4	170.2
Europe, Middle East and Africa	206.9	164.3

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Japan	46.9	48.0
Other Asia/Pacific	70.4	53.5
Total Asia/Pacific	117.3	101.5
Total net revenues	\$ 508.6	\$ 436.0

Table of Contents**15. Financial Instruments**

Autodesk uses derivative instruments to manage its earnings and cash flow exposures to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Under its risk management strategy, Autodesk uses foreign currency forward and option contracts to manage its exposures of underlying assets, liabilities and other obligations, which exist as part of the ongoing business operations. These foreign currency instruments have maturities of less than three months. Autodesk's general practice is to hedge a majority of its short-term foreign exchange transaction exposures. Contracts are primarily denominated in euros, Swiss francs, Canadian dollars, British pounds and Japanese yen. Autodesk does not enter into any foreign exchange derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Forwards

Autodesk's forward contracts, which are not designated as hedging instruments under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, (SFAS 133), have average maturities of less than three months. The forwards are used to reduce the exchange rate risk associated primarily with receivables and payables. Forward contracts are marked-to-market at the end of each reporting period, with gains and losses recognized as other income or expense to offset the gains or losses resulting from the settlement of the underlying foreign currency denominated receivables and payables.

The notional amounts of foreign currency contracts were \$102.5 million at April 30, 2007 and \$65.5 million at January 31, 2007. While the contract or notional amount is often used to express the volume of foreign exchange contracts, the amounts potentially subject to credit risk are generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the counterparties' obligations under the agreements exceed the obligations of Autodesk to the counterparties.

Options

In addition to the forward contracts, Autodesk utilizes foreign currency option collar contracts to reduce the exchange rate effect on the net revenue of certain anticipated transactions. These option contracts, which are designated and documented as cash flow hedges and qualify for hedge accounting treatment under SFAS 133, have maturities of less than three months. For cash flow hedges, derivative gains and losses included in comprehensive income are reclassified into earnings at the time the forecasted revenue is recognized or the option expires. The cost of these foreign currency option collars is recorded as other current assets and other accrued liabilities on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The notional amounts of foreign currency option contracts were \$98.0 million at April 30, 2007 and \$97.3 million at January 31, 2007, and the critical terms were generally the same as those of the underlying exposure. Gains, if any, from the effective portion of the option contracts, as determinable under SFAS 133, are recognized as net revenues, while the ineffective portion of the option contract is recorded in Interest and other income, net. Net settlement losses were less than \$0.1 million during the three months ended April 30, 2007 and there were \$0.2 million net settlement gains recorded as net revenues during the three months ended April 30, 2006. Amounts associated with the cost of the options, which were recorded in Interest and other income, net, totaled \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million during the three months ended April 30, 2007 and April 30, 2006 respectively.

16. Related Parties

In April 2006, Autodesk acquired a 28% ownership in Hanna Strategies Holdings, Inc. (Hanna Strategies), a privately-held software development firm with operations in the U.S. and China, for cash consideration of \$12.5 million. Autodesk also acquired an option to purchase the remaining 72% of Hanna Strategies at a price that approximates fair value. The relationship with Hanna Strategies is intended to provide more efficient resources for the development of new products and the maintenance and enhancement of existing

Table of Contents

product offerings. Autodesk is currently the only customer of Hanna Strategies. The investment is accounted for under APB Opinion No. 18, The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock and FASB Interpretation No. 35, Criteria for Applying the Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock. Accordingly, the carrying value of the investment is included in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets under Other assets and is adjusted by Autodesk's ownership percentage of Hanna Strategies' results of operations and after the elimination of intercompany profit or loss. The carrying value of Autodesk's investment in Hanna Strategies of \$14.8 million at April 30, 2007, was included in Other assets and is not assigned to Autodesk segments.

Beginning from the date of Autodesk's investment, the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income include 28% of Hanna Strategies' operating losses in Interest and other income, net. Autodesk incurred approximately \$12.5 million during the current quarter and approximately \$6.3 million during the same period in the prior fiscal year for consulting services and purchased in-process technology from Hanna Strategies, which were included in Research and Development. The in-process technologies purchased were recorded as expense as of the date the technologies were delivered as they have not yet reached technological feasibility and have no alternative future use as a stand-alone product. In addition, approximately \$11.0 million of amounts owed to Hanna Strategies for consulting services and purchased in-process technologies were included in Other accrued liabilities at April 30, 2007.

17. Subsequent Events

Acquisition

In May 2007, Autodesk entered into an agreement to acquire NavisWorks Limited (NavisWorks) for approximately \$25 million cash, which is subject to a working capital adjustment. NavisWorks provides 3D coordination, collaboration and sequencing in design and construction. This acquisition, expected to close in the second or third quarter of fiscal 2008, is intended to increase the interoperability of Autodesk's 3D model-based and 2D design software by coordinating design information from multiple sources. This acquisition will be integrated into the Architecture, Engineering and Construction Segment. The acquisition will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting and the purchase price allocation will be determined upon consummation of the acquisition.

Tender Offer

On June 4, 2007, after Autodesk became current with its reporting obligations under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Company filed a Tender Offer Statement on Schedule TO with the SEC. The tender offer extended an offer by Autodesk to holders of certain outstanding options to purchase its common stock granted under the Company's 1996 Stock Plan and Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan (the Stock Plans) to amend the exercise price on certain of their outstanding options and receive a cash payment. The purpose of the tender offer was to amend the exercise price on options that were identified during the Company's voluntary stock option review to have exercise prices based on incorrect measurement dates. In addition, the Company will provide a cash bonus to reimburse employees for any increase in the exercise price of their options resulting from the amendment. At the time this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q was filed, the impact of the tender offer on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows could not be determined because the offer had not closed.

Table of Contents

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

The discussion in our MD&A contains trend analyses and other forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements consist of, among other things our business strategies, anticipated future operating results, including net revenues, product backlog, upgrade, crossgrade and maintenance revenues, the effect of fluctuations in exchange rates on net revenues and expenses, costs and expenses, including cost of revenues and operating expenses, future income, our anticipated tax rate, planned product retirement and annual release cycles, expectations regarding product acceptance, continuation of our share repurchase program, and short-term and long-term cash requirements, as well as statements involving trend analyses and statements including such words as we believe and plan and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are subject to business and economic risks. As such, our actual results could differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements as a result of the factors set forth below in Item 1A, Risk Factors, and in our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We do not assume any obligation to update the forward-looking statements provided to reflect events that occur or circumstances that exist after the date on which they were made.

Strategy

Our goal is to be the world's leading design software and services company for the building, manufacturing, infrastructure, and media and entertainment industries. Our focus is to offer our customers the ability to create and manage great designs and simulate reality through our software and to help them experience their ideas before they become real.

We believe that our ability to make technology available to mainstream markets is one of our competitive advantages. By innovating in existing technology categories, we bring powerful design products to volume markets. Our products are designed to be easy to learn and use, and to provide customers low cost of deployment, low total cost of ownership and a rapid return on investment. Our architecture allows for extensibility and integration.

We have created a large global community of resellers, third-party developers and customers, which provides us with a broad reach into volume markets. Our reseller network is extensive and provides our customers with global resources for the purchase and support of our products as well as resources for effective and cost efficient training services. We have a significant number of registered third-party developers, creating products that run on top of our products, further extending our reach into volume markets. Our installed base of millions of users has made Autodesk's products a worldwide design software standard.

Users trained on Autodesk products are broadly available both from universities and the existing work force, reducing the cost of training for our customers. We offer education programs and specially priced software-purchasing options tailored for educational institutions, students, and faculty to train the next generation of users. We also offer classroom support, including standardized curricula developed by educators, instructor development, and a rich assortment of online learning resources.

Our growth strategy derives from these core strengths. We continue to increase the business value of our desktop design tools for our customers in a number of ways. We improve the performance and functionality of existing products with each new release, and we have increased the frequency of most of our releases. Our most recent major product releases occurred in March 2007. Beyond our horizontal design products, we develop products addressing specific vertical market needs. In addition, we believe that migration of our customers from our 2D products to our 3D model-based design products, which generally have higher prices, presents a significant growth opportunity. While the rate of migration to 3D varies from industry to industry, adoption of 3D design software should increase the productivity of our customers in all industries and result in richer design

Table of Contents

data. However, this migration also poses various risks to us. In particular, if we do not successfully convert our 2D customer base to our 3D model-based design products as expected, and sales of our 2D products decrease without a corresponding increase in customer seats of our 3D model-based products, we would not realize the growth we expect and our business would be adversely affected.

Expanding our geographic coverage is a key element of our growth strategy. We believe that rapidly growing economies, including those of India, China, Eastern Europe and Latin America, present significant growth opportunities for us. However, conducting business in these rapidly growing economies presents significant challenges, including intellectual property protection and software piracy, which remains a substantial problem.

Another significant part of our growth strategy is to improve upon our installed base business model. A key element of this strategy is our ability to release major products on an annual basis. Strong annual release cycles have a number of benefits. In particular, they permit us to deliver key performance and functionality improvements to customers on a regular and timely basis. Annual releases also help us to increase product maintenance revenues and significantly reduce our reliance on product upgrade revenues, thereby reducing the volatility of revenues.

We are continually focused on improving productivity and efficiency in all areas of Autodesk in order to allow us to increase our investment in growth initiatives and improve our profitability. Our operating margin was 20% during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and 14% during the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Our Media and Entertainment Segment's operating margin increased by \$20.1 million, or 4% of net revenues, due to increased revenues from Maya and 3ds Max, as well as, a reduction in costs and expenses. In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, costs and expenses included costs related to the integration of Alias Systems Holdings, Inc., (Alias), which was completed during the second quarter of fiscal 2007. Also contributing to the increase in our Media and Entertainment Segment's operating margins was higher gross margins from Advanced Systems, as almost 90% of Advanced Systems product revenue during the quarter was from sales of our Linux-based systems, and improved inventory management. In addition, the increase in our overall operating margin reflects a reduction in litigation expenses from the same period in the prior fiscal year due to a patent infringement lawsuit that resulted in \$16.8 million of expenses, or 3% of net revenues, during the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Stock-based compensation expense under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 revised (SFAS 123R),

Share-Based Payment decreased by \$6.3 million, or 1% of net revenues, resulting from the delay in our SEC filings and the resulting cancellation of our March 31 purchase of stock under our employee stock purchase plan and from fewer option grants during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the same period in fiscal 2007. For additional information about our voluntary stock option review, see Note 2,

Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 (the 2007 Form 10-K). These increases were partially offset by an accrual to pay employee tax expenses of \$12.0 million, or more than 2% of net revenues, recorded during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 related to our voluntary stock option review and stock option review costs of \$2.8 million, or less than 1% of net revenues. Under Section 409A of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (Section 409A) and a comparable provision of the California tax code (California Section 409A), adverse tax consequences to employees may arise as a result of our issuance of discounted stock options that were discovered as a result of our voluntary stock option review. In order to alleviate adverse tax consequences to our employees who have exercised certain stock options, we informed affected employees that we would be participating in the 409A Compliance Programs offered by these tax jurisdictions. During the first quarter of fiscal year 2008, we determined that a tax liability related to the reimbursement of employees' Section 409A and California Section 409A penalties under the aforementioned Programs was probable. Accordingly, we accrued \$12.0 million of employee tax expenses during the quarter. We continue to invest in growth and productivity initiatives and, over the longer term, we intend to continue to balance investments in revenue growth opportunities with our goal of increasing our operating margins.

We generate significant cash flows. Our uses of cash include share repurchases to offset the dilutive effect of our employee stock plans as well as investments in acquisitions, like Emerging Solutions, Inc.

Table of Contents

(Constructware) and investments in growth initiatives. Because we were not current with our reporting obligations under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 due to the voluntary stock option review, there were no repurchases of Autodesk common stock during the first quarter of fiscal 2008. This program was resumed in June of fiscal 2008, after we became current with our filings. We evaluate merger and acquisition and divestiture opportunities to the extent they support our strategy. Our typical acquisitions, which are an integral part of our growth initiatives, are intended to provide specific technology or expertise, adjacency to our current products and services and rapid product integration. Additionally, we continue to invest in other growth initiatives including product development and sales, market and channel development.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. In preparing our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, we make assumptions, judgments and estimates that can have a significant effect on amounts reported in our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. We base our assumptions, judgments and estimates on historical experience and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We regularly reevaluate our assumptions, judgments and estimates. We believe that of our significant accounting policies, which are described in Note 1, *Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2007 Form 10-K, the following policies involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity. Accordingly, these are the policies we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our financial condition and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition. Our accounting policies and practices are in compliance with Statement of Position 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition*, as amended, and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition*.

We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the price is fixed or determinable and collection is probable. However, determining whether and when some of these criteria have been satisfied often involves assumptions and judgments that can have a significant impact on the timing and amount of revenue we report.

For multiple element arrangements that include software products, we allocate the sales price among each of the deliverables using the residual method, under which revenue is allocated to undelivered elements based on their vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value. VSOE is the price charged when an element is sold separately or when a price is set by management with the relevant authority. If we do not have VSOE of the undelivered element, we defer revenue recognition on the entire sales arrangement until all elements are delivered. We are required to exercise judgment in determining whether VSOE exists for each undelivered element based on whether our pricing for these elements is sufficiently consistent.

Our assessment of likelihood of collection is also a critical element in determining the timing of revenue recognition. If we do not believe that collection is probable, the revenue will be deferred until the earlier of when collection is deemed probable or cash is received.

Our product license revenues from distributors and resellers are generally recognized at the time title to our product passes to the distributor or reseller provided all other criteria for revenue recognition are met. This policy is predicated on our ability to estimate sales returns among other criteria. We are also required to evaluate whether our distributors and resellers have the ability to honor their commitment to make fixed or determinable payments, regardless of whether they collect cash from their customers. Our policy also presumes that we have no significant performance obligations in connection with the sale of our product licenses by our distributors and resellers to their customers. If we were to change any of these assumptions or judgments, it could cause a material increase or decrease in the amount of revenue that we report in a particular period.

Table of Contents

Product Returns Reserves. We permit our distributors and resellers to return products up to a percentage of prior quarter purchases. The product returns reserve is based on historical experience of actual product returns, estimated channel inventory levels, the timing of new product introductions and promotions, channel sell-in for applicable markets and other factors.

Our product returns reserves were \$15.6 million and \$18.2 million at April 30, 2007 and January 31, 2007, respectively. Product returns as a percentage of applicable revenues were 1.7% and 4.3% for the three months ended April 30, 2007 and April 30, 2006, respectively. During the three months ended April 30, 2007 and April 30, 2006, we recorded additions to our product returns reserve of \$6.0 million and \$13.6 million, respectively, which reduced our revenue.

While we believe our accounting practice for establishing and monitoring product returns reserves is adequate and appropriate, any adverse activity or unusual circumstances could result in an increase in reserve levels in the period in which such determinations are made.

Partner Incentive Reserves. Autodesk has a Partner Incentive Program, a short-term plan that uses monetary rewards to motivate distributors and resellers to achieve mutually agreed upon business goals in a specified time period. A portion of these reserves reduce license and other revenues in the current period. The remainder, which relates to incentives on our Subscription Program, reduces deferred revenue in the period the subscription transaction is billed, which results in a reduction to maintenance revenues over the maintenance contract period. These reserves are based on historical experience and forecasted achievement against purchase quotas for each distributor and reseller. Partner incentive reserves were \$41.9 million and \$28.3 million at April 30, 2007 and January 31, 2007, respectively.

Realizability of Long-Lived Assets. We assess the realizability of our long-lived assets and related intangible assets, other than goodwill, annually during the fourth fiscal quarter, or sooner should events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying values of such assets may not be recoverable. We consider the following factors important in determining when to perform an impairment review: significant under-performance of a business or product line relative to budget; shifts in business strategies which affect the continued uses of the assets; significant negative industry or economic trends; and the results of past impairment reviews.

In assessing the recoverability of these long-lived assets, we first determine their fair values, which are based on assumptions regarding the estimated future cash flows that could reasonably be generated by these assets. When assessing long-lived assets, we use undiscounted cash flow models which include assumptions regarding projected cash flows. Because expected lives are relatively short, discounting the projected cash flows would not lead to a significantly different result. Variances in these assumptions could have a significant impact on our conclusion as to whether an asset is impaired or the amount of the impairment charge. Impairment charges, if any, result in situations where the fair values of these assets are less than their carrying values.

In addition to our recoverability assessments, we routinely review the remaining estimated useful lives of our long-lived assets. Any reduction in the useful life assumption will result in increased depreciation and amortization expense in the quarter when such determinations are made, as well as in subsequent quarters.

We will continue to evaluate the values of our long-lived assets in accordance with applicable accounting rules. As changes in business conditions and our assumptions occur, we may be required to record impairment charges.

Goodwill. As required under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, we no longer amortize goodwill, but test goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth quarter or sooner should events or changes in circumstances indicate potential impairment. When assessing goodwill for impairment, we use discounted cash flow models which include assumptions regarding projected cash flows. Variances in these assumptions could have a significant effect on our conclusion as to whether

Table of Contents

goodwill assets are impaired or the amount of the impairment charge. Impairment charges, if any, result from instances where the fair values of net assets associated with goodwill are less than their carrying values. As changes in business conditions and our assumptions occur, we may be required to record impairment charges.

Deferred Tax Assets. We currently have \$178.7 million of net deferred tax assets, mostly arising from net operating losses, including stock option deductions taken in fiscal years prior to fiscal 2007, as well as tax credits, reserves and timing differences for purchased technologies and capitalized software offset by the establishment of U.S. deferred tax liabilities on unremitted earnings from certain foreign subsidiaries. We perform a quarterly assessment of the recoverability of these net deferred tax assets, which is principally dependent upon our achievement of projected future taxable income of approximately \$637 million across a specific mix of geographies. Our judgments regarding future profitability may change due to future market conditions and other factors. These changes, if any, may require possible material adjustments to these net deferred tax assets, resulting in a reduction in net income in the period when such determinations are made.

We are a U.S.-based multinational company subject to tax in multiple U.S. and foreign tax jurisdictions. Our effective tax rate is based on expected geographic mix of earnings, statutory rates, intercompany transfer pricing, and enacted tax rules. Significant judgment is required in determining our effective tax rate and in evaluating our tax positions on a worldwide basis. We believe our tax positions, including intercompany transfer pricing policies, are consistent with the tax laws in the jurisdictions in which we conduct our business. It is possible that these positions may be challenged which may have a significant impact on our effective tax rate.

We adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48) on February 1, 2007. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits may increase or decrease in the future for various reasons such as current year tax positions, expiration of statutes of limitations, litigation, legislative activity, or other changes in facts regarding realizability.

Stock Option Accounting. SFAS 123R requires companies to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

We use the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model as the most appropriate method for determining the estimated fair value for employee stock awards. This is the same option-pricing model used in prior years to calculate pro forma compensation expense under SFAS 123 footnote disclosures. This model requires the input of assumptions in implementing SFAS 123R, including expected stock price volatility, expected life, expected dividend yield and risk-free interest rate of each award. The parameters used in the model are reviewed and adjusted on a quarterly basis. Compensation expense for employee stock awards is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the award. The adoption of SFAS 123R also requires certain changes to the accounting for income taxes and the method used in determining diluted shares, as well as additional disclosure related to the cash flow effects resulting from share-based compensation. The relevant interpretive guidance of SAB 107 was applied in connection with its implementation and adoption of SFAS 123R. See Note 4, Employee Stock-Based Compensation, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on the effect of SFAS 123R.

Legal Contingencies. As described in Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings and Note 10, Commitments and Contingencies, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, we are periodically involved in various legal claims and proceedings. We routinely review the status of each significant matter and assess our potential financial exposure. If the potential loss from any matter is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated, we record a liability for the estimated loss. Because of inherent uncertainties related to these legal matters, we base our loss accruals on the best information available at the time. As additional information becomes available, we reassess our potential liability and may revise our estimates. Such revisions could have a material effect on future quarterly or annual results of operations.

Table of Contents**Overview of the Three Months Ended April 30, 2007**

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended April 30, 2007	As a % of Net Revenues	Three Months Ended April 30, 2006	As a % of Net Revenues
Net Revenues	\$ 508.6	100%	\$ 436.0	100%
Cost of revenues	52.7	10%	49.9	11%
Operating expenses	354.5	70%	326.8	75%
Income from Operations	\$ 101.4	20%	\$ 59.3	14%

Our primary goals for fiscal 2008 are to continue our delivery of market-leading products and solutions to our customers to drive revenue growth, market share gains and increases in operating cash flow. In the first quarter of fiscal 2008 we achieved these goals as demonstrated by our 17% increase in net revenue and our 112% increase in cash from operations for the three months ended April 30, 2007 as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. During the quarter, we released our 2008 family of products, the fifth year of annual releases, offering our customers continued advancements in design and authoring productivity as well as product lifecycle management capability.

The growth in net revenues for the three months ended April 30, 2007, as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year, was due to growth in maintenance revenues, new seat revenues and the positive effects of changes in foreign currencies, primarily from the strengthening euro partially offset by the weakening yen. This growth was partially offset by a decrease in upgrade revenues, as expected. Maintenance revenues from our Subscription Program increased 45%, reflecting strength in subscription attachment and renewal rates during the quarter. The 10% increase in revenues from the sales of new seats was driven by increased revenues in our AutoCAD LT, AutoCAD Mechanical, AutoCAD, our 3D model-based design products and 3ds Max. The increase in new seat revenues from our AutoCAD LT and AutoCAD products was driven by higher average sales prices. The higher average sales prices were due to changes in our distribution model for the United States. We shifted away from selling to smaller resellers directly in favor of selling to these resellers through our larger distributors at a higher price. In addition, the higher average sales prices were also due to global changes to our Partner Incentive Programs that were implemented during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 to continue to shift focus to selling vertical and 3D model-based design products. Incentives under these new programs, which are accounted for as a reduction to net revenues, had the effect of decreasing net revenues from vertical and 3D model-based design products and increasing net revenues from 2D horizontal products. The increase in new seat revenues from AutoCAD Mechanical and our 3D model-based design products was driven by volume growth. The increase in new seats from 3ds Max was driven by both higher average sales prices and volume growth. Revenues from upgrades decreased 5%, driven primarily by the relatively smaller size of the upgradeable base of the AutoCAD 2004-based products as of the first quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to the upgradeable base of the AutoCAD 2002-based products in the same period in the prior fiscal year and due to more customers on our Subscription Program. In addition our aggregate backlog, primarily comprised of deferred revenue and current software license product orders which we have not yet shipped, increased from \$395.8 million at January 31, 2007 to \$418.8 at April 30, 2007.

We generate a significant amount of our revenue in the United States, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Canada, China, South Korea, and Australia. The weaker value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies had a positive effect of \$14.1 million on operating results in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to the first quarter of the prior fiscal year. Had exchange rates from the first quarter of fiscal 2007 been in effect during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, translated international revenue billed in local currencies would have been \$18.7 million lower and operating expenses would have been \$4.6 million lower. Changes in the value of the U.S. dollar may have a significant effect on net revenues in future periods. We use foreign currency option collar contracts to reduce the current quarter exchange rate effect on the net revenue of certain anticipated transactions.

Table of Contents

Our total costs and expenses decreased on a percentage basis to 80% of net revenues for the three months ended April 30, 2007 as compared to 86% of net revenues in the same period last year. Our Media and Entertainment Segment's operating margin increased \$20.1 million, or 4% of net revenues, due to increased net revenues from Maya, StudioTools and other animation products and decreased costs and expenses related to the integration of Alias, which was completed during the second quarter of fiscal 2007. Also contributing to the increase in our Media and Entertainment Segment's operating margin was the higher gross margins from Advanced Systems, as almost 90% of our Advanced Systems product revenue during the quarter was from sales of our Linux-based systems, and from improved inventory management. In addition, total costs and expenses reflect a reduction in litigation expense for the first quarter of fiscal 2008 due to a patent infringement lawsuit that resulted in \$16.8 million of expense, or 3% of net revenues, during the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Stock-based compensation expense under SFAS 123R decreased \$6.3 million, or 1% of net revenues, resulting from the delay in our SEC filings and the resulting cancellation of our March 31 purchase of stock under our employee stock purchase plan and from fewer option grants during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007. For additional information about our voluntary stock option review, see Note 2, Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2007 Form 10-K. These decreases in costs and expenses were partially offset by an accrual to pay employee tax expenses of \$12.0 million, or more than 2% of net revenues, recorded during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 related to our voluntary stock option review and stock option review costs of \$2.8 million, or less than 1% of net revenues. Under Section 409A of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (Section 409A) and a comparable provision of the California tax code (California Section 409A), adverse tax consequences to employees may arise as a result of our issuance of discounted stock options that were discovered as a result of our voluntary stock option review. In order to alleviate adverse tax consequences to our employees who have exercised certain stock options, we informed affected employees that we would be participating in the 409A Compliance Programs offered by these tax jurisdictions. During the first quarter of fiscal year 2008, we determined that a tax liability related to the reimbursement of employees' Section 409A and California Section 409A penalties under the aforementioned Programs was probable. Accordingly, we accrued \$12.0 million of employee tax expenses during the quarter. Our operating margins are very sensitive to changes in revenues, given the relatively fixed nature of most of our expenses, which consist primarily of employee-related expenditures, facilities costs, depreciation and amortization expense. During fiscal 2008, we expect total costs and expenses to increase in absolute dollars, but decline as a percentage of net revenues as we balance investments in revenue growth opportunities with our focus on increasing profitability.

Throughout the three months ended April 30, 2007, we maintained a strong balance sheet, generating \$191.6 million of cash from operating activities as compared to \$90.2 million during the same period in the prior fiscal year. We finished the first quarter of fiscal 2008 with \$964.0 million in cash and marketable securities, an increase of \$186.1 from the \$777.9 million balance at January 31, 2007. This increase resulted primarily from the temporary cessation of share repurchases during the first quarter of 2008. Our voluntary stock option review and our inability to meet our filing requirements with the SEC prohibited share repurchases during the first quarter of fiscal 2008. Comparatively, during the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we repurchased 1.7 million shares of our common stock, completed the acquisition of Constructware and invested in Hanna Strategies Holdings, Inc. (Hanna Strategies). We completed the first quarter of fiscal 2008 with a higher deferred revenue balance and lower accounts receivable balance as compared to January 31, 2007. Our deferred revenue balance at April 30, 2007 included \$343.4 million of customer contracts related to our Subscription Program, which will be recognized as maintenance revenue ratably over the life of the contracts, which is predominantly one year.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations***Net Revenues*

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended April 30, 2007	Increase compared to prior year period		Three Months Ended April 30, 2006
		\$	%	
Net Revenues:				
License and other	\$ 383.2	\$ 33.8	10%	\$ 349.4
Maintenance	125.4	38.8	45%	86.6
	\$ 508.6	\$ 72.6	17%	\$ 436.0
Net Revenues by Geographic Area:				
Americas	\$ 184.4	\$ 14.2	8%	\$ 170.2
Europe, Middle East and Africa	206.9	42.6	26%	164.3
Asia Pacific	117.3	15.8	16%	101.5
	\$ 508.6	\$ 72.6	17%	\$ 436.0
Net Revenues by Operating Segment:				
Design Solutions	\$ 445.6	\$ 58.9	15%	\$ 386.7
Media and Entertainment	59.2	12.4	26%	46.8
Other	3.8	1.3	52%	2.5
	\$ 508.6	\$ 72.6	17%	\$ 436.0
Net Revenues - Design Solutions Segment:				
Platform Solutions and Emerging Business Division and Other	\$ 251.4	\$ 27.4	12%	\$ 224.0
Architecture, Engineering and Construction Division	99.8	12.1	14%	87.7
Manufacturing Solutions Division	94.4	19.4	26%	75.0
	\$ 445.6	\$ 58.9	15%	\$ 386.7

License and other revenues are comprised of two components: all forms of product license revenues and other revenues. Product license revenues include revenues from the sales of new seats, revenues from the Autodesk Upgrade Program and revenues from the Autodesk Crossgrade Program. Other revenues consist of revenue from consulting and training services as well as revenue from the Autodesk Developers Network. Maintenance revenues consist of revenue from our Subscription Program.

The increase in net revenues during the three month period ended April 30, 2007, compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year, was due to an increase in net revenues from the sales of subscription contracts which are recognized as maintenance revenues, as well as an increase in commercial new seat revenue. Sales of subscription contracts increased due to increased enrollment in our Subscription Program. Revenue from the sale of new seats increased 10% due to increases in revenues from our AutoCAD LT, AutoCAD Mechanical, AutoCAD, our 3D model-based design products and 3ds Max. The positive effect of the weaker value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies also contributed to the increase. The increase in new seat revenues from our AutoCAD LT and AutoCAD products was driven by higher average sales prices. The increase in new seat revenues from our 3D model-based design products and AutoCAD Mechanical was driven by volume growth. The increase in new seat revenues from our 3ds Max product was driven by both higher average sales prices and volume growth. In addition, we experienced strong growth in all three of our geographic regions and strong growth in the emerging economies of Asia Pacific, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, and Latin America. These increases were partially offset by a decline in revenue from upgrades, as expected, resulting primarily from the relatively smaller size of the upgradeable base of our AutoCAD 2004-based products during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to the upgradeable base of our AutoCAD 2002-based products as of the same period in the prior fiscal year and due to more customers on our Subscription Program.

Table of Contents

Growth in license and other revenues during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, as compared to the same prior year period, was primarily due to growth in commercial new seat revenue for most major products driven by the release of the 2008 family of products. The increase in new seat revenue was driven by higher average sales prices in AutoCAD LT, and AutoCAD products, as well as volume growth in our 3D model-based design products, which generally have higher sales prices, and AutoCAD Mechanical. The increase in new seat revenues from our 3ds Max product was driven by both higher average sales prices and volume growth. The positive effect of the weaker value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies also contributed to the increase. Higher average sales prices for AutoCAD LT and AutoCAD were due to changes in our distribution model for the United States. We shifted away from selling to smaller resellers directly in favor of selling to these resellers through our larger distributors at a higher price. In addition, the higher average sales prices were also due to changes to our Partner Incentive Programs that were implemented during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 to continue to shift focus to selling vertical and 3D model-based design products. Incentives under these new programs, which are accounted for as a reduction to net revenues, had the effect of decreasing net revenues from vertical and 3D model-based design products and increasing net revenues from 2D horizontal products. These increases were offset in part by a 5% decrease in upgrade revenues driven primarily from the relatively smaller size of the upgradeable base of our AutoCAD-based products during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the upgradeable base of our AutoCAD-based products as of the same period in the prior fiscal year due to more customers on our Subscription Program. Revenue from the sales of our services, training and support are immaterial for all periods presented.

Maintenance revenues consist of revenues derived from the Subscription Program. As a percentage of total net revenues, maintenance revenues were 25% and 20% for the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. Our Subscription Program, available to most customers worldwide, continues to attract new and renewal customers by providing them with a cost effective and predictable budgetary option to obtain the productivity benefits of our planned annual product release cycle and enhancements. We expect maintenance revenues to continue to increase both in absolute dollars and as a percentage of total net revenues as a result of increased Subscription Program enrollment. This shift away from upgrades and the resulting license revenues toward a more predictable and sustainable maintenance revenue stream from subscription contracts is consistent with our long-term strategy.

We attempt to release new product versions on a regular basis and synchronize our major product retirements with these releases. We retired our AutoCAD 2004-based products in the first quarter of fiscal 2008. The upgradeable installed base of the AutoCAD-based products not on subscription during the quarter was smaller than the upgradeable installed base of the AutoCAD-based products not on subscription during the same period in the prior fiscal year when we retired our AutoCAD 2002-based products. Due to an increase in our subscription base, overall maintenance revenue from subscriptions substantially exceeded revenue from upgrades in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and upgrade revenues declined from the first quarter of fiscal 2007. We expect revenue from upgrades to continue to decline.

Deferred revenue consists primarily of deferred maintenance revenue from our Subscription Program. To a lesser extent, deferred revenue consists of deferred license and other revenue derived from Autodesk Buzzsaw services, consulting services and deferred license sales. Backlog from current software license product orders which we have not yet shipped consists of orders for currently available license software products from customers with approved credit status and may include orders with current ship dates and orders with ship dates beyond the current fiscal period. Aggregate backlog at April 30, 2007 was \$418.8 million, of which \$18.9 million related to current software license product orders which had not yet shipped, as compared with \$395.8 million, of which \$17.0 million related to current software license product orders which had not yet shipped, at January 31, 2007.

We rely significantly upon major distributors and resellers in both the U.S. and international regions, including Tech Data Corporation and their affiliates, who accounted for 12% of fiscal 2007 net revenues and 11% of fiscal 2006 net revenues.

Table of Contents*Net Revenues by Geographic Area*

Net revenues in the Americas region increased by 8% during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, largely due to strong maintenance revenues from our Subscription Program. Revenue from new seats in the Americas decreased 12% in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007, which was particularly strong. Revenues from new seats in the Americas grew 26% during the first quarter of fiscal 2007 compared to the first quarter of the prior fiscal year, driven by strong AutoCAD and 3D commercial new revenue. Revenue from upgrades in the Americas declined by 10% during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. The upgradeable installed base of the AutoCAD-based products not on subscription during the quarter was smaller than the upgradeable installed base of the AutoCAD-based products not on subscription during the same period in the prior fiscal year.

Net revenues in the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region increased by 26% during the three-month period ended April 30, 2007, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, primarily due to new seat revenues and an increase in maintenance revenues from our Subscription Program. An increase in revenue from upgrades also contributed to the increase in net revenues in EMEA during the first quarter of fiscal 2008. EMEA's strong growth during the current fiscal quarter was primarily due to growth in Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, France, Switzerland and the local emerging economies. Had exchange rates during the first quarter of fiscal 2007 been in effect during the same period of fiscal 2008, translated net revenues would have been \$18.9 million lower in the first quarter of fiscal 2008.

Net revenues in the Asia/Pacific (APAC) region increased by 16% during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, as compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year, primarily from strong new seat revenues and from maintenance revenues from our Subscription Program. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in upgrade revenues, which declined 32% from the same period in the prior fiscal year. Net revenue growth in APAC during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 occurred primarily in China, Australia, South Korea, India and Taiwan. Revenue growth was offset by a 2% decline in total revenues from Japan during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

We believe that international net revenues will continue to comprise a significant portion of our total net revenues. Economic weakness in any of the countries that contributes a significant portion of our net revenues could have an adverse effect on our business in those countries. Strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies could significantly and adversely affect our future financial results for a given period. International net revenues represented 69% of our net revenues in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and 67% in the same period of the prior fiscal year. We believe that international sales will continue to comprise a significant portion of net revenues. Net revenues in emerging economies grew by 38% between the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and the first quarter of fiscal 2007 primarily due to revenues from China, India, Eastern Europe and Latin America. This growth was a significant factor in our international sales growth during the first quarter of fiscal 2008.

Net Revenues by Operating Segment

The 15% increase in net revenues for the Design Solutions Segment during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007, was primarily due to both strong growth in maintenance revenues from our Subscription Program and sales of new seats. These increases were partially offset by a 5% decrease in upgrade revenues in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to revenues in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Maintenance revenue increased to 28% of Design Solutions Segment revenue during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, as compared to 22% in the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Sales of AutoCAD and AutoCAD LT, which are reflected in the net revenues for the Platform Solutions and Emerging Business Division and Other, continue to comprise a significant portion of our net revenues. Sales of AutoCAD and AutoCAD LT represented 42% of our consolidated net revenues in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and 43% of net revenues in the first quarter of fiscal 2007, increasing 14% in absolute dollars between the

Table of Contents

periods. Net revenues for our 3D model-based design products (Autodesk Inventor Family of Products, Autodesk Revit Family of Products and Autodesk Civil 3D) increased 19% during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007. During the first quarter of 2008, we implemented changes to our partner incentive programs to continue to shift focus to selling vertical and 3D model-based design products. These new programs, which are accounted for as a reduction to net revenues, drive a consistent treatment of incentives around the world by further reallocating incentives from horizontal products to vertical and 3D model-based design products. While the revenue percentage of total incentives available has not changed, the reallocation does have the short term effect of temporarily decreasing net revenues for vertical and 3D model-based design products, while increasing net revenues from 2D horizontal products. The reallocation of amounts in our incentive programs effectively reduced revenue per unit for our 3D model-based design products by approximately 10% compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. This reduction in unit price in Q1 was somewhat offset by 3D unit volumes as resellers focused more effort on 3D to earn higher incentives. Total sales of 3D model-based design products represented 21% of consolidated net revenues in the three months ended April 30, 2007 compared to 20% in the three months ended April 30, 2006. A critical component of our growth strategy is to continue to add new 2D users, while migrating our customers, including customers of AutoCAD and related vertical industry products, to our 3D model-based products, which generally have higher prices. However, should sales of 2D products decrease without a corresponding increase in sales of 3D model-based products, our results of operations could be adversely affected. Finally, sales of AutoCAD Mechanical, which are reflected in the net revenues for the Manufacturing Solutions Division, increased 30% during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Net revenues for the Media and Entertainment Segment (M&E) increased 26% during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007, primarily from revenue increases in our Animation business line and from our Advanced Systems products. Net revenues from our Animation business line increased 27% and sales of Advanced Systems improved 25% during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. The increase in Animation revenues was due to increased revenues from our Maya product resulting from our January 2006 acquisition of Alias and increased revenues from our animation product 3ds Max. The improvement in Advanced Systems sales was a result of substantial progress made in the transition of our Advanced Systems product portfolio from Silicon Graphics, Inc. (SGI) platforms to Linux platforms. We do not expect the transition of our Advanced Systems customers from proprietary SGI platforms to open PC-based platforms to adversely affect Advanced Systems revenue in the future.

Cost of Revenues

(in millions)	Three months Ended April 30, 2007	Increase (decrease) compared to prior year period		Three months Ended April 30, 2006
		\$	%	
Cost of revenues:				
License and other	\$ 50.5	\$ 3	6%	\$ 47.5
Maintenance	2.2	(0.2)	-8%	2.4
	\$ 52.7	\$ 2.8	6%	\$ 49.9
As a percentage of net revenues	10%			11%

Cost of license and other revenues includes direct material and overhead charges, royalties, amortization of purchased technology, hosting costs, labor costs of fulfilling consulting contracts, and stock-based compensation expense under SFAS 123R. Direct material and overhead charges include the cost of hardware sold (mainly workstations manufactured by IBM and SGI for the Media and Entertainment Segment), costs associated with transferring our software to electronic media, printing of user manuals and packaging materials and shipping and handling costs.

Table of Contents

The increase in cost of license and other revenues during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007, was due to a \$1.1 million accrual to pay employee tax expenses recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 related to our voluntary stock option review. The increase was also due to higher direct material, overhead and royalty expenses for licensed technology embedded in our products, all of which resulted from increased volumes. The cost of license and other revenues decreased as a percentage of net revenues as almost 90% of our Advanced Systems product revenue was from sales of our Linux-based systems, and from improved inventory management.

Cost of maintenance revenues includes indirect overhead costs of our Subscription Program. Cost of maintenance revenues was relatively flat during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year.

Cost of revenues, at least over the near term, are affected by the volume and mix of product sales, changing consulting and hosted service costs, software amortization costs, royalty rates for licensed technology embedded in our products, new customer support offerings and the effect of expensing employee stock-based compensation expense. Absent stock-based compensation expense, during fiscal 2008 we expect cost of revenues to decrease as a percentage of net revenues, but increase in absolute dollars.

Marketing and Sales

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended April 30, 2007	Increase compared to prior year period \$	%	Three Months Ended April 30, 2006
Marketing and sales	\$ 192.5	\$ 22.1	13%	\$ 170.4
As a percentage of net revenues	38%			39%

Marketing and sales expenses include salaries, dealer and sales commissions, bonus, travel and facility costs for our marketing, sales, dealer training and support personnel, labor costs of fulfilling order processing and overhead charges. These expenses also include costs of programs aimed at increasing revenues, such as advertising, trade shows and expositions, and various sales, promotional programs designed for specific sales channels and end users and stock-based compensation expense under SFAS 123R for stock awards granted to marketing and sales employees.

Marketing and sales expense increased 13% during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007. This increase was due to \$15.9 million of higher employee-related costs driven by increased marketing and sales headcount from organic growth. In addition, the increase was due to a \$4.8 million accrual to pay employee tax expenses recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 related to our voluntary stock option review and \$3.6 million of increased marketing and promotion costs related to product launches, trade shows, branding and demand generation. These increases were partially offset by a \$2.8 million decrease in stock-based compensation expense under SFAS 123R resulting from the delay in our SEC filings and the resulting cancellation of our March 31 purchase of stock under our employee stock purchase plan and from fewer option grants during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the first quarter in fiscal 2007. For additional information about our voluntary stock option review, see Note 2, Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2007 Form 10-K.

We expect to continue to invest in marketing and sales of our products to develop market opportunities, to promote our competitive position and to strengthen our channel support. As a result, we expect marketing and sales expenses to continue to be significant, both in absolute dollars and as a percentage of net revenues.

Table of Contents*Research and Development*

(in millions)	Three Months Ended	Increase compared to prior year period		Three Months Ended
	April 30, 2007	\$	%	April 30, 2006
Research and development	\$ 114.7	\$ 15.3	15%	\$ 99.4
As a percentage of net revenues	23%			23%

Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries, benefits, and bonuses for software engineers, fees paid to software development firms and independent contractors, purchased in-process technology, depreciation of computer equipment used in software development, overhead charges and stock-based compensation expense under SFAS 123R for stock awards granted to research and development employees.

The increase in research and development expenses during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007, was primarily due to a \$4.4 million accrual to pay employee tax expenses related to our voluntary stock option review recorded during the first quarter of fiscal 2008. In addition, consulting services and in-process technology purchases from Hanna Strategies increased by \$6.2 million. The cost of the in-process technology acquired from Hanna Strategies was immediately recognized as an expense because the technology had not yet reached technological feasibility and had no alternative future use. Finally, employee related costs increased \$3.5 million due to an increase in headcount over the same quarter in the prior year. These increases were partially offset by a \$2.2 million decrease in stock-based compensation expense under SFAS 123R resulting from the delay in our SEC filings and the resulting cancellation of our March 31 purchase of stock under our employee stock purchase plan and from fewer option grants during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. For additional information about our voluntary stock option review, see Note 2, Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2007 Form 10-K.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we incurred a total of approximately \$12.5 million for consulting services and in-process technology purchases from Hanna Strategies compared to \$6.3 million in the same period of the previous fiscal year. The cost of the in-process technology acquired from Hanna Strategies was immediately recognized as an expense because the technology had not yet reached technological feasibility and had no alternative future use. We have a 28% ownership in Hanna Strategies, which is a privately-held software development firm with operations in the U.S. and China. See Note 16, Related Parties in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of this investment.

We expect that research and development spending will continue to increase in absolute dollars, but remain relatively flat as a percentage of net revenues, during fiscal 2008 as we continue to invest in product development and continue to acquire new technology.

General and Administrative

(in millions)	Three Months Ended	Decrease compared to prior year period		Three Months Ended
	April 30, 2007	\$	%	April 30, 2006
General and administrative	\$ 47.3	\$ (9.7)	-17%	\$ 57
As a percentage of net revenues	9%			13%

General and administrative expenses include salaries, benefits, and bonuses for our finance, human resources and legal personnel as well as amortization expense of customer relationships and trademarks acquired

Table of Contents

from Alias and Constructware, professional fees for legal and accounting services, litigation costs and overhead costs and stock-based compensation expense under SFAS 123R for stock awards granted to general and administrative employees.

The decrease in general and administrative expenses during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007, was primarily due to \$16.8 million of litigation expense accrued during the first quarter of fiscal 2007 for a patent infringement lawsuit. In addition, stock-based compensation expense under SFAS 123R decreased by \$1.0 million resulting from the delay in our SEC filings and the resulting cancellation of our March 31 purchase of stock under our employee stock purchase plan and from fewer option grants during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as compared to the same period in fiscal 2007. For additional information about our voluntary stock option review, see Note 2, Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2007 Form 10-K. Also contributing to the decrease in general and administrative expenses during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 was a reduction in costs and expenses from the integration of Alias, which was completed during the second quarter of fiscal 2007. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in professional fees of \$5.5 million, which includes \$2.8 million of stock option review costs, and a \$1.7 million accrual to pay employee tax expenses recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 related to the voluntary stock option review.

We expect that general and administrative expenses will modestly decline as a percentage of net revenues during fiscal 2008, yet increase in absolute dollars.

Interest and Other Income, Net

The following table sets forth the components of interest and other income, net:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended April 30,	
	2007	2006
Interest and investment income, net	\$ 9	\$ 3.4
Loss from investment in unconsolidated subsidiary	(1.1)	(0.2)
Gains on foreign currency transactions	1.2	0.3
Other income	0.7	
	\$ 9.8	\$ 3.5

Investment income fluctuates based on average cash and marketable securities balances, average maturities and interest rates. The increase in interest and investment income, net, during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, as compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2007, reflects proportionately higher interest rate yields and cash balances during the current quarter.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 was 25%, up from 23% in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Our effective tax rate increased 2% during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as a result of the expiration of the extraterritorial income exclusion which is no longer effective beyond fiscal 2007 and lower tax benefits, as a percentage of pre-tax earnings, associated with foreign profits taxed at rates less than the U.S. Federal statutory tax rate. The effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2008 is less than the Federal statutory tax rate of 35% primarily due to lower-taxed foreign income and Federal and state research tax credits, offset by the impact of SFAS 123R.

We adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48) on February 1, 2007. As a result of the adoption of FIN 48, we recorded \$25.0 million of unrecognized tax benefits,

Table of Contents

with a corresponding increase in the beginning balance of retained earnings of \$26.4 million and a decrease to additional paid-in capital of \$1.4 million. See Note 5, "Income Taxes," in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Our future effective tax rate may be materially affected by the amount of benefits associated with our foreign earnings which are taxed at rates different from the Federal statutory rate, research credits, SFAS 123R, FIN 48, closure of statute of limitations or settlement of tax audits, and changes in tax law.

At April 30, 2007, we had net deferred tax assets of \$178.7 million. Realization of these assets is dependent on our ability to generate approximately \$637 million of future taxable income in appropriate tax jurisdictions. We believe that sufficient income will be earned in the future to realize these assets.

Investment in Unconsolidated Subsidiary

In April 2006, we acquired a 28% ownership in Hanna Strategies, a privately-held software development firm with operations in the U.S. and China. The relationship with Hanna Strategies, accounted for using the equity method of accounting, is intended to provide more efficient resources for the development of new products and the maintenance and enhancement of existing product offerings, among other things.

See Note 16, "Related Parties," in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on this investment.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary source of cash is from the sale of our products. Our primary use of cash is payment of our operating costs which consist primarily of employee-related expenses, such as compensation and benefits, as well as general operating expenses for marketing, facilities and overhead costs. In addition to operating expenses, we also use cash to fund our stock repurchase program and to invest in our growth initiatives through business acquisitions. See further discussion of these items below.

At April 30, 2007, our principal sources of liquidity were cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities totaling \$964.0 million and net accounts receivable of \$260.4 million. In addition, we also have available a U.S. line of credit facility which was established during fiscal 2006. This line of credit permits unsecured short-term borrowings of up to \$100.0 million, which is available for working capital or other business needs. The credit agreement contains customary covenants which could restrict liens, certain types of additional debt and dispositions of assets if Autodesk fails to maintain its financial covenants. Because we were not current with our reporting obligations under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 during the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we were in violation of our financial reporting covenant. Autodesk received a waiver from the borrowing institution for the period during which it was not in compliance with the covenant. Autodesk pays a quarterly commitment fee, ranging between \$25,000 and \$62,500, to maintain this facility. This facility matures in August 2007 and there were no borrowings outstanding at April 30, 2007.

As of April 30, 2007, there have been no material changes in our contractual obligations or commercial commitments compared to those we disclosed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007. Long-term cash requirements for items other than normal operating expenses are anticipated for the following: development of new software products and incremental product offerings resulting from the enhancement of existing products; financing anticipated growth; the share repurchase program; the acquisition of businesses, software products, or technologies complementary to our business; and capital expenditures, including the purchase and implementation of internal-use software applications. In addition, \$29.7 million of our marketable securities are held in a rabbi trust under non-qualified deferred compensation plans at April 30, 2007. See Note 6, "Deferred Compensation," in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Table of Contents

Our international operations are subject to currency fluctuations. To minimize the effect of these fluctuations, we use foreign currency option contracts to hedge our exposure on anticipated transactions and forward contracts to hedge our exposure on firm commitments, primarily certain receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies. Our foreign currency instruments, by policy, have maturities of less than three months and settle before the end of each quarterly period. The principal currencies hedged during the three months ended April 30, 2007 were the euro, British pound, Japanese yen, Swiss franc and Canadian dollar. We monitor our foreign exchange exposures to ensure the overall effectiveness of our foreign currency hedge positions.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The purpose of Autodesk's stock repurchase program is to help offset the dilution to net income per share caused by the issuance of stock under our employee stock plans as well as to more effectively utilize excess cash generated from our business. The number of shares acquired and the timing of the purchases are based on several factors, including the level of our cash balances, general business and market conditions, and other investment opportunities. Because Autodesk was not current with its reporting obligations under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 due to the voluntary stock option review, there were no repurchases of Autodesk common stock during the current quarter. This program was resumed in June of fiscal 2008, after Autodesk became current with its filings. At April 30, 2007, 16.3 million shares remained available for repurchase under the existing repurchase authorization. See Note 11, Stock Repurchase Program, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Other than operating leases, we do not engage in off-balance sheet financing arrangements or have any variable-interest entities. As of April 30, 2007 we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of SEC Regulation S-K.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We have no material changes to the disclosure on this matter made in Item 7A. of our report on 2007 Form 10-K.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level to ensure that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to Autodesk's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management. Our disclosure controls and procedures include components of our internal control over financial reporting. Management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting is expressed at the level of reasonable assurance because a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met.

Table of Contents

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) during the quarter ended April 30, 2007 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information with respect to this Item may be found in Note 10, Commitments and Contingencies, of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q, which information is incorporated into this Item by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We operate in a rapidly changing environment that involves a number of risks, many of which are beyond our control. The following discussion highlights some of these risks and the possible impact of these factors on future results of operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely impacted, causing the trading price of our common stock to decline.

As a result of our voluntary review of stock option practices and related restatements, the SEC has initiated an informal investigation. This investigation may not be resolved favorably and has required and may continue to require a significant amount of management time and attention and accounting and legal resources, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are currently being investigated by the SEC in connection with our historical stock option practices and related accounting. The period of time necessary to resolve the informal SEC investigation is uncertain, and this matter could require significant management and financial resources which could otherwise be devoted to the operation of our business. In addition, considerable legal, tax and accounting expenses related to this matter have been incurred to date and significant expenditures may continue to be incurred in the future. We cannot predict the outcome of the SEC investigation. If we or any of our current or former officers or directors is subject to an adverse finding resulting from the SEC investigation, we could be required to pay damages or penalties or have other remedies imposed upon us which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial position, cash flows and the trading price of our securities. In addition, if the informal investigation continues for a prolonged period of time, this could have the same effects, regardless of the outcome of the investigation.

We have been named as a party in lawsuits related to our historical stock option practices and related accounting, and we may be named in additional litigation in the future, all of which could result in an unfavorable outcome and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and the trading price for our securities.

At least three lawsuits have been filed against us and our current directors and officers and certain of our former directors and officers relating to our historical stock option practices and related accounting. See Note 10, Commitments and Contingencies in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial statements for a more detailed description of these proceedings. These actions are in the preliminary stages, and the ultimate outcomes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and the trading price for our securities. We may become the subject of additional private or government actions regarding these matters in the future, including shareholder or employee litigation. Litigation may be time-consuming, expensive and disruptive to normal business operations, and the outcome of litigation is difficult to predict. The defense of these lawsuits will result in significant expenditures and the continued diversion of our management's time and attention from the operation of our business, which could impede our business. All or a portion of any amount we may be required to pay to satisfy a judgment or settlement of any or all of these claims may not be covered by insurance.

Table of Contents

If we do not maintain compliance with the listing requirements of the NASDAQ Global Select Market, our common stock could be delisted, which could, among other things, reduce the price of our common stock and the levels of liquidity available to our stockholders.

In connection with the voluntary review and the restatement of our financial statements, we were delinquent in filing certain of our periodic filings with the SEC until June 2007, and consequently we were not in compliance with the listing requirements under the NASDAQ Global Select Market's Marketplace Rules. As a result, we underwent an extensive review and hearing process with the NASDAQ Global Select Market to determine our listing status. The NASDAQ Global Select Market ultimately permitted our securities to remain listed; however, our securities could be delisted in the future if we do not maintain compliance with applicable listing requirements. If our securities are delisted from the NASDAQ Global Select Market, they would subsequently be transferred to the National Quotation Service Bureau, or Pink Sheets. The trading of our common stock on the Pink Sheets may reduce the price of our common stock and the levels of liquidity available to our stockholders. In addition, the trading of our common stock on the Pink Sheets would materially adversely affect our access to the capital markets and our ability to raise capital through alternative financing sources on terms acceptable to us or at all. Securities that trade on the Pink Sheets are no longer eligible for margin loans, and a company trading on the Pink Sheets cannot avail itself of Federal preemption of state securities or blue sky laws, which adds substantial compliance costs to securities issuances, including pursuant to employee option plans, stock purchase plans and private or public offerings of securities. If we are delisted in the future from the NASDAQ Global Select Market and transferred to the Pink Sheets, there may also be other negative implications, including the potential loss of confidence by suppliers, customers and employees and the loss of institutional investor interest in our company.

Because we derive a substantial portion of our net revenues from AutoCAD-based software products, if these products are not successful, our net revenues will be adversely affected.

We derive a substantial portion of our net revenues from sales of AutoCAD software, including products based on AutoCAD that serve specific vertical markets, upgrades to those products and products that are interoperable with AutoCAD. As such, any factor adversely affecting sales of these products, including the product release cycle, market acceptance, product competition, performance and reliability, reputation, price competition, economic and market conditions and the availability of third-party applications, would likely harm our operating results.

Changes in existing financial accounting standards or practices, or taxation rules or practices may adversely affect our results of operations.

Changes in existing accounting or taxation rules or practices, new accounting pronouncements or taxation rules, or varying interpretations of current accounting pronouncements or taxation practice could have a significant adverse effect on our results of operations or the manner in which we conduct our business. Further, such changes could potentially affect our reporting of transactions completed before such changes are effective. In particular, for fiscal 2007, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R (SFAS 123R) which requires us to record stock-based compensation charges to earnings for employee stock option grants using a fair-value-based method for determining such charges. We believe that the adoption of SFAS 123R will continue to materially adversely impact our earnings and may impact the manner in which we conduct our business.

Our international operations expose us to significant regulatory, intellectual property, collections, exchange fluctuations, taxation and other risks, which could adversely impact our future net revenues and increase our net expenses.

We anticipate that international operations will continue to account for a significant portion of our net revenues and will provide significant support to our overall development efforts. Risks inherent in our international operations include the following: the impact of fluctuating exchange rates between the U.S. dollar

Table of Contents

and foreign currencies in markets where we do business, unexpected changes in regulatory practices and tariffs, difficulties in staffing and managing foreign sales and development operations, longer collection cycles for accounts receivable, potential changes in tax laws, tax arrangements with foreign governments and laws regarding the management of data, possible future limitations upon foreign owned businesses, and greater difficulty in protecting intellectual property.

Our international results will also continue to be impacted by economic and political conditions in foreign markets generally and in specific large foreign markets, especially by changes in foreign exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. These factors may adversely impact our future international operations and consequently our business as a whole.

Our risk management strategy uses derivative financial instruments, in the form of foreign currency forward and option contracts, for the purpose of hedging foreign currency market exposures during each quarter which exist as a part of our ongoing business operations. These instruments provide us some protection against currency exposures for only the current quarter. Significant fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currency markets may adversely impact our future net revenues.

While we believe we currently have adequate internal control over financial reporting, we are required to evaluate our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and any adverse results from such evaluation could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have an adverse effect on our stock price.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Section 404), we are required to furnish a report by our management on our internal control over financial reporting. The report contains, among other matters, an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year, including a statement as to whether or not our internal control over financial reporting is effective. This assessment must include disclosure of any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting identified by management. The report must also contain a statement that our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of such internal controls.

While we have determined in our Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting included in the 2007 Form 10-K, that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of January 31, 2007, we must continue to monitor and assess our internal control over financial reporting. If our management identifies one or more material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and such weakness remains uncorrected at fiscal year end, we will be unable to assert such internal control is effective at fiscal year end. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective at fiscal year end (or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to attest that our management's report is fairly stated or they are unable to express an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal controls), we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which would likely have an adverse effect on our business and stock price.

We may face intellectual property infringement claims that could be costly to defend and result in our loss of significant rights.

As more and more software patents are granted worldwide, as the number of products and competitors in our industry segments grows and as the functionality of products in different industry segments overlaps, we expect that software product developers will be increasingly subject to infringement claims. Infringement or misappropriation claims have in the past been, and may in the future be, asserted against us, and any such assertions could harm our business. Additionally, certain patent holders without products, like z4 Technologies, have become more aggressive in threatening and pursuing litigation in attempts to obtain fees for licensing the right to use patents. Any such claims or threats, whether with or without merit, have been and could in the future be time-consuming to defend, result in costly litigation and diversion of resources, or could cause product

Table of Contents

shipment delays or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. In addition, such royalty or license agreements, if required, may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all, which would likely harm our business.

Our business could suffer as a result of risks associated with strategic acquisitions and investments such as the acquisitions of Alias and Constructware and investment in Hanna Strategies.

We periodically acquire or invest in businesses, software products and technologies that are complementary to our business through strategic alliances, equity investments or acquisitions. For example, we recently completed the acquisitions of Alias Systems Holdings, Inc. and Constructware and acquired a 28% ownership in Hanna Strategies. The risks associated with such acquisitions include, among others, the difficulty of assimilating the products, operations and personnel of the companies, the failure to realize anticipated revenue and cost projections, the requirement to test and assimilate the internal control processes of the acquired business in accordance with the requirements of Section 404, and the diversion of management's time and attention. In addition, such investments and acquisitions may involve significant transaction or integration-related costs. We may not be successful in overcoming such risks, and such investments and acquisitions may negatively impact our business. In addition, such investments and acquisitions have in the past and may in the future contribute to potential fluctuations in quarterly results of operations. The fluctuations could arise from transaction-related costs and charges associated with eliminating redundant expenses or write-offs of impaired assets recorded in connection with acquisitions and investments. These costs or charges, including those relating to the Alias or Constructware acquisitions or investment in Hanna Strategies, could negatively impact results of operations for a given period or cause quarter to quarter variability in our operating results.

If Silicon Graphics, Inc. (SGI), which recently emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, fails to deliver products, provide product upgrades or provide product support, the business relating to our Advanced Systems products of our Media and Entertainment Segment will be adversely affected.

In the Media and Entertainment Segment, our customers' buying patterns are heavily influenced by advertising and entertainment industry cycles, which have resulted in and could have a negative impact on our operating results. In addition, a reducing but significant percentage of the Media and Entertainment Segment's Advanced Systems products rely primarily on workstations manufactured by SGI. On May 8, 2006, SGI announced that it has filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in U.S. Bankruptcy Court, and on October 17, 2006 SGI emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. In addition, SGI has changed its management team and is refocusing its business. Significantly, SGI has recently announced its intention to cease development of new products for the media and entertainment industry. Although we have reduced our dependence on SGI workstations for the Advanced Systems products and will continue to do so in the future, the near term failure of SGI to deliver products, product upgrades or product support in a timely manner would likely result in an adverse effect upon our financial results for a given period.

Although we offer a range of Media and Entertainment Segment products for use on standard, open, PC-based Linux platforms, our customers may not choose to adopt our products using these alternative platforms, or may delay purchases while evaluating the new platforms, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in a given period.

Our operating results fluctuate within each quarter and from quarter to quarter making our future revenues and operating results difficult to predict.

Our quarterly operating results have fluctuated in the past and may do so in the future. These fluctuations could cause our stock price to change significantly or experience declines. Some of the factors that could cause our operating results to fluctuate include the timing of the introduction of new products by us or our competitors, slowing of momentum in upgrade or maintenance revenue, the adoption of SFAS 123R, which required us to record compensation expense for shares issued under our stock plans beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2007

Table of Contents

with a negative impact on our results of operations, continued fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, failure to achieve anticipated levels of customer acceptance of key new applications, unexpected costs or changes in marketing or other operating expenses, changes in product pricing or product mix, platform changes, failure to convert our 2D customer base to 3D products, delays in product releases, timing of product releases and retirements, failure to continue momentum of annual release cycles or to move a significant number of customers from prior product versions in connection with our programs to retire major products, unexpected outcomes of matters relating to litigation, failure to achieve continued cost reductions and productivity increases, unanticipated changes in tax rates and tax laws, distribution channel management, changes in sales compensation practices, the timing of large systems sales, failure to effectively implement our copyright legalization programs, especially in developing countries, failure to successfully integrate acquired businesses and technologies, failure to achieve sufficient sell-through in our channels for new or existing products, the financial and business condition of our reseller and distribution channels, renegotiation or termination of royalty or intellectual property arrangements, interruptions or terminations in the business of our consultants or third party developers, failure to grow lifecycle management or collaboration products, unanticipated impact of accounting for technology acquisitions and general economic conditions, particularly in countries where we derive a significant portion of our net revenues.

We have also experienced fluctuations in operating results in interim periods in certain geographic regions due to seasonality or regional economic conditions. In particular, our operating results in Europe during the third quarter are usually affected by a slow summer period, and the Asia/Pacific operations typically experience seasonal slowing in the third and fourth quarters.

Our operating expenses are based in part on our expectations for future revenues and are relatively fixed in the short term. Accordingly, any revenue shortfall below expectations could have an immediate and significant adverse effect on our profitability. Failure to maintain rigorous cost controls would negatively affect future profitability. Further, gross margins may be adversely affected if our sales of AutoCAD LT, upgrades and advanced systems products, which historically have had lower margins, grow at a faster rate than sales of our higher-margin products.

Existing and increased competition may reduce our net revenues and profits.

The software industry has limited barriers to entry, and the availability of desktop computers with continually expanding performance at progressively lower prices contributes to the ease of market entry. The markets in which we compete are characterized by vigorous competition, both by entry of competitors with innovative technologies and by consolidation of companies with complementary products and technologies. In addition, some of our competitors in certain markets have greater financial, technical, sales and marketing and other resources. Furthermore, a reduction in the number and availability of compatible third-party applications may adversely affect the sale of our products. Because of these and other factors, competitive conditions in the industry are likely to intensify in the future. Increased competition could result in continued price reductions, reduced net revenues and profit margins and loss of market share, any of which would likely harm our business.

We believe that our future results depend largely upon our ability to offer products that compete favorably with respect to reliability, performance, ease of use, range of useful features, continuing product enhancements, reputation and price.

Net revenues or earnings shortfalls or the volatility of the market generally may cause the market price of our stock to decline.

The market price for our common stock has experienced significant fluctuations and may continue to fluctuate significantly. The market price for our common stock may be affected by a number of factors, including the following: net revenues or earnings shortfalls, unexpected deviations in results of key performance metrics,

Table of Contents

and changes in estimates or recommendations by securities analysts; the announcement of new products or product enhancements by us or our competitors; quarterly variations in our or our competitors' results of operations; developments in our industry; unusual events such as significant acquisitions, divestitures and litigation; and general market conditions and other factors, including factors unrelated to our operating performance or the operating performance of our competitors.

Historically, after periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, a company becomes more susceptible to securities class action litigation. This type of litigation is often expensive and diverts management's attention and resources.

Our efforts to develop and introduce new products and service offerings expose us to risks such as limited customer acceptance, costs related to product defects and large expenditures that may not result in additional net revenues.

Rapid technological changes, as well as changes in customer requirements and preferences, characterize the software industry. We are devoting significant resources to the development of technologies, like our lifecycle management initiatives, and service offerings to address demands in the marketplace for increased connectivity and use of digital data created by computer-aided design software. As a result, we are introducing new business models, requiring a considerable investment of technical and financial resources. Such investments may not result in sufficient revenue generation to justify their costs, or competitors may introduce new products and services that achieve acceptance among our current customers, adversely affecting our competitive position. In particular, a critical component of our growth strategy is to convert our 2D customer base, including customers of AutoCAD, AutoCAD LT, and related vertical industry products, to our 3D products such as Autodesk Inventor Family of Products or Autodesk Revit Family of Products. Should sales of AutoCAD, AutoCAD upgrades and AutoCAD LT products decrease without a corresponding conversion of customer seats to 3D products, our results of operations will be adversely affected.

Product development may also be outsourced to third parties or developed externally and transferred to us through business or technology acquisitions. Such externally developed technologies have certain additional risks, including potential difficulties with effective integration into existing products, adequate transfer of technology know-how and ownership and protection of transferred intellectual property. For example, in April 2006, we acquired a 28% ownership in Hanna Strategies, a privately-held software development firm that has been one of our software developers since 2003. Expenditures attributable to development work contracted from Hanna Strategies represented 11% and 6% of our total research and development expenses for the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Additionally, the software products we offer are complex, and despite extensive testing and quality control, may contain errors or defects. These defects or errors could result in the need for corrective releases to our software products, damage to our reputation, loss of revenues, an increase in product returns or lack of market acceptance of our products, any of which would likely harm our business.

We rely on third party technologies and if we are unable to use or integrate these technologies, our product and service development may be delayed.

We rely on certain software that we license from third parties, including software that is integrated with internally developed software and used in our products to perform key functions. These third-party software licenses may not continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms, and the software may not be appropriately supported, maintained or enhanced by the licensors. The loss of licenses to, or inability to support, maintain and enhance any such software could result in increased costs, or in delays or reductions in product shipments until equivalent software could be developed, identified, licensed and integrated, which would likely harm our business.

Table of Contents

We are investing resources in updating and improving our internal information technology systems. Should our investments not succeed, or if delays or other issues with a new internal technology system disrupt our operations, our business would be harmed.

We rely on our network infrastructure, internal technology systems and our websites for our development, marketing, operational, support and sales activities. We are continually investing resources to update and improve these systems in order to meet the growing requirements of our business and customers. Unsuccessful implementation of hardware or software updates and improvements could result in disruption in our business operations, loss of revenues or damage to our reputation.

Disruptions with licensing relationships and third party developers could adversely impact our business.

We license certain key technologies from third parties. Licenses may be restricted in the term or the use of such technology in ways that negatively affect our business. Similarly, we may not be able to obtain or renew license agreements for key technology on favorable terms, if at all, and any failure to do so could harm our business.

Our business strategy has historically depended in part on our relationships with third-party developers who provide products that expand the functionality of our design software. Some developers may elect to support other products or may experience disruption in product development and delivery cycles or financial pressure during periods of economic downturn. In particular markets, this disruption would likely negatively impact these third-party developers and end users, which could harm our business.

As a result of our strategy of partnering with other companies for product development, our product delivery schedules could be adversely affected if we experience difficulties with our product development partners.

We partner with certain independent firms and contractors to perform some of our product development activities. We believe our partnering strategy allows us to, among other things, achieve efficiencies in developing new products and maintaining and enhancing existing product offerings. In addition, we have 28% ownership interest in one developer, Hanna Strategies. We have historically and plan to continue to contract with Hanna Strategies in order to provide more efficient resources for the development of new products and features in existing products.

However, our partnering strategy creates a dependency on such independent developers. Independent developers, including those who currently develop products for us in the United States and throughout the world, may not be able or willing to provide development support to us in the future. In addition, use of development resources through consulting relationships, particularly in non-US jurisdictions with developing legal systems, may be adversely impacted by, and expose us to risks relating to, evolving employment, export and intellectual property laws. These risks could, among other things, expose our intellectual property to misappropriation and result in disruptions to product delivery schedules.

General economic conditions may affect our net revenues and harm our business.

As our business has grown, we have become increasingly subject to the risks arising from adverse changes in domestic and global economic and political conditions. If economic growth in the United States and other countries' economies is slowed, many customers may delay or reduce technology purchases. This could result in reductions in sales of our products, longer sales cycles, slower adoption of new technologies and increased price competition. In addition, weakness in the end-user market could negatively affect the cash flow of our distributors and resellers who could, in turn, delay paying their obligations to us, which would increase our credit risk exposure and cause delays in our recognition of revenues on future sales to these customers. Any of these events would likely harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Table of Contents

If we do not maintain our relationships with the members of our distribution channel, or achieve anticipated levels of sell-through, our ability to generate net revenues will be adversely affected.

We sell our software products both directly to customers and through a network of distributors and resellers. Our ability to effectively distribute our products depends in part upon the financial and business condition of our reseller network. Computer software dealers and distributors are typically not highly capitalized and have previously experienced difficulties during times of economic contraction and may do so in the future. While we have processes to ensure that we assess the creditworthiness of dealers and distributors prior to our sales to them, if their financial condition were to deteriorate, they might not be able to make repeat purchases. We rely significantly upon major distributors and resellers in both the U.S. and international regions, including Tech Data Corporation and their affiliates, who accounted for 12% of consolidated net revenues for fiscal 2007 and 15% of consolidated revenues for the three months ended April, 2007. The loss of or a significant reduction in business with those distributors or resellers or the failure to achieve anticipated levels of sell-through with any one of our major international distributors or large resellers could harm our business. In particular, if one or more of such resellers were unable to meet their obligations with respect to accounts payable to us, we could be forced to write off such accounts and may be required to delay the recognition of revenues on future sales to these customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in a given period.

Product returns could exceed our estimates and harm our net revenues.

We permit our distributors and resellers in the Americas, EMEA and APAC to return products up to a percentage of prior quarter purchases and to return product when new product releases supersede older versions. Consistent with our experience in fiscal 2007, we anticipate that product returns will continue to be driven by product update cycles, new product releases and software quality.

We establish reserves for stock balancing and product rotation. These reserves are based on historical experience, estimated channel inventory levels and the timing of new product introductions and other factors. While we maintain strict measures to monitor these reserves, actual product returns may exceed our reserve estimates, and such differences could harm our business.

If we are not able to adequately protect our proprietary rights, our business could be harmed.

We rely on a combination of patents, copyright and trademark laws, trade secrets, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our proprietary rights. Despite such efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties from time to time have copied aspects of our software products or have obtained and used information that we regard as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of our software products is time-consuming and costly. While we have recovered some revenues resulting from the unauthorized use of our software products, we are unable to measure the extent to which piracy of our software products exists, and software piracy can be expected to be a persistent problem. Furthermore, our means of protecting our proprietary rights may not be adequate, and our competitors may independently develop similar technology.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

There were no sales of unregistered securities or issuer purchases of equity securities during the three months ended April 30, 2007.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

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

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The Exhibits listed below are filed as part of this Form 10-Q.

Exhibit 31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
Exhibit 31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
Exhibit 32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: June 8, 2007

AUTODESK, INC.

(Registrant)

/s/ ANDREW D. MILLER
Andrew D. Miller

Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and

Corporate Controller

(Principal Accounting Officer and Duly Authorized Officer)