

PROGRESS SOFTWARE CORP /MA

Form 10-K

January 30, 2012

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2011

or

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

Commission File Number: 0-19417

PROGRESS SOFTWARE CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MASSACHUSETTS
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

Incorporation or Organization)

04-2746201
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

14 Oak Park

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Bedford, Massachusetts 01730

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Telephone Number: (781) 280-4000

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock \$.01 par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

As of May 31, 2011 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter), the aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$1,800,000,000.

As of January 23, 2012, there were 61,995,000 common shares outstanding.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement in connection with the 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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FORM 10-K

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2011

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 contains certain safe harbor provisions regarding forward-looking statements. This Form 10-K, and other information provided by us or statements made by our directors, officers or employees from time to time, may contain forward-looking statements and information, which involve risks and uncertainties. Actual future results may differ materially. Statements indicating that we expect, estimate, believe, are planning or plan to are forward-looking, as are other statements concerning future financial results, product offerings or other events that have not yet occurred. There are various factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated by the forward-looking statements. Such factors are more fully described in Item 1A of this Form 10-K under the heading Risk Factors. Although we have sought to identify the most significant risks to our business, we cannot predict whether, or to what extent, any of such risks may be realized. We also cannot assure you that we have identified all possible issues which we might face. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements that we make.

Item 1. Business

Overview

We are a global enterprise software company that enables organizations to achieve higher levels of business performance by improving operational responsiveness. Operational responsiveness is the ability of business processes and systems to respond to changing business conditions and customer interactions as they occur. We offer a portfolio of best-in-class, real-time software solutions providing enterprises with significantly improved operational responsiveness within all events and activities that they participate. A key offering is the Progress® Responsive Process Management (Progress RPM®) suite that provides comprehensive visibility and insight into business systems and processes, event processing to respond to events that could affect performance, and business process management enabling companies to continually improve business processes without disruption to their ongoing operations or technology infrastructure. Progress RPM enables enterprises to achieve a higher level of business performance.

We also provide enterprise data solutions (data access and integration) and application development platforms (for application development and management, and software-as-a-service (SaaS) enablement). We maximize the benefits of operational responsiveness while minimizing information technology (IT) complexity and total cost of ownership. Additionally, we provide independent software vendors and end-user organizations software platform technology so that they can develop, deploy and manage sophisticated business applications in complex business environments.

We have three segments: Application Development Platforms, Enterprise Business Solutions and Enterprise Data Solutions. Our products comply with open standards, deliver high levels of performance and scalability and provide a low total cost of ownership. Our products are generally sold as perpetual licenses, but certain products and business activities also use term or subscription licensing models.

Our Application Development Platforms segment includes the Progress OpenEdge® product set which enables independent software vendors (ISVs) and end-user organizations to develop, deploy and manage sophisticated business applications in complex business environments. OpenEdge capabilities continue to expand to include the addition of Business Process Management (BPM) functionality and the ability for our partners to develop dynamic solutions that incorporate business process and integration capabilities across multiple platforms and devices in a secure manner. Whether deployed on-premise, via mobile devices or in the Cloud using the Progress® Arcade portal, we offer our customers and ISV partners a single, integrated, development platform that provides significant cost savings and increased productivity. The Progress Orbix® and Progress ObjectStore® products are also part of this segment.

Our Enterprise Business Solutions segment includes solutions that provide responsive integration, business transaction management and real-time business visibility, business event processing, and business process management. Products in this segment include the Progress Control Tower®, the Progress Apama® event processing platform, the Progress Actional® business transaction management platform, the Progress Savvion® business process management suite, the Progress Sonic® integration products and the FuseSource open source infrastructure products. The integration of some or all of these products in the Progress RPM suite delivers immediate and actionable insight into business operations using the Progress Control Tower, a unified, interactive interface.

The Progress RPM suite enables business users to gain visibility into critical processes, immediately respond to events, and continuously improve business performance without disruption to existing infrastructure. Additionally during fiscal 2011, we enhanced our Business Rules Management System (BRMS) capabilities through the acquisition of Corticon Technologies, Inc. (Corticon). Corticon is recognized as a leading BRMS vendor that enables organizations to make better, faster decisions by automating business rules. Corticon's patented no-coding rules engine automates sophisticated decision processes, empowering organizations to increase efficiencies, operate more responsively and reduce rule development and change cycles.

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Our Enterprise Data Solutions segment helps drive operational responsiveness by delivering the right information, in the right form, at the right time. This segment includes solutions and products that provide data management, data integration, replication, caching, access, and security capabilities spanning multiple data sources. Enterprise Data Solutions enables enterprises to solve three important challenges: (1) access and integrate fragmented enterprise data and deliver actionable information in real time; (2) leverage mainframe data and applications with different architectures; and (3) connect applications on various platforms to numerous data sources. Products in this segment include Progress Data Services, Progress DataDirect Connect® and Progress DataDirect® Shadow®.

Approximately half of our worldwide license revenue is realized through relationships with indirect channel partners, principally application partners and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs). Application partners are ISVs that develop and market applications using our technology and resell our products in conjunction with sales of their own products that incorporate our technology. These application partners sell business applications in diverse industries such as manufacturing, distribution, financial services, retail, government and health care. OEMs are companies that embed our products into their own software products or devices. We operate in North America, Latin America, Europe, Middle East, Africa (EMEA) and the Asia Pacific region through local subsidiaries as well as independent distributors.

Our Products

For financial information relating to segments and international operations, see Note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following descriptions detail our significant products within each segment:

Application Development Platforms:

Progress® OpenEdge®

The Progress® OpenEdge® platform, with more than 60,000 customers worldwide, is a comprehensive platform for the rapid development and deployment of business applications that are standards-based and service-oriented. OpenEdge-based applications can be deployed and managed over many computer platforms as well as under a SaaS model. OpenEdge provides a unified environment comprising development tools, application servers, application management tools, an embedded database, and the capability to connect and integrate with other applications and data sources. The primary products included in this product set are OpenEdge Studio, OpenEdge RDBMS, OpenEdge Application Server, OpenEdge DataServers, OpenEdge Management and OpenEdge Replication.

We recently launched OpenEdge 11, which includes patent-pending multi-tenancy built in to the database along with enhanced integration with our Progress Arcade Portal and enhanced support for mobile devices, all of which respond to the heavy demand of our partners to test and deliver their solutions in a multi-tenant Cloud environment and through mobile devices. In addition, OpenEdge 11 includes tighter integration with our Business Process Management functionality, allowing our partners to modernize their applications with the latest agile business-focused technology.

Progress® Orbix®

Progress® Orbix® is one of the market-leading implementations of Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) and is embedded in telephone switches, online brokerage systems, multimedia news delivery, airline front desk systems, rail and road traffic control, large scale banking systems, credit card clearance, subway management and CAD systems. Orbix exemplifies our dedication to addressing high-end enterprise integration problems with standards-based solutions. Orbix is the enterprise CORBA product utilized by organizations when high performance, high availability, and security and systems management are critical. The primary products included in this product set are Orbix and Orbacus .

Progress® ObjectStore®

The Progress® ObjectStore® object data management system enables users to store data much faster than with a relational database management system or file-based storage system. The ObjectStore product provides transactional and high-availability features utilized in distributed enterprises, but with less code than traditional database technology. The ObjectStore product provides high-performance data management with faster time to market.

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Enterprise Business Solutions:

Progress® Responsive Process Management

The Progress RPM® suite delivers immediate and actionable insight into business operations through the Progress Control Tower. The Progress RPM suite enables business users to gain comprehensive visibility into critical processes, immediately respond to events, and continuously improve business performance without disruption to existing infrastructure. An important offering associated with the RPM suite are solution accelerators, which are a unique capability of pre-built, industry-specific, dynamic applications layered on the Progress RPM suite developed specifically for selected industries. These solution accelerators allow business users to define their business processes based on best-in-class industry practices.

Progress Control Tower®

The Progress Control Tower® is a unified, interactive business control panel that gives business users the tools needed to view what is happening within their business and the ability to assess how to improve it. This fully configurable, feature-rich, interactive framework delivers visibility into key performance indicators (KPIs) and the ability to raise alerts and act on them in real-time. Users can also create and model business processes that can then be monitored and improved dynamically.

Progress® Sonic®

The Progress® Sonic® product set helps IT organizations achieve broad-scale interoperability of IT systems and the flexibility to adapt these systems to rapidly changing business needs. Sonic products include an enterprise messaging system and one of the leading enterprise service buses (ESB). Sonic products simplify the integration and flexible reuse of diverse and often proprietary business systems by manipulating them as modular, standards-based services, which can be rapidly combined to serve enterprises in new ways. Sonic ESB provides reliable integration of a service oriented architecture (SOA) that incorporates multiple sites or management domains. Unique clustering technology and continuous availability architecture (CAA) ensure scalable processing that never loses messages and never goes down. Through patent-pending CAA, Sonic products can deliver timely and continuous mission-critical business events. The primary products included in this product set are Sonic ESB, SonicMQ®, Sonic Orchestration Server and Sonic WorkBench.

Progress® Actional®

Progress® Actional® provides operational and business visibility, root cause analysis, policy-based security and control of services in a heterogeneous environment. Actional can be used early in the lifecycle to enable pre-production teams to address service quality before runtime, and Actional's comprehensive visibility and management tools can be efficiently applied to production applications. The primary products included in this product set are Actional Enterprise, Actional Diagnostics and Actional Application Development.

Progress® Apama®

Progress® Apama® offers flexible and powerful complex event processing (CEP) capabilities and broad market connectivity. Apama is one of the leading platforms in capital markets for building high frequency trading applications. Apama also gives firms the tools for creating, testing and deploying unique strategies for low latency, high throughput applications including algorithmic trading, market aggregation, smart order routing, market surveillance and monitoring, and real-time risk management. CEP helps businesses achieve operational responsiveness by uncovering events or event patterns in data streams that signal new opportunities, critical threats, or changing conditions or factors that impact the organization. With Apama, business events can be correlated and analyzed across multiple data streams in real-time.

Progress® Savvion®

Progress® Savvion® BusinessManager is one of the leading business process management software products with tools that provide an efficient way for customers to drive business process innovation. Savvion provides customers the tools to create and optimize process-driven solutions and flexible interfaces to manage daily work with real-time visibility into business processes.

Progress® Corticon®

On October 28, 2011, we completed the acquisition of Corticon, a leading BRMS vendor that enables organizations to make better, faster decisions by automating business rules. Corticon's patented no-coding rules engine automates sophisticated decision processes, empowering

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organizations to increase efficiencies, operate more responsively and reduce rule development and change cycles. The purpose of the acquisition was to enhance and expand the product offerings within the Enterprise Business Solutions segment.

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FuseSource

FuseSource products provide customers with access to professional open source integration and messaging software through a subscription model. We established FuseSource Corp. in October 2010 to operate as a wholly owned subsidiary for the Fuse products. FuseSource subscriptions include certified distributions of Apache Software Foundation projects, professional documentation, enterprise-level support and tools to allow management and metering. FuseSource offers the following certified Apache distributions: Fuse ESB® for enterprise integration projects, Fuse Message Broker® for enabling communications between applications and service components, Fuse Services Framework® for enabling Web services and Fuse Mediation Router® for enabling orchestration and routing.

Enterprise Data Solutions:

Progress® DataDirect Connect®

Progress® DataDirect Connect® products provide data connectivity components that use industry-standard interfaces to connect applications running on various platforms to any major database. With components embedded in the products of over 250 software companies and in the applications of thousands of large enterprises, the DataDirect Connect product set is a global leader in the data connectivity market.

Progress® DataDirect® Shadow®

The Progress® DataDirect® Shadow® product is a multi-threaded, native runtime architecture and consolidated development environment providing a real-time foundation architecture for standards-based mainframe integration. The Shadow product supports Web services for SOA, real-time events for event-driven architecture, SQL for direct data access and transactional support and automatic presentation layer generation for extending screen-based applications to the Web. The primary products included in this product set are DataDirect Shadow, DataDirect Shadow z/Direct and DataDirect Shadow z/Services.

Progress® Data Services

The Progress® Data Services product set provides data integration for distributed applications, delivering real-time transactional views of shared data in the form that applications need. The Progress DataXtend® Semantic Integrator product offers a unique approach to the data management problems often associated with SOA, employing a common semantic data model to create sophisticated data transformations, enabling organizations to integrate heterogeneous data sources with no disruption to existing applications. The primary products included in this product set are DataXtend Semantic Integrator (SI), DataXtend CE and DataXtend RE.

Product Development

Most of our products have been developed by our internal product development staff or the internal staffs of acquired companies. We believe that the features and performance of our products are competitive with those of other available development and deployment tools and that none of the current versions of our products are approaching obsolescence. However, we believe that significant investments in new product development and continuing enhancements of our current products will be required to enable us to maintain our competitive position.

For example, some of our newer products require a higher level of development, distribution and support expenditures, on a percentage of revenue basis, than some of our other more established products. If revenue generated from these products does not grow as a percentage of our total revenue and if the expenses associated with these products do not decrease on a percentage of revenue basis, then our operating margins will be adversely affected.

Our product development staff consisted of 641 employees as of November 30, 2011. We have five primary development offices in North America, three primary development offices in EMEA and two primary development offices in India. We spent \$80.7 million, \$90.6 million, and \$93.3 million in fiscal years 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively, on product development. Development expenses decreased in fiscal year 2011 primarily as a result of our off-shoring activities described below.

In 2010, we undertook an initiative to increase our investment and expand our development operations off-shore. We increased the size of our development organization in Hyderabad, India, from about a third of our development resources to

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about half, in order to maximize resources and manage our development costs as we increase overall research and development headcount and bandwidth in our key product areas. We moved and added additional product group functions as well as certain administrative functions to India. This expansion in India resulted in the reduction of our development and administration operations headcount in all other geographies in which we operate.

Customers

We market our products globally through channels: direct to end-users and indirect to ISVs (named Progress Application Partners), OEMs, and System Integrators. Purchasers of our solutions and products through our direct sales force are generally either business managers or IT managers in corporations and government agencies. In addition, we market our products through indirect channels, primarily application partners, and to OEMs who embed our products as part of an integrated solution. We use international distributors in certain locations where we do not have a direct presence. During fiscal 2011, 45% of our software license revenue was to direct end-users and 55% was through indirect channels. No single customer has accounted for more than 10% of our total revenue in any of our last three fiscal years.

Application Partners

Our application partners cover a broad range of markets, offer an extensive library of business applications and are a source of follow-on revenue. We have kept entry costs, consisting primarily of the initial purchase of development licenses, low to encourage a wide variety of application partners to build applications. If an application partner succeeds in marketing its applications, we obtain follow-on revenue as the application partner licenses our deployment products to allow its application to be installed and used by customers. We offer a subscription model alternative to the traditional perpetual license model for application partners who have chosen to enable their business applications under a SaaS platform.

Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs)

We enter into arrangements with OEMs whereby the OEM embeds our products into its solutions, typically either software or technology devices. OEMs typically license the right to embed our products into their solutions and distribute such solutions for initial terms ranging from one to three years. Historically, a significant portion of our OEMs have renewed their agreement upon the expiration of the initial term, although no assurance can be made that these renewals will continue in the future.

Sales and Marketing

We sell our products and solutions through our direct global field operations, which comprise sales, service and support personnel, worldwide. Additionally, we sell our products and solutions through independent distributors in certain locations outside North America. We have sold our products and solutions to enterprises in over 180 countries. The global field operations and field marketing groups are organized by region and then by direct and indirect channels. We operate by region in the Americas, EMEA and Asia Pacific. We believe that this structure allows us to maintain direct contact with our customers and support their diverse market requirements. Our international operations provide focused local sales, support and marketing efforts and are able to respond directly to changes in local conditions.

Global field operations personnel are responsible for developing new direct end-user accounts, recruiting new indirect channel partners, managing existing channel partner relationships and servicing existing customers. We actively seek to avoid conflict between the sales efforts of our application partners and our own direct sales efforts. We use our inside sales team to enhance our direct sales efforts and to generate new business and follow-on business from existing customers.

Our marketing personnel conduct a variety of marketing engagement programs designed to create demand for our products, enhance the market readiness of our products, raise the general awareness of our company and our products and solutions, generate leads for the global field operations organization and promote our various products. These programs include press relations, analyst relations, investor relations, digital/web marketing, marketing communications, participation in trade shows and industry conferences, and production of sales and marketing literature. We also hold global events, such as Progress Revolution held in September 2011, which was the first annual combined partner and customer event in Boston, Massachusetts, as well as regional user events in various locations throughout the world.

Customer Support

Our customer support staff provides telephone and Web-based support to end-users, application developers and OEMs. Customers may purchase maintenance services entitling them to software updates, technical support and technical bulletins. First year maintenance and any subsequent annual renewals are not included with our products and are purchased separately. We provide support to customers primarily through our main

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regional customer support centers in Bedford, Massachusetts; Morrisville, North Carolina; Rotterdam, The Netherlands; and Melbourne, Australia. Local technical support for specific products is provided in certain other countries as well.

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Professional Services

Our global professional services organization delivers business solutions for customers through a combination of products, consulting and education. Our consulting organization offers project management, implementations services, custom development, programming and other services. Our consulting organization also provides services to Web-enable existing applications or to take advantage of the capabilities of new product releases. Our education organization offers numerous training options, from traditional instructor-led courses to advanced learning modules available via the web or on CDs.

Competition

The computer software industry is intensely competitive. We experience significant competition from a variety of sources with respect to all of our products. We believe that the breadth and integration of our product offerings have become increasingly important competitive advantages. Other factors affecting competition in the markets we serve include product performance in complex applications, application solutions, vendor experience, ease of integration, price, training and support.

We compete in various markets with a number of entities, such as IBM Corporation, Microsoft Corporation, Oracle Corporation, and Tibco Software Inc., which include database vendors offering development tools in conjunction with their database systems, numerous enterprise infrastructure vendors providing integration technologies, messaging products, event processing products, business process management products and business visibility tools. We believe that Oracle, Microsoft and IBM currently dominate the database market and that IBM currently dominates the messaging market. We do not believe that there is a dominant vendor in the other infrastructure software markets. Some of our competitors have greater financial, marketing or technical resources than we have and may be able to adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements or to devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of their products than we can. Increased competition could make it more difficult for us to maintain our revenue and market presence.

Copyrights, Trademarks, Patents and Licenses

We rely upon a combination of contractual provisions and copyright, patent, trademark and trade secret laws to protect our proprietary rights in our products. We generally distribute our products under software license agreements that grant customers a perpetual nonexclusive license to use our products and contain terms and conditions prohibiting the unauthorized reproduction or transfer of our products. We also distribute our products through various channel partners, including Application Partners, OEMs, and System Integrators. We also license our products under term or subscription arrangements. In addition, we attempt to protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information through agreements with employees, consultants and channel partners. Although we intend to protect our rights vigorously, there can be no assurance that these measures will be successful.

We seek to protect the source code of our products as trade secrets and as unpublished copyrighted works. We hold over 71 patents covering portions of our products. We also have approximately 37 patent applications for some of our other product technologies. Where possible, we seek to obtain protection of our product names and service offerings through trademark registration and other similar procedures throughout the world.

We believe that due to the rapid pace of innovation within our industry, factors such as the technological and creative skills of our personnel are as important in establishing and maintaining a leadership position within the industry as are the various legal protections of our technology. In addition, we believe that the nature of our customers, the importance of our products to them and their need for continuing product support may reduce the risk of unauthorized reproduction, although no assurance can be made in this regard.

Employees

As of November 30, 2011, we had 1,744 employees worldwide, including 548 in sales and marketing, 366 in customer support and services, 641 in product development and 189 in administration. None of our U.S. employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. Employees in certain foreign jurisdictions are represented by local workers' councils and/or collective bargaining agreements as may be customary or required in those jurisdictions. We have experienced no work stoppages and believe our relations with employees are good.

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The following table sets forth certain information regarding our executive officers.

Name	Age	Position
Jay H. Bhatt	43	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
Joseph A. Andrews	55	Senior Vice President, Human Resources
Antonio J. Aquilina	44	Senior Vice President, Strategy and Corporate Development
John Bates	41	Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer
David A. Benson	52	Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer
Gary G. Conway	58	Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer
John P. Goodson	47	Senior Vice President, Products
Craig Newfield	48	Senior Vice President and General Counsel
Charles F. Wagner, Jr.	43	Executive Vice President, Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Bhatt became our President and Chief Executive Officer in December 2011. Prior to that time, from February 2004 until November 2011, Mr. Bhatt was Senior Vice President at Autodesk, Inc., a leader in 3D, design, engineering and entertainment software, where he served as Senior Vice President of the global Architecture, Engineering and Construction Solutions Division at Autodesk, Inc.

Mr. Andrews became Senior Vice President, Human Resources in April 2010. Prior to that time, Mr. Andrews was Vice President, Human Resources, a position he held since he joined us in February 1997.

Mr. Aquilina became Senior Vice President, Strategy and Corporate Development on January 9, 2012. Prior to that time, from February 2011 until January 2012, Mr. Aquilina was Vice President of Corporate Development at Autodesk, Inc., where he was employed beginning in 2005. From 2005 until February 2011, Mr. Aquilina was Director of Business Development within the Architecture, Engineering and Construction Services Division at Autodesk, Inc.

Dr. Bates became Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer in March 2011. Prior to that time, Dr. Bates was Senior Vice President, Chief Technology Officer and Head of Corporate Development, a position he was appointed to in December 2009. Prior to that time, Dr. Bates was Vice President and General Manager, Apama Division from July 2007 to November 2009. Prior to that time, he was Vice President, Apama Products. Dr. Bates co-founded Apama Limited, a predecessor company acquired by Progress, in 1995.

Mr. Benson became Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer in April 2010. Mr. Benson joined us in June 2009 as Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer. Prior to joining us, Mr. Benson served as Senior Vice President, Chief Information Officer for News Corporation, a diversified media and entertainment company, from May 2003 to August 2008.

Mr. Conway became Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer in April 2010. Mr. Conway joined us in November 2008 as Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer. Prior to joining us, Mr. Conway was Senior Vice President, Marketing at SprintNextel, Inc., with whom he was employed from 2004 until August 2006.

Mr. Goodson became Senior Vice President, Products in October 2010 and has acted as our Interim Chief Product Officer since that time. Prior to that time, from June 2010 until October 2010, Mr. Goodson was Senior Vice President and General Manager, Enterprise Data Solutions and Enterprise Business Solutions. In April 2009, Mr. Goodson became a Senior Vice President. Mr. Goodson had been a Vice President and General Manager, DataDirect Technologies Division since December 2007. Prior to December 2007, Mr. Goodson was Vice President, Product Operations, for DataDirect Technologies Division. Mr. Goodson joined DataDirect Technologies Limited, a predecessor company acquired by Progress, in 1992.

Mr. Newfield became our Senior Vice President and General Counsel in September 2011. Prior to that time, Mr. Newfield was Vice President and General Counsel at Acronis Inc., a leading provider of back-up, disaster, recovery and security solutions for IT systems and data, with whom he was employed from September 2010 until September 2011. Prior to that time, Mr. Newfield was Vice President and General Counsel at AMICAS, Inc., a provider of medical image and information management solutions for imaging centers, ambulatory care facilities and radiology practices, from March 2009 until June 2010. Prior to that time, Mr. Newfield was Vice President and General Counsel at Gomez, Inc., an on-demand provider of Internet website monitoring services, from November 2007 until May 2008.

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Mr. Wagner became Executive Vice President, Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer in November 2010. Prior to that time, Mr. Wagner served as Corporate Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Millipore Corporation from August 2007 to July 2010, when the company was acquired by Merck KGaA. Mr. Wagner joined Millipore in December 2002 as Director of Strategic Planning and Business Development and was appointed Vice President, Strategic Planning and Business Development in March 2003, serving in this role until his appointment as Chief Financial Officer of Millipore.

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Available Information

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, including exhibits, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available free of charge on our website at www.progress.com as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The information posted on our website is not incorporated into this Annual Report.

Our Code of Conduct is also available on our website. Additional information about this code and amendments and waivers thereto can found below in Part III, Item 10 of this Annual Report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We operate in a rapidly changing environment that involves certain risks and uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. The risks described below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

Our revenue and quarterly results may fluctuate, which could adversely affect our stock price. We have experienced, and may in the future experience, significant fluctuations in our quarterly operating results that may be caused by many factors. These factors include:

changes in demand for our products;

introduction, enhancement or announcement of products by us or our competitors;

market acceptance of our new products;

the growth rates of certain market segments in which we compete;

size and timing of significant orders;

budgeting cycles of customers;

mix of distribution channels;

mix of products and services sold;

mix of international and North American revenues;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

changes in the level of operating expenses;

the amount of our stock-based compensation;

changes in management;

restructuring programs;

reorganizations of our sales force;

completion or announcement of acquisitions by us or our competitors;

customer order deferrals in anticipation of new products announced by us or our competitors; and

general economic conditions in regions in which we conduct business.

Revenue forecasting is uncertain, and the failure to meet our forecasts could result in a decline in our stock price. Our revenues, particularly new software license revenues, are difficult to forecast. We use a pipeline system to forecast revenues and trends in our business. We monitor the status of potential business and estimate when a customer will make a purchase decision, the dollar amount of the sale and the products or services to be sold. These estimates are aggregated periodically to generate the pipeline. Our pipeline estimates may prove to be unreliable either in a particular quarter or over a longer period of time, in part because the conversion rate of the pipeline into contracts can be difficult to estimate and requires management judgment. A variation in the conversion rate could cause us to plan or budget incorrectly and materially adversely impact our business or our planned results of operations. Furthermore, most of our expenses are relatively fixed, including costs of personnel and facilities, and are not easily reduced. Thus, an unexpected reduction in our revenue, or failure to achieve the anticipated rate of growth, would have a material adverse effect on our profitability. If our operating results do not meet our publicly stated guidance, if any, or the expectations of investors, our stock price may decline.

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Weakness in the U.S. and international economies may result in fewer sales of our products and may otherwise harm our business. We are subject to the risks arising from adverse changes in global economic conditions, especially those in the U.S., Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. The past three years have been characterized by weak global economic conditions, tightening of credit markets and instability in the financial markets. If these conditions continue or worsen, customers may delay, reduce or forego technology purchases, both directly and through our application partners and OEMs. This could result in reductions in sales of our products, longer sales cycles, slower adoption of new technologies and increased price competition. Further, deteriorating economic conditions could adversely affect our customers and their ability to pay amounts owed to us. Any of these events would likely harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our international operations expose us to additional risks, and changes in global economic and political conditions could adversely affect our international operations, our revenue and our net income. In the past few fiscal years, we have generated between 50% and 60% of our total revenue from sales outside North America. Political instability, oil price shocks and armed conflict in various regions of the world can lead to economic uncertainty and may adversely impact our business. If customers' buying patterns, decision-making processes, timing of expected deliveries and timing of new projects unfavorably change due to economic or political conditions, there would be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Other potential risks inherent in our international business include:

longer payment cycles;

credit risk and higher levels of payment fraud;

greater difficulties in accounts receivable collection;

varying regulatory requirements;

compliance with international and local trade, labor and export control laws;

compliance with U.S. laws such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and local laws prohibiting bribery and corrupt payments to government officials;

restrictions on the transfer of funds;

difficulties in developing, staffing, and simultaneously managing a large number of varying foreign operations as a result of distance, language, and cultural differences;

reduced or minimal protection of intellectual property rights in some countries;

laws and business practices that favor local competitors or prohibit foreign ownership of certain businesses;

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

economic instability in emerging markets; and

potentially adverse tax consequences.

Any one or more of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our international operations, and, consequently, on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations. Changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar may adversely affect our results of operations and financial position. We seek to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates by entering into foreign exchange option and forward contracts to hedge certain actual and forecasted transactions of selected currencies (mainly in Europe, Brazil, Japan and Australia). Our currency hedging transactions may not be effective in reducing any adverse impact of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Further, the imposition of exchange or price controls or other restrictions on the conversion of foreign currencies could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Technology and customer requirements evolve rapidly in our industry, and if we do not continue to develop new products and enhance our existing products in response to these changes, our business could be harmed. Ongoing enhancements to our product sets will be required to enable us to maintain our competitive position. We may not be successful in developing and marketing enhancements to our products on a timely basis, and any enhancements we develop may not adequately address the changing needs of the marketplace. Overlaying the risks associated with our existing products and enhancements are ongoing technological developments and rapid changes in customer requirements. Our future success will depend upon our ability to develop and introduce in a timely manner new products that take advantage of technological advances and respond to new customer requirements. The development of new products is increasingly complex and uncertain, which increases the risk of delays. We may not be successful in developing new products incorporating new technology on a timely basis, and any new products may not adequately address the changing needs of the marketplace. Failure to develop new products and product enhancements that meet market needs in a timely manner could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We are substantially dependent on our Progress OpenEdge products. We derive a significant portion of our revenue from software license and maintenance revenue attributable to our Progress OpenEdge product set. Accordingly, our future results depend on continued market acceptance of OpenEdge. If new technologies emerge that are superior to, or more responsive to customer requirements, than OpenEdge such that we are unable to maintain OpenEdge's competitive position within its marketplace, this will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our newest product initiative, the Progress RPM suite, may not generate the revenues we expect. During 2010, we announced a new product initiative, the Progress RPM suite, which is designed to enable businesses to gain visibility into

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critical processes, immediately respond to events and continuously improve business performance. We believe Progress RPM will enhance our competitiveness within our markets and our long-term growth prospects. If we are not successful in the execution of this new product initiative or if the customer demand for Progress RPM is not as we expect, our revenue growth will be adversely impacted.

We are investing heavily in sales and professional services in anticipation of a continued increase in license arrangements, and we may experience decreased profitability or losses if we are unsuccessful in increasing the value of our license arrangements in the future. We have been increasing our investment in sales and marketing to meet increasing demand by hiring additional sales and services personnel. We anticipate that we will need to provide our customers with more professional services, training, and maintenance particularly with respect to our newest product initiative, the Progress RPM suite. These investments have resulted in increased fixed costs that do not vary with the level of revenue. If the increased demand for our products does not continue, we could experience decreased profitability or losses as a result of these increased fixed costs.

We expect to make additional acquisitions or investments in new businesses, products or technologies that involve additional risks, which could disrupt our business or harm our financial condition or results of operations. As part of our business strategy, we have made, and expect to continue to make, acquisitions of businesses or investments in companies that offer complementary products, services and technologies. If we are unable to identify and complete such acquisitions, we may not achieve our revenue or earnings targets. Any acquisitions that we do complete involve a number of risks, including the risks of assimilating the operations and personnel of acquired companies, realizing the value of the acquired assets relative to the price paid, distraction of management from our ongoing businesses and potential product disruptions associated with the sale of the acquired company's products. These factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. The consideration we pay for any future acquisitions could include our stock. As a result, future acquisitions could cause dilution to existing shareholders and to earnings per share.

The segments of the software industry in which we participate are intensely competitive, and our inability to compete effectively would harm our business. We experience significant competition from a variety of sources with respect to the marketing and distribution of our products. Many of our competitors have greater financial, marketing or technical resources than we do and may be able to adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements or to devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of their products than we can. Increased competition could make it more difficult for us to maintain our market presence or lead to downward pricing pressure.

In addition, the marketplace for new products is intensely competitive and characterized by low barriers to entry. For example, an increase in market acceptance of open source software may cause downward pricing pressures. As a result, new competitors possessing technological, marketing or other competitive advantages may emerge and rapidly acquire market share. In addition, current and potential competitors may make strategic acquisitions or establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties, thereby increasing their ability to deliver products that better address the needs of our prospective customers. Current and potential competitors also may be more successful than we are in having their products or technologies widely accepted. We may be unable to compete successfully against current and future competitors, and our failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

We rely on the experience and expertise of our skilled employees, and must continue to attract and retain qualified technical, marketing and managerial personnel in order to succeed. Our future success will depend in a large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled technical, managerial, sales and marketing personnel. There is significant competition for such personnel in the software industry. We may not continue to be successful in attracting and retaining the personnel we require to develop new and enhanced products and to continue to grow and operate profitably.

If our products contain software defects or security flaws, it could harm our revenues and expose us to litigation. Our products are complex to develop and, despite extensive testing and quality control, may contain defects or security flaws, especially when we first introduce them or when new versions are released. We may need to issue corrective releases of our software products to fix any defects or errors. The detection and correction of any security flaws can be time consuming and costly. Errors in our software products could affect the ability of our products to work with other hardware or software products, could delay the development or release of new products or new versions of products and could adversely affect market acceptance of our products and could expose us to potential litigation. If we experience errors or delays in releasing new products or new versions of products, such errors or delays could have a material adverse effect on our revenue.

We recognize a substantial portion of our revenue from sales made through third parties, including our application partners and OEMs, and adverse developments in the businesses of these third parties or in our relationships with them could harm our revenues and results of operations. Our future results depend upon our continued successful distribution of our products through our application partner and OEM channels. Application partners utilize our technology to create their applications and

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resell our products along with their own applications. OEMs embed our products within their software products or technology devices. The activities of these third parties are not within our direct control. Our failure to manage our relationships with these third parties effectively could impair the success of our sales, marketing and support activities. A reduction in the sales efforts, technical capabilities or financial viability of these parties, a misalignment of interest between us and them, or a termination of our relationship with a major application partner or OEM could have a negative effect on our sales and financial results. Any adverse effect on the application partners' or OEMs' businesses related to competition, pricing and other factors could also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We could incur substantial cost in protecting our proprietary software technology or fail to protect our technology, which would harm our business. We rely principally on a combination of contract provisions and copyright, trademark, patent and trade secret laws to protect our proprietary technology. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of our products is difficult. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. This litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, whether or not we ultimately prevail on the merits. The steps we take to protect our proprietary rights may be inadequate to prevent misappropriation of our technology; moreover, others could independently develop similar technology.

We could be subject to claims that we infringe intellectual property rights of others, which could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations. Third parties could assert infringement claims in the future with respect to our products and technology, and such claims might be successful. This litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, whether or not we ultimately prevail on the merits. This litigation could also lead to our being prohibited from selling one or more of our products, cause reluctance by potential customers to purchase our products, or result in liability to our customers and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

If our security measures are breached, our products and services may be perceived as not being secure, customers may curtail or stop using our products and services, and we may incur significant legal and financial exposure. Our products and services involve the storage and transmission of our customers' proprietary information, and security breaches could expose us to a risk of loss of this information, litigation, and potential liability. Our security measures may be breached due to the actions of outside parties, employee error, malfeasance, or otherwise, and, as a result, an unauthorized party may obtain access to our data or our customers' data. Any such breach or unauthorized access could result in significant legal and financial exposure, increased costs to defend litigation or damage to our reputation, and a loss of confidence in the security of our products and services that could potentially have an adverse effect on our business. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. If an actual or perceived breach of our security occurs, the market perception of the effectiveness of our security measures could be harmed and we could lose customers.

The loss of technology licensed from third parties could adversely affect our ability to deliver our products. We utilize certain technology that we license from third parties, including software that is integrated with internally developed software and used in our products to perform key functions. This technology, or functionally similar technology, may not continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms in the future, or at all. The loss of any significant third-party technology license could cause delays in our ability to deliver our products or services until equivalent technology is developed internally or equivalent third-party technology, if available, is identified, licensed and integrated.

The use of open source software in our products may expose us to additional risks. We license certain open source software pursuant to license agreements that require a user who distributes the open source software as a component of the user's software to disclose publicly part or all of the source code to the user's software. This effectively renders what was previously proprietary software open source software. Many features we may wish to add to our products in the future may be available as open source software and our development team may wish to make use of this software to reduce development costs and speed up the development process. While we carefully monitor the use of all open source software and try to ensure that no open source software is used in such a way as to require us to disclose the source code to the related product, such use could inadvertently occur. Additionally, if a third party has incorporated certain types of open source software into its software but has failed to disclose the presence of such open source software and we embed that third party software into one or more of our products, we could, under certain circumstances, be required to disclose the source code to our product. This could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We may have exposure to additional tax liabilities. As a multinational corporation, we are subject to income taxes in the U.S. and various foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our global provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities. In the ordinary course of a global business, there are many intercompany transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Our income tax returns are routinely subject to audits by tax authorities. Although we regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine our tax estimates, a final determination of tax audits or tax disputes could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

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We are also subject to non-income taxes, such as payroll, sales, use, value-added, net worth, property and goods and services taxes in the U.S. and various foreign jurisdictions. We are regularly under audit by tax authorities with respect to these non-income taxes and may have exposure to additional non-income tax liabilities which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, our future effective tax rates could be favorably or unfavorably affected by changes in tax rates, changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets or liabilities, or changes in tax laws or their interpretation. Such changes could have a material adverse impact on our financial results.

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We are required to comply with certain financial and operating covenants under our credit facility and any failure to comply with those covenants could cause amounts borrowed under the facility to become immediately due and payable or prevent us from borrowing under the facility. Under the terms of our credit facility, we may borrow up to \$150.0 million (with an accordion feature that allows us to borrow up to an additional \$75.0 million if the existing or additional lenders agree), repay the same in whole or in part and re-borrow at any time through August 15, 2016, at which time any amounts outstanding will be due and payable in full. As of November 30, 2011, there were no amounts outstanding under the revolving line and \$0.2 million of letters of credit. We may wish to borrow amounts under the facility in the future to support our operations, including for strategic acquisitions.

We are required to comply with specified financial and operating covenants, which may limit our ability to operate our business as we otherwise might operate it. Our failure to comply with any of these covenants or to meet any payment obligations under the facility could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, would result in any amounts outstanding, including any accrued interest and unpaid fees, becoming immediately due and payable. We might not have sufficient working capital or liquidity to satisfy any repayment obligations in the event of an acceleration of those obligations. In addition, if we are not in compliance with the financial and operating covenants at the time we wish to borrow funds, we will be unable to borrow funds.

Our common stock price may continue to be volatile, which could result in losses for investors. The market price of our common stock, like that of other technology companies, is volatile and is subject to wide fluctuations in response to quarterly variations in operating results, announcements of technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors, changes in financial estimates by securities analysts or other events or factors. Our stock price may also be affected by broader market trends unrelated to our performance. As a result, purchasers of our common stock may be unable at any given time to sell their shares at or above the price they paid for them.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

As of the date of this report, we do not have any open comments or communications from the SEC related to our financial statements or periodic filings with the SEC.

Item 2. Properties

We own our principal administrative, sales, support, marketing, product development and distribution facilities, which are located in three buildings totaling approximately 258,000 square feet in Bedford, Massachusetts. In addition, we maintain offices in leased facilities in approximately 9 other locations in North America and approximately 23 locations outside North America. The terms of our leases generally range from one to six years. We believe that our facilities are adequate for our current needs and that suitable additional space will be available as needed.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims, either asserted or unasserted, which arise in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these claims cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not believe that the outcome of any of these legal matters will have a material effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

On January 21, 2010, JuxtaComm-Texas Software, LLC (JuxtaComm) filed a complaint in the Eastern District of Texas against Progress Software, two of our subsidiaries and 19 other defendants, alleging infringement of JuxtaComm's US patent 6,195,662 ("System for Transforming and Exchanging Data Between Distributed Heterogeneous Computer Systems"). In its amended complaint, JuxtaComm alleges that certain of the products within our Sonic, FuseSource, DataDirect Connect and DataServices product sets infringe JuxtaComm's patent. In its complaint, JuxtaComm seeks unspecified monetary damages and permanent injunctive relief.

In May 2010, we filed a response to this complaint in which we denied all claims. The discovery phase of this litigation was completed in November 2011 and trial was scheduled to begin on January 9, 2012. However, on December 2, 2011, the court issued a so-called *Markman* ruling, in which all disputes are resolved regarding interpretations of the patent. In the ruling, the court agreed with us on a key issue which would eliminate us from the case. On December 8, 2011, the court issued an order staying the case until February 1, 2012 and gave JuxtaComm until February 1, 2012 to articulate an alternative theory and postponed the trial to an unspecified future date to fall in the second or third quarter of 2012.

We intend to defend the action vigorously. While we believe that we have valid defenses to JuxtaComm's claims, litigation is inherently unpredictable and we cannot make any predictions as to the outcome of this litigation. It is possible that our business, financial position, or results of operations could be negatively affected by an unfavorable resolution of this action, however, we are unable to estimate a range of

potential loss at this time.

Table of Contents**Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)****PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low sale prices for our common stock. Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol PRGS.

Year Ended November 30,	2011		2010	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 31.47	\$ 25.45	\$ 20.34	\$ 16.06
Second Quarter	30.39	25.83	23.29	18.58
Third Quarter	27.23	18.48	22.39	17.64
Fourth Quarter	22.45	16.71	26.30	17.97

We have not declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock and we do not plan to pay cash dividends to our shareholders in the near future. As of December 31, 2011, our common stock was held by approximately 300 shareholders of record.

Information related to our repurchases of our common stock by month in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011 is as follows:

(In thousands, except per share data)

Period:	Total Number Of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
September 2011	253	\$ 18.08	253	\$ 60,530
October 2011	2,705	20.23	2,705	5,821
November 2011	279	20.87	279	
Total	3,237	\$ 20.12	3,237	

- (1) On October 1, 2010, the Board of Directors authorized, for the period from October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011, the purchase of up to \$100 million of our common stock, at such times that management deems such purchases to be an effective use of cash. On June 27, 2011, the Board of Directors increased and extended the program for an additional \$100 million through May 31, 2012. As of November 30, 2011, no amounts were available for purchase under this program.

Table of Contents**Stock Performance Graph and Cumulative Total Return**

The graph below compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total return on the NASDAQ Composite Index and the NASDAQ Computer Index for each of the last five fiscal years ended November 30, 2011, assuming an investment of \$100 at the beginning of such period and the reinvestment of any dividends.

*\$100 invested on November 30, 2006 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.

November 30,	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Progress Software Corporation	\$ 100.00	\$ 116.67	\$ 78.50	\$ 88.82	\$ 142.09	\$ 75.14
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	109.42	63.15	88.19	102.73	107.75
NASDAQ Computer	100.00	115.80	62.21	100.73	119.17	128.77

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table set forth selected financial data for the last five fiscal years.

(In thousands, except per share data)

Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Revenue	\$ 533,595	\$ 529,120	\$ 494,137	\$ 515,560	\$ 493,500
Income from operations	88,223	67,670	51,132	64,383	57,216
Net income	58,761	48,571	32,755	46,296	42,280
Basic earnings per share	0.89	0.76	0.54	0.75	0.68
Diluted earnings per share	0.87	0.73	0.53	0.72	0.64
Cash and short-term investments	261,416	322,396	224,121	118,529	339,525
Total assets	865,310	936,823	798,850	752,370	761,828
Long-term debt, including current portion	357	664	1,022	1,352	1,657
Shareholders' equity	622,300	688,332	555,452	481,452	517,874

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**Forward-Looking Statements**

Certain statements below about anticipated results and our products and markets, are forward-looking statements that are based on our current plans and assumptions. Important information about the bases for these plans and assumptions and factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from these statements is contained below and in Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Use of Constant Currency

Revenue from our international operations has historically been a significant portion of our total revenue. As a result, our revenue results have been impacted, and we expect will continue to be impacted, by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. As exchange rates are an important factor in understanding period to period comparisons, we believe the presentation of revenue growth rates on a constant currency basis helps improve the ability to understand our revenue results and evaluate our performance in comparison to prior periods. The constant currency information presented is calculated by translating current period results using prior year weighted average foreign currency exchange rates. These results should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, results reported in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Overview

We are a global enterprise software company that enables organizations to achieve higher levels of business performance by improving operational responsiveness. Operational responsiveness is the ability of business processes and systems to respond to changing business conditions and customer interactions as they occur. We offer a portfolio of best-in-class, real-time software solutions providing enterprises with significantly improved operational responsiveness within all events and activities that they participate.

We have three segments: Application Development Platforms, Enterprise Business Solutions and Enterprise Data Solutions. However, our organization is managed primarily on a functional basis. We assign dedicated costs and expenses, primarily costs of revenue and product development, directly to each segment and utilize an allocation methodology to assign all other costs and expenses, primarily sales and marketing and general and administrative, to each segment. A significant portion of the total costs and expenses assigned to each segment are allocated.

During fiscal 2011, we continued to invest significantly in the Progress RPM suite, which is the integration of products within our Enterprise Business Solutions segment, and is designed to enable businesses to gain visibility into critical processes, immediately respond to events and continuously improve business performance through the Progress Control Tower, a unified interactive environment. We believe the Progress RPM suite will enhance our competitiveness within our markets and our long-term growth prospects and we achieved significant growth in sales of these products during fiscal 2011. However, the introduction and integration of the Progress RPM suite has resulted in increased costs and we cannot predict whether these new products will gain market acceptance and generate sufficient revenues to justify their costs.

During the past year, we made significant investments and changes in our global field organization, particularly within our direct field professional services and marketing organizations, designed to enhance our solution selling capabilities and enable us to complete an increasing number of larger transactions. However, we have not yet fully realized the benefits of these investments and changes, and this has negatively impacted our results. We expect these investments and changes to continue in fiscal 2012.

Our dependence on larger transactions as a result of our shift to an industry vertical and solutions focus has made us, and is expected to continue to make us, more susceptible to quarter-to-quarter revenue fluctuations. This is because our revenue growth rates, particularly within our Enterprise Business Solutions segment, are dependent on our ability to license to direct customers, which can lead to longer deal cycles and potential delays in purchasing decisions as a result of macroeconomic conditions.

The U.S. and many foreign economies continue to experience uncertainty driven by varying macroeconomic conditions. Although some of these economies have shown signs of improvement, macroeconomic recovery remains uneven. Uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment and associated global economic conditions have resulted in extreme volatility in credit, equity, and foreign currency markets, including the European sovereign debt markets and volatility in various markets including the financial services sector. During fiscal 2011, we were adversely impacted by these conditions as some customers delayed software investments in response to this macroeconomic uncertainty. The continuation of this climate could cause our customers to further delay, forego or reduce the amount of their investments in our products or delay payments of amounts due to us. We expect these macroeconomic conditions to continue in fiscal 2012, most particularly, in Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA).

We derive a significant portion of our revenue from international operations, which are primarily conducted in foreign currencies. As a result, changes in the value of these foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar have significantly impacted and will continue to significantly impact our results of operations.

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On October 26, 2011, we acquired all of the equity interests in Corticon Technologies, Inc. (Corticon), a privately held business enterprise software company based in Redwood City, California, for \$23.0 million. Corticon is a business rules management system vendor that enables organizations to make better, faster decisions by automating business rules. The Corticon products became part of our Enterprise Business Solutions segment.

Our acquisition strategy has been to expand our business and/or add complimentary products and technologies to our existing product sets. We expect to continue to pursue acquisitions in fiscal 2012.

We believe that existing cash balances, together with funds generated from operations and amounts available under a revolving credit line we entered into in fiscal 2011, will be sufficient to finance our operations and meet our foreseeable cash requirements (including planned capital expenditures, lease commitments, debt payments and other long-term obligations) through at least the next twelve months. To the extent that we complete any future acquisitions, our cash position could be reduced.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain income and expense items as a percentage of total revenue, and the percentage change in dollar amounts of such items compared with the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year.

Year Ended November 30,	Percentage of Total Revenue			Percentage Change	
	2011	2010	2009	2011 Compared to 2010	2010 Compared to 2009
Revenue:					
Software licenses	35%	36%	36%	(4)%	10%
Maintenance and services	65	64	64	4	6
Total revenue	100	100	100	1	7
Costs of revenue:					
Cost of software licenses	2	2	2	13	2
Cost of maintenance and services	14	13	13	10	8
Amortization of acquired intangibles	3	4	4	(22)	3
Total costs of revenue	19	19	19	4	7
Gross profit	81	81	81	0	7
Operating expenses:					
Sales and marketing	35	32	37	10	(7)
Product development	15	17	19	(11)	(3)
General and administrative	11	10	12	20	(13)
Amortization of acquired intangibles	2	2	2	(23)	15
Restructuring expenses	1	7	1	*	*
Acquisition-related expenses	0	0	0	15	6
Total operating expenses	64	68	71	(6)	4
Income from operations	17	13	10	30	32
Other (expense) income, net	(1)	0	0	*	*
Income before provision for income taxes	16	13	10	23	40
Provision for income taxes	5	4	3	27	24

Net income	11%	9%	7%	21%	48%
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* Not meaningful

Fiscal 2011 Compared to Fiscal 2010

Revenue. Our total revenue increased 1% from \$529.1 million in fiscal 2010 to \$533.6 million in fiscal 2011, principally due to increased revenue from our Enterprise Business Solutions segment, partially offset by declines in our Application Development Platform and Enterprise Data Solutions segments. Total revenue would have decreased by 2% if exchange rates had been constant in fiscal 2011 as compared to exchange rates in effect in fiscal 2010. Changes in prices in fiscal 2011 from fiscal 2010 did not have a significant impact on our revenue.

On a segment basis, revenue from our Application Development Platforms segment decreased 2% from \$333.2 million in fiscal 2010 to \$326.4 million in fiscal 2011. Revenue from our Enterprise Business Solutions segment increased 12% from \$122.1 million in fiscal 2010 to \$136.8 million in fiscal 2011. Growth for the Enterprise Business Solutions segment in fiscal 2011

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was driven primarily by the Apama, Savvion and FuseSource products. Revenue from our Enterprise Data Solutions product segment decreased 6% from \$75.0 million in fiscal 2010 to \$70.5 million in fiscal 2011. For an understanding of how our internal measure of segment revenue is determined, see Note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Software license revenue decreased 4% from \$192.6 million in fiscal 2010 to \$184.2 million in fiscal 2011. Software license revenue would have decreased by 6% if exchange rates had been constant in fiscal 2011 as compared to exchange rates in effect in fiscal 2010. Excluding the impact of changes in exchange rates, the decrease in software license revenue was due to a decrease in the Application Development Platforms and Enterprise Data Solutions segments, partially offset by an increase in our Enterprise Business Solutions segment. Software license revenue from direct end-users decreased in fiscal 2011 as compared to fiscal 2010, but increased from indirect channels, primarily from OpenEdge application partners.

Maintenance and services revenue increased 4% from \$336.6 million in fiscal 2010 to \$349.4 million in fiscal 2011. Maintenance and services revenue would have increased by 1% if exchange rates had been constant in fiscal 2011 as compared to exchange rates in effect in fiscal 2010. Excluding the impact of changes in exchange rates, the increase in maintenance and services revenue was primarily the result of an increase in our installed customer base for maintenance renewals and slight growth in our professional services revenue primarily from our Enterprise Business Solutions segment. Maintenance revenue increased 4% or \$12.2 million over the previous fiscal year and professional services increased 1% or \$0.7 million over the previous fiscal year.

Total revenue generated in North America increased 3% from \$244.7 million in fiscal 2010 to \$251.5 million in fiscal 2011 and represented 46% of total revenue in fiscal 2010 and 47% of total revenue in fiscal 2011. Total revenue generated in markets outside North America decreased 1% from \$284.5 million in fiscal 2010 to \$282.1 million in fiscal 2011 and represented 54% of total revenue in fiscal 2010 compared to 53% of total revenue in fiscal 2011. Revenue from the EMEA and Latin America regions decreased in fiscal 2011 as compared to fiscal 2010, and was partially offset by an increase in revenue from the Asia Pacific region. Total revenue generated in markets outside North America would have represented 52% of total revenue if exchange rates had been constant in fiscal 2011 as compared to the exchange rates in effect in fiscal 2010.

Cost of Software Licenses. Cost of software licenses consists primarily of costs of royalties, electronic software distribution costs, duplication and packaging. Cost of software licenses increased 13% from \$7.9 million in fiscal 2010 to \$9.0 million in fiscal 2011 and increased as a percentage of software license revenue from 4% to 5%. The dollar increase was primarily due to higher royalty expense for products and technologies licensed or resold from third parties, particularly, within the Enterprise Business Solutions segment. Cost of software licenses as a percentage of software license revenue varies from period to period depending upon the relative product mix.

Cost of Maintenance and Services. Cost of maintenance and services consists primarily of costs of providing customer support, education and consulting. Cost of maintenance and services increased 10% from \$71.3 million in fiscal 2010 to \$78.6 million in fiscal 2011 and increased as a percentage of maintenance and services revenue from 21% to 22%. The total dollar amount of expense in fiscal 2011 increased due to higher professional services costs associated with higher professional services revenue, increased investment in the infrastructure of our professional services organization and fixed term services contracts with early adopters of our Progress RPM technology.

Amortization of Acquired Intangibles. Amortization of acquired intangibles included in costs of revenue primarily represents the amortization of the value assigned to intangible assets for technology obtained in business combinations. Amortization of acquired intangibles decreased 22% from \$20.1 million in fiscal 2010 to \$15.7 million in fiscal 2011. The decrease was due to the completion of amortization of certain intangible assets acquired in prior years.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit increased from \$429.8 million in fiscal 2010 to \$430.3 million in fiscal 2011. Our gross profit as a percentage of total revenue remained the same at 81% in each fiscal year. The dollar increase in our gross profit was due to the increase in total revenue as our overall gross profit percentage remained the same.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses increased 10% from \$168.8 million in fiscal 2010 to \$186.1 million in fiscal 2011, and increased as a percentage of total revenue from 32% to 35%. The increase in sales and marketing expenses was due to higher headcount related expenses, additional marketing programs and costs associated with investments in the field organization in support of our industry vertical and solutions focus.

Product Development. Product development expenses decreased 11% from \$90.6 million in fiscal 2010 to \$80.7 million in fiscal 2011, and decreased as a percentage of revenue from 17% to 15%. The decrease in product development expenses is due to headcount related savings from the restructuring and off-shoring activities that occurred in fiscal 2010.

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General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses include the costs of our finance, human resources, legal, information systems and administrative departments. General and administrative expenses increased 20% from \$51.8 million in fiscal 2010 to \$62.1 million in fiscal 2011, and increased as a percentage of revenue from 10% to 12%. The increase was primarily due to increased litigation costs and the employee separation costs of \$7.1 million related to the amended separation arrangements we entered into with Richard D. Reidy, our former President and Chief Executive Officer, in July 2011. The separation costs included a charge of \$4.6 million of stock-based compensation and \$2.5 million of future cash payments.

Amortization of Acquired Intangibles. Amortization of acquired intangibles included in operating expenses primarily represents the amortization of value assigned to intangible assets obtained in business combinations other than assets identified as purchased technology. Amortization of these acquired intangibles decreased 23% from \$10.4 million in fiscal 2010 to \$8.0 million in fiscal 2011. The decrease was due to the completion of amortization of certain intangible assets acquired in prior years.

Restructuring Expenses. We incurred total restructuring expenses of \$4.6 million in fiscal 2011 as compared to \$40.0 million in fiscal 2010. Restructuring expense in fiscal 2011 included ongoing costs related to the decisions from our Q3 2010 restructuring activities. Restructuring expense in fiscal 2010 included employee severance costs, excess facilities costs for unused space and termination costs of automobile leases for terminated employees in connection with the large workforce reductions undertaken in fiscal 2010.

Acquisition-Related Expenses. Acquisition-related expenses in fiscal 2011 are transaction related costs, primarily professional services fees, employee severance and facility closing costs associated with the acquisition of Corticon.

Income from Operations. Income from operations increased 30% from \$67.7 million in fiscal 2010 to \$88.2 million in fiscal 2011 and increased as a percentage of total revenue from 13% to 17%. The increase in fiscal 2011 as compared to fiscal 2010 was primarily the result of higher revenue and costs savings associated with our restructuring activities, partially offset by the restructuring charges that occurred in the first and third quarters of 2010.

On a segment basis, operating income from our Application Development Platforms segment decreased 10% from \$209.6 million in fiscal 2010 to \$189.4 million in fiscal 2011. The operating loss from our Enterprise Business Solutions segment increased from \$40.1 million in fiscal 2010 to \$52.0 million in fiscal 2011. The operating income (loss) from our Enterprise Data Solutions segment increased from a loss of \$12.9 million in fiscal 2010 to income of \$7.0 million in fiscal 2011. For an understanding of how our internal measure of segment income from operations is determined, see Note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Other (Expense) Income. Other (expense) income decreased from income of \$3.8 million in fiscal 2010 to expense of \$0.5 million in fiscal 2011. The income in 2010 was primarily attributable to an increase in the value of our foreign currency average rate option contracts, which do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and are marked-to-market each period, and an insurance settlement gain related to a pre-acquisition matter.

Provision for Income Taxes. Our effective tax rate increased from 32% in fiscal 2010 to 33% in fiscal 2011. The increase in the effective tax rate was partially due to a nonrecurring benefit of \$2.5 million recognized in fiscal 2010. The nonrecurring tax benefit related to a change in estimate of our foreign earnings and profits utilized to determine the tax characterization of certain international cash repatriation, partially offset by resolution of certain of our uncertain tax positions related to netting of intercompany balances. The increase was also due to the mix of profit within our various tax jurisdictions, and was offset by a \$1.8 million benefit related to our research and development credit for the period from January 2010 to November 2010, which was reinstated in the tax code in December 2010 with a retroactive effective date of January 1, 2010.

Fiscal 2010 Compared to Fiscal 2009

Revenue. Our total revenue increased 7% from \$494.1 million in fiscal 2009 to \$529.1 million in fiscal 2010. Total revenue would have increased by 6% if exchange rates had been constant in fiscal 2010 as compared to exchange rates in effect in fiscal 2009. Excluding the impact of changes in exchange rates, our revenue increased principally due to revenue from our Enterprise Business Solutions segment, partially offset by lower growth in our Application Development Platform products and a decline in our Enterprise Data Solutions segment. Changes in prices in fiscal 2010 from fiscal 2009 did not have a significant impact on our revenue.

On a segment basis, revenue from our Application Development Platforms segment increased 1% from \$328.6 million in fiscal 2009 to \$333.2 million in fiscal 2010. Revenue from our Enterprise Business Solutions segment increased 43% from \$85.1 million in fiscal 2009 to \$122.1 million in fiscal 2010. Revenue for the Enterprise Business Solutions segment in fiscal 2010 included \$19.5 million of revenue from Savvion products. Organic growth for the Enterprise Business Solutions segment,

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absent the acquisition, was 21% in fiscal 2010 driven primarily by the Apama and FuseSource product sets. Revenue from our Enterprise Data Solutions segment decreased 10% from \$83.1 million in fiscal 2009 to \$75.0 million in fiscal 2010. For an understanding of how our internal measure of segment revenue is determined, see Note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Software license revenue increased 10% from \$175.6 million in fiscal 2009 to \$192.6 million in fiscal 2010. Software license revenue would have increased by 8% if exchange rates had been constant in fiscal 2010 as compared to exchange rates in effect in fiscal 2009. Excluding the impact of changes in exchange rates, the increase in software license revenue was due to an increase in the Enterprise Business Solutions and Application Development Platforms segments partially offset by a decrease in our Enterprise Data Solutions segment. Software license revenue from both direct end users and indirect channels, primarily OpenEdge application partners, increased in fiscal 2010 as compared to fiscal 2009.

Maintenance and services revenue increased 6% from \$318.6 million in fiscal 2009 to \$336.6 million in fiscal 2010. Maintenance and services revenue would have increased by 5% if exchange rates had been constant in fiscal 2010 as compared to exchange rates in effect in fiscal 2009. Excluding the impact of changes in exchange rates, the increase in maintenance and services revenue was primarily the result of a slight increase in our installed customer base for maintenance renewals and growth in our professional services revenue, including projects related to Savvion. Maintenance revenue increased 3% or \$7.1 million over the previous fiscal year and professional services increased 28% or \$10.9 million over the previous fiscal year.

Total revenue generated in North America increased 11% from \$221.2 million in fiscal 2009 to \$244.7 million in fiscal 2010 and represented 45% of total revenue in fiscal 2009 and 46% of total revenue in fiscal 2010. Total revenue generated in markets outside North America increased 4% from \$272.9 million in fiscal 2009 to \$284.5 million in fiscal 2010 and represented 55% of total revenue in fiscal 2009 compared to 54% of total revenue in fiscal 2010. Revenue from the Asia Pacific and Latin America regions each increased in fiscal 2010 as compared to fiscal 2009, but such increase was partially offset by a decrease in revenue from the EMEA region. Revenue in EMEA would have been essentially the same if exchange rates had been constant in fiscal 2010 as compared to the exchange rates in effect in fiscal 2009. Total revenue generated in markets outside North America would have represented 53% of total revenue if exchange rates had been constant in fiscal 2010 as compared to the exchange rates in effect in fiscal 2009.

Cost of Software Licenses. Cost of software licenses consists primarily of costs of royalties, electronic software distribution costs, duplication and packaging. Cost of software licenses increased 2% from \$7.8 million in fiscal 2009 to \$7.9 million in fiscal 2010 and remained the same as a percentage of software license revenue at 4%. The dollar increase was primarily due to higher royalty expense for products and technologies licensed or resold from third parties. Cost of software licenses as a percentage of software license revenue varies from period to period depending upon the relative product mix.

Cost of Maintenance and Services. Cost of maintenance and services consists primarily of costs of providing customer support, education and consulting. Cost of maintenance and services increased 8% from \$66.0 million in fiscal 2009 to \$71.3 million in fiscal 2010 and remained the same percentage of maintenance and services revenue at 21%. The total dollar amount of expense in fiscal 2010 increased due to higher usage of third-party contractors for service engagements, partially offset by lower headcount related costs. Our customer support, education and consulting headcount decreased by 2% from the end of fiscal 2009 to the end of fiscal 2010.

Amortization of Acquired Intangibles. Amortization of acquired intangibles included in costs of revenue primarily represents the amortization of the value assigned to intangible assets for technology obtained in business combinations. Amortization of acquired intangibles increased 3% from \$19.5 million in fiscal 2009 to \$20.1 million in fiscal 2010. The increase was due to amortization expense associated with the acquisition of Savvion.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit increased 7% from \$400.9 million in fiscal 2009 to \$429.8 million in fiscal 2010. Our gross profit as a percentage of total revenue remained the same at 81% in each fiscal year. The dollar increase in our gross profit was due to the increase in total revenue as our overall gross profit percentage remained the same.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses decreased 7% from \$182.2 million in fiscal 2009 to \$168.8 million in fiscal 2010, and decreased as a percentage of total revenue from 37% to 32%. The decrease in sales and marketing expenses was due to the impact of our restructuring activities in fiscal 2010.

Product Development. Product development expenses decreased 3% from \$93.3 million in fiscal 2009 to \$90.6 million in fiscal 2010, and decreased as a percentage of revenue from 19% to 17%. The decrease was primarily due to the impact of our restructuring activities in 2010, partially offset by an increase associated with the product development team acquired in the Savvion transaction. There were no capitalized software development costs in either fiscal 2009 or fiscal 2010, due to the timing and stage of development of projects that might otherwise

qualify for capitalization under our software capitalization policy.

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General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses include the costs of our finance, human resources, legal, information systems and administrative departments. General and administrative expenses decreased 13% from \$59.6 million in fiscal 2009 to \$51.8 million in fiscal 2010, and decreased as a percentage of revenue from 12% to 10%. The decrease was primarily due to the impact of our restructuring activities in fiscal 2010, partially offset by integration and transition expenses associated with the Savvion acquisition.

Amortization of Acquired Intangibles. Amortization of acquired intangibles included in operating expenses primarily represents the amortization of value assigned to intangible assets obtained in business combinations other than assets identified as purchased technology. Amortization of these acquired intangibles increased 15% from \$9.0 million in fiscal 2009 to \$10.4 million in fiscal 2010. The increase was due to amortization expense associated with the acquisition of Savvion.

Restructuring Expenses. We incurred total restructuring expenses of \$40.0 million in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$5.2 million in fiscal 2009. During the first quarter of fiscal 2010, our management approved, committed to and initiated plans to restructure and improve efficiencies in our operations as a result of certain management and organizational changes and our recent acquisitions. The restructuring was undertaken to enhance and re-focus our product strategy, to improve the way we take our products to market by becoming more customer and solutions driven, and to increase our market awareness. To accomplish these goals, and with a view toward better optimizing operations and improving productivity and efficiency, we reduced our global workforce by approximately 13% primarily within the sales, development, marketing and administrative organizations. This workforce reduction was conducted across all geographies and also resulted in a consolidation of offices in certain locations. The total costs associated with the restructuring was \$26.0 million in fiscal 2010, primarily related to employee severance, excess facilities costs for unused space and, to a lesser extent, termination costs of automobile leases for terminated employees. The restructuring charge included \$0.3 million of noncash stock-based compensation.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2010, our management approved, committed to and initiated plans to restructure and improve efficiencies in our operations as a result of certain management and organizational changes. The restructuring was undertaken to better position the company for long-term growth, improved profitability, greater competitiveness and improved efficiency across our global business. These initiatives include the refinement of our product portfolio towards core and high-growth opportunities, the global consolidation and redeployment of a portion of our product development and administrative personnel, assets and processes to other global locations that offer greater efficiencies to the business and the continued consolidation of offices around the world. To accomplish these goals, and with a view toward better optimizing operations and improving productivity and efficiency, we reduced our global workforce by approximately 7% primarily within the development, sales and administrative organizations. This workforce reduction was conducted across all geographies and also resulted in a consolidation of offices in certain locations. The activities related to the restructuring also continued into the fourth quarter. The total costs in the second half of fiscal 2010 associated with the restructuring aggregated to \$14.0 million. These costs primarily related to employee severance and facilities related expenses, and were recorded to the restructuring expense line item within our consolidated statements of operations. The restructuring charge included \$0.2 million of noncash stock-based compensation. The excess facilities and other costs represent facilities costs for unused space and termination costs of automobile leases for employees included in the workforce reduction.

Acquisition-Related Expenses. Acquisition-related expenses in fiscal 2010 primarily relate to the transaction costs, primarily professional services fees, associated with the acquisition of Savvion.

Income from Operations. Income from operations increased 32% from \$51.1 million in fiscal 2009 to \$67.7 million in fiscal 2010 and increased as a percentage of total revenue from 10% to 13%. The increase in fiscal 2010 as compared to fiscal 2009 was primarily the result of higher revenue and costs savings associated with our restructuring activities, partially offset by the restructuring charges that occurred in the first and third quarters of 2010.

On a segment basis, operating income from our Application Development Platforms segment increased 23% from \$170.9 million in fiscal 2009 to \$209.6 million in fiscal 2010. The operating loss from our Enterprise Business Solutions segment decreased 27% from \$55.1 million in fiscal 2009 to \$40.1 million in fiscal 2010. The operating loss from our Enterprise Data Solutions segment increased 102% from \$6.4 million in fiscal 2009 to \$12.9 million in fiscal 2010. For an understanding of how our internal measure of segment income from operations is determined, see Note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Other Income. Other income increased from \$0.1 million in fiscal 2009 to \$3.8 million in fiscal 2010. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$3.1 million in the value of our foreign currency average rate option contracts, which do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and are marked-to-market each period, and an insurance settlement gain of \$0.9 million related to a pre-acquisition matter.

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Provision for Income Taxes. Our effective tax rate decreased from 36% in fiscal 2009 to 32% in fiscal 2010. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a nonrecurring benefit of \$2.5 million recorded in fiscal 2010. The nonrecurring tax benefit related to a change in estimate of our foreign earnings and profits utilized to determine the tax characterization of certain international cash repatriation, partially offset by resolution of certain of our uncertain tax positions related to netting of intercompany balances. The decrease was also due to the mix of profit within our various tax jurisdictions, partially offset by a reduction in our research and development credit in fiscal 2010 as the credit provisions in the tax code expired at the end of December 2009. The research and development credit was reinstated in the tax code in December 2010 with a retroactive effective date of January 1, 2010. See Note 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and Short-Term Investments

At the end of fiscal 2011, our cash and short-term investments totaled \$261.4 million. The decrease of \$61.0 million since the end of fiscal 2010 was primarily due to cash used for stock repurchases and the acquisition of Corticon, partially offset by cash generated from operations and issuances of common stock upon exercise of stock options. There are no limitations on our ability to access our cash and short-term investments.

Approximately \$138.2 million and \$113.9 million of our cash and short-term investments were held by our foreign subsidiaries at November 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. We do not intend to repatriate these funds, and as such, they are not available to fund our domestic operations. If we were to repatriate the funds, they would be subject to taxation in the U.S, but would primarily be offset by foreign tax credits. We do not believe this has a material impact on our liquidity.

Revolving Credit Facility

On August 15, 2011, we entered into a credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) for an unsecured credit facility with J.P. Morgan and other lenders that matures on August 15, 2016, at which time all amounts outstanding must be repaid. The credit facility provides for a revolving line of credit in the amount of \$150.0 million, with a sublimit for the issuance of standby letters of credit in a face amount up to \$25.0 million and swing line loans up to \$20.0 million. The credit facility also permits us to increase the revolving line of credit by up to an additional \$75.0 million subject to receiving further commitments from lenders and certain other conditions. We intend to utilize the line of credit for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions, stock repurchases and working capital.

Revolving loans accrue interest at a per annum rate based on our choice of either (i) the LIBOR rate plus a margin ranging from 1.25% to 1.75% or (ii) the base rate plus a margin ranging from 0.25% to 0.75%, both depending on our consolidated leverage ratio. The base rate is defined as the highest of (i) the administrative agent's prime rate (ii) the federal funds rate plus 1/2 of 1.00%, and (iii) the LIBOR rate for a one month interest period plus a margin equal to 1.00%. A quarterly commitment fee on the undrawn portion of the revolving credit facility is required, at a per annum rate ranging from 0.25% to 0.35%, depending on our consolidated leverage ratio. The loan origination fee and issuance costs incurred upon consummation of the Credit Agreement will be amortized through interest expense using the effective interest rate method, over the five-year term of the facility. Other customary fees and letter of credit fees may be charged and will be expensed as they are incurred.

Accrued interest on the loans is payable quarterly in arrears with respect to base rate loans and at the end of each interest rate period (or at each three month interval in the case of loans with interest periods greater than three months) with respect to LIBOR rate loans. We may prepay, terminate or reduce the loan commitments in whole or in part at any time, without premium or penalty, subject to certain conditions and reimbursement of certain costs in the case of LIBOR rate loans. The Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants. We are also required to maintain compliance with a consolidated leverage ratio of no greater than 3.00 to 1.00 and a consolidated interest coverage ratio of at least 3.00 to 1.00. As of November 30, 2011, there were no amounts outstanding under the revolving line and \$0.2 million of letters of credit. We are in compliance with our covenants by a significant margin.

Auction Rate Securities

In addition to the \$261.4 million of cash and short-term investments, we had investments with a fair value of \$33.5 million related to auction rate securities (ARS) that are classified as long-term investments. These ARS are floating rate securities with longer-term maturities that were marketed by financial institutions with auction reset dates at primarily 28 or 35 day intervals

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to provide short-term liquidity. The remaining contractual maturities of these securities range from 12 to 31 years. The underlying collateral of the ARS consist of municipal bonds, which are insured by monoline insurance companies, and student loans, which are supported by the federal government as part of the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) and by the monoline insurance companies.

Beginning in February 2008, auctions for these securities began to fail, and the interest rates for these ARS reset to the maximum rate per the applicable investment offering document. At November 30, 2010, our ARS investments classified as long-term investments totaled \$46.2 million at par value. During fiscal 2011, noncurrent ARS totaling \$6.3 million were redeemed at par by the issuers, resulting in a net reduction of the par value of our ARS investments classified as long-term investments to \$39.9 million. These ARS are classified as available-for-sale securities.

For each of the ARS classified as available-for-sale, we evaluated the risks related to the structure, collateral and liquidity of the investment, and forecasted the probability of issuer default, auction failure and a successful auction at par or a redemption at par for each future auction period. The weighted average cash flow for each period was then discounted back to present value for each security. Based on this methodology, we determined that the fair value of our non-current ARS investments is \$33.5 million at November 30, 2011, and we have recorded a temporary impairment charge in accumulated other comprehensive income of \$6.4 million to reduce the value of our available-for-sale ARS investments.

We will not be able to access these remaining funds until a future auction for these ARS is successful, we sell the securities in a secondary market, or they are redeemed by the issuer. As such, these remaining investments currently lack short-term liquidity and are therefore classified as long-term investments on our consolidated balance sheet at November 30, 2011. Based on our cash and short-term investments balance of \$261.4 million, expected operating cash flows and our revolving credit facility, we do not anticipate the lack of liquidity associated with these ARS to adversely affect our ability to conduct business and believe we have the ability to hold the affected securities throughout the currently estimated recovery period. Therefore, the impairment on these securities is considered only temporary in nature. If the credit rating of either the security issuer or the third-party insurer underlying the investments deteriorates significantly, we may be required to adjust the carrying value of the ARS through an impairment charge.

Cash Flows from Operations

We generated cash from operations of \$126.3 million in fiscal year 2011, \$96.2 million in fiscal year 2010, and \$62.8 million in fiscal year 2009. The components of our cash flows from operations for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Net income	\$ 58,761	\$ 48,571	\$ 32,755
Depreciation, amortization and other noncash charges	58,577	59,538	61,942
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	8,956	(11,908)	(31,939)
Total	\$ 126,294	\$ 96,201	\$ 62,758

Our gross accounts receivable decreased by \$6.6 million from the end of fiscal 2010. Days sales outstanding (DSO) in accounts receivable decreased year over year by 1 day to 73 days at the end of fiscal 2011 as compared to 74 days at the end of fiscal 2010, but increased from 65 days at the end of fiscal 2009. We target a DSO range of 60 to 80 days.

Cash Flows from Investing and Financing Activities

As described above, on August 15, 2011, we entered into a Credit Agreement for an unsecured credit facility with J.P. Morgan and other lenders that matures on August 15, 2016, at which time all amounts outstanding must be repaid. The credit facility provides for a revolving line of credit in the amount of \$150.0 million, with a sublimit for the issuance of standby letters of credit in a face amount up to \$25.0 million and swing line loans up to \$20.0 million. The credit facility also permits the Company to increase the revolving line of credit by up to an additional \$75.0 million subject to receiving further commitments from lenders and certain other conditions. As of November 30, 2011, there were no amounts outstanding under the revolving line and \$0.2 million of letters of credit.

We purchased \$17.0 million of property and equipment in fiscal year 2011, \$9.7 million in fiscal year 2010 and \$7.4 million in fiscal year 2009. The purchases in each fiscal year consisted primarily of computer equipment, software and building and leasehold improvements. Purchases in

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fiscal 2011 also include capital expenditures related to the upgrade of our order management system, which is not yet completed. We financed these purchases primarily from cash generated from operations.

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We purchased and retired 8,391,000 shares of our common stock for \$200.0 million in fiscal year 2011, 1,496,000 shares of our common stock for \$29.3 million in fiscal year 2010, and 396,000 shares for \$5.2 million in fiscal year 2009. On October 1, 2010, our Board of Directors authorized, for the period from October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011, the purchase of up to \$100.0 million of our common stock, at such times that management deems such purchases to be an effective use of cash. On June 27, 2011, the Board of Directors increased and extended the program for an additional \$100.0 million through May 31, 2012. As of November 30, 2011 no amounts remain available for purchase under this program.

On October 26, 2011, we acquired all of the equity interests in Corticon, a privately held business enterprise software company based in Redwood City, California, for \$23.0 million. Corticon is a business rule management system vendor that enables organizations to make better, faster decisions by automating business rules. The Corticon products became part of our Enterprise Business Solutions segment. On January 8, 2010, we acquired Savvion, Inc., a privately-held company, for an aggregate purchase price of \$49.2 million. Savvion is a provider of business process management software. The Savvion products became part of our Enterprise Business Solutions segment. These acquisitions were accounted for as purchases, and accordingly, the results of operations of Corticon and Savvion were included in our operating results from the date of acquisition. We paid the purchase price for each acquisition in cash from available funds. We had no acquisitions in fiscal year 2009.

We expect to continue to pursue additional acquisitions during fiscal 2012, although we can make no assurances that we will be able to identify and complete any acquisitions. Our acquisition strategy has been to expand our business and/or add complimentary products and technologies to our existing product sets. To the extent that we complete any future acquisitions, our cash position could be reduced.

Indemnification Obligations

We include standard intellectual property indemnification provisions in our licensing agreements in the ordinary course of business. Pursuant to our product license agreements, we will indemnify, hold harmless, and agree to reimburse the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party, generally business partners or customers, in connection with certain patent, copyright or other intellectual property infringement claims by third parties with respect to our products. Other agreements with our customers provide indemnification for claims relating to property damage or personal injury resulting from the performance of services by us or our subcontractors. Historically, our costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims relating to such indemnity agreements have been insignificant. Accordingly, the estimated fair value of these indemnification provisions is immaterial.

Liquidity Outlook

We believe that existing cash balances, together with funds generated from operations and amounts available under the Credit Agreement, will be sufficient to finance our operations and meet our foreseeable cash requirements (including planned capital expenditures, acquisitions, lease commitments, restructuring obligations, debt payments and other long-term obligations) through at least the next twelve months. To the extent we complete any future acquisitions, our cash position could be reduced.

Revenue Backlog

Our aggregate revenue backlog at November 30, 2011 was approximately \$176.2 million, of which \$152.3 million was included on our consolidated balance sheet as deferred revenue, primarily related to unexpired maintenance and support contracts. At November 30, 2011, the remaining amount of backlog of approximately \$23.9 million was composed of multi-year licensing arrangements of approximately \$14.5 million and open software license orders received but not shipped of approximately \$9.4 million. Our backlog of orders not included on the balance sheet is not subject to our normal accounting controls for information that is either reported in or derived from our basic financial statements.

Our aggregate revenue backlog at November 30, 2010 was approximately \$173.6 million, of which \$141.9 million was included on our consolidated balance sheet as deferred revenue, primarily related to unexpired maintenance and support contracts. At November 30, 2010, the remaining amount of backlog of approximately \$31.7 million was composed of multi-year licensing arrangements of approximately \$15.7 million and open software license orders received but not shipped of approximately \$16.0 million.

We typically fulfill most of our software license orders within 30 days of acceptance of a purchase order. Assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met, we recognize software license revenue upon shipment of the product, or if delivered electronically, when the customer has the right to access the software. Because there are many elements governing when revenue is recognized, including when orders are shipped, credit approval obtained, completion of internal control processes over revenue recognition and other factors, management has some control in determining the period in which certain revenue is recognized. We frequently have open software license orders at the end of a quarter which have not shipped or have

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otherwise not met all the required criteria for revenue recognition. Although the amount of open software license orders may vary at any time, we generally do not believe that the amount, if any, of such software license orders at the end of a particular quarter is a reliable indicator of future performance. In addition, there is no industry standard for the definition of backlog and there may be an element of estimation in determining the amount. As such, direct comparisons with other companies may be difficult or potentially misleading.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K.

Contractual Obligations

The following table details our contractual obligations as of November 30, 2011:

(In thousands)

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Long-term debt	\$ 357	\$ 357	\$	\$	\$
Interest payment on long-term debt	9	9			
Operating leases	29,952	12,418	11,780	3,833	1,921
Unrecognized tax benefits (1)	1,124				
Total	\$ 31,442	\$ 12,784	\$ 11,780	\$ 3,833	\$ 1,921

- (1) This liability is not subject to fixed payment terms and the amount and timing of payments, if any, which we will make related to this liability are not known. See Note 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. We make estimates and assumptions in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual results may differ from these estimates.

We have identified the following critical accounting policies that require the use of significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. This listing is not a comprehensive list of all of our accounting policies. For further information regarding the application of these and other accounting policies, see Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Revenue Recognition

We derive our revenue from software licenses and maintenance and services. Our revenue arrangements generally contain multiple elements. The primary judgments used in evaluating revenue recognized in each period involve: determining whether collection is probable, assessing whether the fee is fixed or determinable, and determining the fair value of the maintenance and services elements included in multiple-element software arrangements. Our revenue recognition policy is significant because revenue is a key component affecting results of operations. In determining when to recognize revenue from a customer arrangement, we are often required to exercise judgment regarding the application of our accounting policies to a particular arrangement.

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In making an assessment of collectability, we consider customer credit-worthiness, a customer's historical payment experience, economic conditions in the customer's industry and geographic location and general economic conditions. In assessing whether the fee is fixed or determinable, we consider the payment terms of the transaction, including transactions that extend beyond our customary payment terms.

We generally use the residual method to recognize revenue from software arrangements that include one or more elements to be delivered at a future date when evidence of fair value of all undelivered elements exists. Vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value of maintenance and services is determined based on our recent pricing for those services when sold

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separately, or based on a substantive maintenance renewal clause within a customer contract. We consider maintenance rates in excess of 12% of license value to be substantive based on our analysis of the cost to provide post-contract support. Substantially all license arrangements indicate the renewal rate for which customers may, at their option, renew their maintenance agreement. We review services sold separately on a periodic basis and update, when appropriate, our VSOE of fair value for such maintenance and services to ensure that it reflects our recent pricing experience.

Such judgments can materially impact the amount of revenue that we record in a given period. While we follow specific and detailed rules and guidelines related to revenue recognition, we make and use significant management judgments and estimates in connection with the revenue recognized in any reporting period, particularly in the areas described above. If management made different estimates or judgments, material differences in the timing of the recognition of revenue could occur.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. We establish this allowance using estimates that we make based on factors such as the composition of the accounts receivable aging, historical bad debts, changes in payment patterns, changes to customer creditworthiness and current economic trends. Historically, our actual losses have been consistent with the allowances recorded. However, if we used different estimates, or if the financial condition of customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, we would require additional provisions for doubtful accounts that would increase bad debt expense.

Goodwill and Intangible Asset Impairment

We have goodwill and net intangible assets of \$327.6 million at November 30, 2011. We assess the impairment of goodwill on an annual basis and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. We assess our amortizing intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable.

We would record an impairment charge if such an assessment were to indicate that the fair value of such assets was less than the carrying value. When we evaluate potential impairments outside of our annual measurement date, judgment is required in determining whether an event has occurred that may impair the value of goodwill or intangible assets. Factors that could indicate that an impairment may exist include significant underperformance relative to plan or long-term projections, significant changes in business strategy, significant negative industry or economic trends or a significant decline in our stock price or in the value of one of our reporting units for a sustained period of time. We utilize either discounted cash flow models or other valuation models, such as comparative transactions and market multiples, to determine the fair value of our reporting units.

The determination of reporting units also requires management judgment. We consider whether a reporting unit exists within a reportable segment based on the availability of discrete financial information that is regularly reviewed by segment management. We utilize undiscounted cash flows to determine the fair value of our intangible assets. We must make assumptions about future cash flows, future operating plans, discount rates and other factors in those models. Different assumptions and judgment determinations could yield different conclusions that would result in an impairment charge to income in the period that such change or determination was made.

As of November 30, 2011, we are not at risk of failing step-one of our goodwill impairment test. The fair values of our reporting units are substantially in excess of their carrying values.

Income Tax Accounting

We have a net deferred tax asset of \$37.3 million at November 30, 2011. We record valuation allowances to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. We consider scheduled reversals of temporary differences, projected future taxable income, ongoing tax planning strategies and other matters in assessing the need for and the amount of a valuation allowance. If we were to change our assumptions or otherwise determine that we were unable to realize all or part of our net deferred tax asset in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would be charged to income in the period that such change or determination was made.

Management judgment is also required in evaluating whether a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, based on the weight of available evidence, indicates that it is more likely than not that, on an evaluation of the technical merits, the tax position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes. Management judgment is also required in measuring the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. If management made different estimates or

judgments, material differences in the amount accrued for uncertain tax positions would occur.

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Stock-Based Compensation

We recognize stock-based compensation based on the fair value of stock-based awards measured at the date of grant. Stock-based compensation is recognized over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period of the award, and is adjusted each period for anticipated forfeitures.

We estimate the fair value of each stock-based award on the measurement date using either the current market price or the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The Black-Scholes option valuation model incorporates assumptions as to the expected stock price volatility, the expected term of the option, a risk-free interest rate and a dividend yield. The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of our stock price. The expected term of options is derived from historical data on employee exercises and post-vesting employment termination behavior. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield of zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities for the period that is commensurate with the expected option term at the time of grant. The expected dividend yield is based on our historical behavior and future expectations of dividend declarations. Many of these assumptions are highly subjective and require the exercise of management judgment. If management made different estimates or judgments, material differences in the amount of stock-based compensation may occur.

Investments in Debt Securities

We have approximately \$33.5 million at fair value (par value of \$39.9 million) in investments related to ARS, all of which are classified as noncurrent at November 30, 2011. For each of our ARS, we evaluate the risks related to the structure, collateral and liquidity of the investment, and forecast the probability of issuer default, auction failure and a successful auction at par, or a redemption at par, for each future auction period. Based on the results of this assessment, we record either a mark-to-market adjustment in accumulated other comprehensive income or an other-than-temporary impairment charge in other income in our consolidated statements of income. If we use different assumptions or the credit rating of either the security issuer or the third-party insurer underlying the investments deteriorates, we may be required to adjust the carrying value of our available-for-sale ARS through an other-than-temporary impairment charge in current period earnings.

Restructuring Charges

We periodically record restructuring charges resulting from restructuring our operations (including consolidations and/or relocations of operations), changes to our strategic plan, or managerial responses to declines in demand, increasing costs, or other market factors. The determination of restructuring charges requires management judgment and may include costs related to employee benefits, such as costs of severance and termination benefits, and estimates of costs for future lease commitments on excess facilities, net of estimated future sublease income. In determining the amount of the facilities charge, we are required to estimate such factors as future vacancy rates, the time required to sublet properties and sublease rates. These estimates are reviewed quarterly based on known real estate market conditions and the credit-worthiness of subtenants, and may result in revisions to established facility reserves.

Business Combinations

We allocate the purchase price of acquired companies to the tangible and intangible asset acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The estimates used to value the net assets acquired are based in part on historical experience and information obtained from the management of the acquired company. We generally value the identifiable intangible assets acquired using a discounted cash flow model. The significant estimates used in valuing certain of the intangible assets include, but are not limited to: future expected cash flows of the asset, discount rates to determine the present value of the future cash flows, attrition rates of customers, and expected technology life cycles. We also estimate the useful lives of the intangible assets based on the expected period over which we anticipate generating economic benefit from the asset.

Our estimates of fair value are based on assumptions believed to be reasonable at that time. If management made different estimates or judgments, material differences in the fair values of the net assets acquired may result.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounts Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-08, Intangibles Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) Testing Goodwill for Impairment (ASU 2011-08), to allow entities to use a qualitative approach to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its

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carrying value. If after performing the qualitative assessment an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step goodwill impairment test is unnecessary. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to perform the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. ASU 2011-08 is effective for us in fiscal 2013 and earlier adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2011-08 is not anticipated to have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) Presentation of Comprehensive Income (ASU 2011-05), to require an entity to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. ASU 2011-05 eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of equity. In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in ASU 2011-05 (ASU 2011-12), which defers the effective date of only those changes in ASU 2011-05 that relate to the presentation of reclassification adjustments. ASU 2011-05 is effective for us in our first quarter of fiscal 2013 and should be applied retrospectively. The adoption of ASU 2011-05 and ASU 2011-12 is not anticipated to have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs (ASU 2011-04), to provide a consistent definition of fair value and ensure that the fair value measurement and disclosure requirements are similar between GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. ASU 2011-04 changes certain fair value measurement principles and enhances the disclosure requirements particularly for Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2011-04 is effective for us in our second quarter of fiscal 2012 and should be applied prospectively. The adoption of ASU 2011-04 is not anticipated to have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to a variety of risks, including changes in interest rates affecting the return on our investments and foreign currency fluctuations. We have established policies and procedures to manage our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

Exposure to market rate risk for changes in interest rates relates to our investment portfolio. We have not used derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. We place our investments with high-quality issuers and have policies limiting, among other things, the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. We seek to limit default risk by purchasing only investment-grade securities. Our investments have an average remaining maturity of less than two years or interest-rate resets of less than 60 days and are primarily fixed-rate instruments. In addition, we have classified the majority of our debt securities as available-for-sale. The available-for-sale classification reduces the consolidated statements of income exposure to interest rate risk if such investments are held until their maturity date because changes in fair value due to market changes in interest rates are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet in accumulated other comprehensive income. Based on a hypothetical 10% adverse movement in interest rates, the potential losses in future earnings, fair value of risk-sensitive instruments and cash flows are immaterial. Additionally, see further discussion regarding market risks with our investments in auction rate securities under Liquidity and Capital Resources in Item 7 of this Form 10-K.

We generally use foreign currency option contracts that are not designated as hedging instruments to hedge economically a portion of forecasted international cash flows for up to one year in the future. Principal currencies hedged include the euro, British pound, Brazilian real, Japanese yen and Australian dollar. We do not enter into derivative instruments for speculative purposes. All foreign currency option contracts are recorded at fair value in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets at the end of each reporting period and expire within one year. In fiscal 2011, mark-to-market losses of \$0.5 million on foreign currency option contracts were recorded in other income in the consolidated statement of income.

We also use forward contracts that are not designated as hedging instruments to hedge economically the impact of the variability in exchange rates on accounts receivable and collections denominated in certain foreign currencies. We generally do not hedge the net assets of our international subsidiaries. All forward contracts are recorded at fair value in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets at the end of each reporting period and expire within 90 days. In fiscal 2011, realized and unrealized losses of \$1.2 million from our forward contracts were recognized in other income in the consolidated statement of income. These losses were substantially offset by realized and unrealized gains on the offsetting positions.

Foreign currency translation exposure from a 10% movement of currency exchange rates would have a material impact on our reported revenue and net income. Based on a hypothetical 10% adverse movement in all foreign currency exchange rates, our revenue would be adversely affected by approximately 5% and our net income would be adversely affected by approximately 13% (excluding any offsetting positive impact from our ongoing hedging programs), although the actual effects may differ materially from the hypothetical analysis.

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The table below details outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts at November 30, 2011 where the notional amount is determined using contract exchange rates:

(In thousands)

	Notional Value	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts to sell U.S. dollars	\$ 2,180	\$ (54)
Foreign currency forward contracts to purchase U.S. dollars	36,275	106
Total	\$ 38,455	\$ 52

The table below details outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts at November 30, 2010 where the notional amount is determined using contract exchange rates:

(In thousands)

	Notional Value	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts to sell U.S. dollars	\$ 36,856	\$ 317
Foreign currency forward contracts to purchase U.S. dollars	13,837	54
Foreign currency option contracts to purchase U.S. dollars	22,775	496
Total	\$ 73,468	\$ 867

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Progress Software Corporation

Bedford, Massachusetts

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Progress Software Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of November 30, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended November 30, 2011. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Progress Software Corporation and subsidiaries as of November 30, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended November 30, 2011, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2011, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated January 30, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

January 30, 2012

Table of Contents**Consolidated Financial Statements****Consolidated Balance Sheets***(In thousands, except share data)*

November 30,	2011	2010
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 161,095	\$ 286,559
Short-term investments	100,321	35,837
Total cash and short-term investments	261,416	322,396
Accounts receivable (less allowances of \$6,683 in 2011 and \$4,980 in 2010)	110,927	119,273
Other current assets	21,143	27,910
Deferred tax assets	14,291	14,279
Total current assets	407,777	483,858
Property and equipment, net	66,206	58,207
Intangible assets, net	64,408	83,208
Goodwill	263,239	238,343
Deferred tax assets	24,514	29,214
Investments in auction rate securities	33,539	39,643
Other assets	5,627	4,350
Total assets	\$ 865,310	\$ 936,823
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 357	\$ 388
Accounts payable	7,039	13,176
Accrued compensation and related taxes	31,245	44,920
Income taxes payable	11,412	4,083
Other accrued liabilities	35,728	36,148
Short-term deferred revenue	145,727	138,961
Total current liabilities	231,508	237,676
Long-term debt, less current portion		276
Long-term deferred revenue	6,619	2,908
Deferred tax liabilities	1,533	2,378
Other noncurrent liabilities	3,350	5,253
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; authorized, 1,000,000 shares; issued, none		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, and additional paid-in capital; authorized, 200,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 61,788,629 in 2011 and 66,528,411 in 2010	309,221	347,604
Retained earnings, including accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$13,056 in 2011 and \$9,138 in 2010	313,079	340,728

Total shareholders' equity	622,300	688,332
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 865,310	\$ 936,823

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Income***(In thousands, except per share data)*

Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Revenue:			
Software licenses	\$ 184,173	\$ 192,568	\$ 175,566
Maintenance and services	349,422	336,552	318,571
Total revenue	533,595	529,120	494,137
Costs of revenue:			
Cost of software licenses	8,962	7,923	7,776
Cost of maintenance and services	78,605	71,290	65,967
Amortization of acquired intangibles	15,728	20,109	19,459
Total costs of revenue	103,295	99,322	93,202
Gross profit	430,300	429,798	400,935
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing	186,077	168,788	182,227
Product development	80,719	90,643	93,262
General and administrative	62,100	51,805	59,612
Amortization of acquired intangibles	8,018	10,449	9,047
Restructuring expenses	4,627	39,975	5,215
Acquisition-related expenses	536	468	440
Total operating expenses	342,077	362,128	349,803
Income from operations	88,223	67,670	51,132
Other (expense) income:			
Interest income and other	1,999	3,132	2,702
Foreign currency (loss) gain	(2,518)	626	(2,654)
Total other (expense) income, net	(519)	3,758	48
Income before provision for income taxes	87,704	71,428	51,180
Provision for income taxes	28,943	22,857	18,425
Net income	\$ 58,761	\$ 48,571	\$ 32,755
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.54
Diluted	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.53
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	65,705	63,957	60,155
Diluted	67,540	66,212	61,562

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity***(In thousands)*

Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Common stock and additional paid-in capital:			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 347,604	\$ 247,265	\$ 216,261
Exercise of employee stock options	42,828	87,461	9,054
Issuance of stock under the employee stock purchase plan	6,844	6,209	5,740
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(117,513)	(19,059)	(4,794)
Present value of payments for re-pricing of stock options			(42)
Stock-based compensation	25,999	18,121	21,536
Withholding tax payments related to net issuance of restricted stock units	(2,706)	(1,858)	(264)
Tax benefit (deficiency) from stock plans	6,165	9,465	(226)
Balance, end of year	309,221	347,604	247,265
Retained earnings:			
Balance, beginning of year	340,728	308,187	265,191
Net income	58,761	48,571	32,755
Other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments	354	(207)	319
Translation adjustments	(4,268)	(5,546)	10,330
Comprehensive income	54,847	42,818	43,404
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(82,496)	(10,277)	(408)
Balance, end of year	313,079	340,728	308,187
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 622,300	\$ 688,332	\$ 555,452

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows***(In thousands)*

Year Ended November 30,

	2011	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 58,761	\$ 48,571	\$ 32,755
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	8,832	10,859	11,900
Amortization of acquired intangibles and other	26,246	30,558	28,506
Stock-based compensation	25,999	18,121	21,536
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	114		
Tax benefit (deficiency) from stock plans	6,165	9,465	(226)
Excess tax benefit from stock plans	(6,238)	(6,046)	(84)
Allowances for accounts receivable	1,963	(1,400)	
Deferred income taxes	1,869	4,004	(367)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	8,053	(18,971)	2,281
Other assets	2,709	(3,159)	(352)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(24,679)	12,469	(26,795)
Income taxes payable and uncertain tax positions	11,107	(7,347)	3,300
Deferred revenue	5,393	(923)	(9,696)
Net cash flows from operating activities	126,294	96,201	62,758
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of investments	(152,658)	(38,632)	(80,612)
Sales and maturities of investments	84,441	33,318	72,133
Redemptions at par by issuers of auction rate securities - available-for-sale	6,300	1,235	6,940
Redemptions and sales at par of auction rate securities - trading		17,740	260
Purchases of property and equipment	(17,047)	(9,664)	(7,369)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(22,900)	(49,186)	
(Increase) decrease in other noncurrent assets	(433)	26	(531)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(102,297)	(45,163)	(9,179)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issuance of common stock	49,672	93,670	14,752
Withholding tax payments related to net issuance of restricted stock units	(2,706)	(1,858)	(264)
Repurchase of common stock	(200,009)	(29,336)	(5,202)
Excess tax benefit from stock plans	6,238	6,046	84
Payment of long-term debt	(388)	(358)	(330)
Payment of issuance costs for line of credit	(795)		
Net cash flows from financing activities	(147,988)	68,164	9,040
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(1,473)	(8,516)	16,769
Net (decrease) increase in cash and equivalents	(125,464)	110,686	79,388
Cash and equivalents, beginning of year	286,559	175,873	96,485
Cash and equivalents, end of year	\$ 161,095	\$ 286,559	\$ 175,873

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Company

We are a global enterprise software company that enables organizations to achieve higher levels of business performance by improving operational responsiveness. We offer a portfolio of best-in-class, real-time software solutions providing enterprises with significantly improved operational responsiveness within events and activities that they participate. Our products are generally sold as perpetual licenses, but certain products and business activities also use term or subscription licensing models. We also provide product maintenance, consulting, training, and customer support services.

Accounting Principles

We prepare our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include our accounts and those of our subsidiaries (all of which are wholly-owned). We eliminate all intercompany balances and transactions.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of most of our foreign subsidiaries is the local currency in which the subsidiary operates. For foreign operations where the local currency is considered to be the functional currency, we translate assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. We translate income and expense items at average rates of exchange prevailing during each period. We accumulate translation adjustments in other comprehensive loss, a component of shareholders' equity.

For foreign operations where the U.S. dollar is considered to be the functional currency, we translate monetary assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. We re-measure non-monetary assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at historical exchange rates. We translate income and expense items at average rates of exchange prevailing during each period. We recognize translation adjustments currently as a component of foreign currency gain or loss in the statement of income.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize software license revenue upon shipment of the product or, if delivered electronically, when the customer has the right to access the software, provided that the license fee is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and collection is probable. We do not license our software with a right of return and generally do not license our software with conditions of acceptance. If an arrangement does contain conditions of acceptance, we defer recognition of the revenue until the acceptance criteria are met or the period of acceptance has passed. If software licenses are sold on a subscription basis, we recognize the license fee ratably over the subscription period. We generally recognize revenue for products distributed through application partners and distributors when sold through to the end-user.

We generally sell our software licenses with maintenance services and, in some cases, also with consulting services. For the undelivered elements, we determine vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value to be the price charged when the undelivered element is sold separately. We determine VSOE for maintenance sold in connection with a software license based on the amount that will be separately charged for the maintenance renewal period. We determine VSOE for consulting services by reference to the amount charged for similar engagements when a software license sale is not involved.

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We generally recognize revenue from software licenses sold together with maintenance and/or consulting services upon shipment using the residual method, provided that the above criteria have been met. If VSOE of fair value for the undelivered elements cannot be established, we defer all revenue from the arrangement until the earlier of the point at which such sufficient VSOE does exist or all elements of the arrangement have been delivered, or if the only undelivered element is maintenance,

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then we recognize the entire fee ratably over the maintenance period. If payment of the software license fees is dependent upon the performance of consulting services or the consulting services are essential to the functionality of the licensed software, then we recognize both the software license and consulting fees using the percentage of completion method or completed contract method.

We recognize maintenance revenue ratably over the term of the applicable agreement. We generally recognize revenue from services, primarily consulting and customer education, as the related services are performed.

Warranty Costs

We make periodic provisions for expected warranty costs. Historically, warranty costs have been insignificant.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. We establish this allowance using estimates that we make based on factors such as the composition of the accounts receivable aging, historical bad debts, changes in payment patterns, changes to customer creditworthiness and current economic trends.

A summary of activity in the allowances against accounts receivable is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Beginning balance	\$ 4,980	\$ 7,650	\$ 7,944
Charge (benefit) to costs and expenses	1,963	(1,400)	
Write-offs and other	(117)	(981)	(1,029)
Translation adjustments	(143)	(289)	735
Ending balance	\$ 6,683	\$ 4,980	\$ 7,650

Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash equivalents include short-term, highly liquid investments purchased with remaining maturities of three months or less. We classify investments, which consist of auction rate securities (ARS), state and municipal obligations, U.S. government securities, certificates of deposit and corporate bonds and notes, as investments available-for-sale, which are stated at fair value. We include aggregate unrealized holding gains and losses, net of taxes, on available-for-sale securities as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in shareholders' equity. We classify investments in mutual funds where the underlying securities are predominantly Brazilian government bonds as trading securities, which are stated at fair value. We include realized and unrealized gains and losses on trading securities in other (expense) income on the consolidated statements of income.

During fiscal 2011, we determined certain highly-liquid bond obligations and Brazilian mutual funds, which had previously been classified as cash equivalents, did not meet the definition of a cash equivalent. At November 30, 2011 we have classified these securities as short-term investments. At November 30, 2010 and 2009, \$9.0 million and \$11.3 million, respectively, were classified as cash equivalents but should have been classified as short-term investments. These amounts were also reflected in our cash and equivalents balance in our consolidated statements of cash flows for those periods but should have been reflected in our cash flows from investing activities. We evaluated these errors and do not believe the amounts are material to our consolidated financial statements for any prior period. We have not restated our previously issued consolidated financial statements, or revised any prior period amounts within these financial statements.

We monitor our investment portfolio for impairment on a periodic basis. In the event that the carrying value of an investment exceeds its fair value and the decline in value is determined to be other than temporary, an impairment charge is recorded and a new cost basis for the investment is established.

Supplemental Cash Flow Information

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In fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, we paid \$9.5 million, \$15.9 million and \$16.5 million in income taxes, respectively, net of refunds received. We received refunds totaling \$9.2 million in fiscal 2011. Refunds in fiscal 2010 and 2009 were insignificant.

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In fiscal 2011, cash paid for interest was insignificant. In fiscal years 2010 and 2009, cash paid for interest on long-term debt totaled \$0.1 million.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Our financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and equivalents, investments, derivative instruments and trade receivables. We have cash investment policies which, among other things, limit investments to investment-grade securities. We hold our cash and equivalents, investments and derivative instrument contracts with high quality financial institutions and we monitor the credit ratings of those institutions. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers, and the risk with respect to trade receivables is further mitigated by the diversity, both by geography and by industry, of the customer base. No single customer represented more than 10% of consolidated accounts receivables or revenue in fiscal 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of our cash and equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these items. We base the fair value of short-term investments on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The fair value of noncurrent investments is based on a valuation methodology utilizing discounted cash flow models (Note 3) due to the absence of quoted market prices. The carrying value of long-term debt (Note 12) approximates its fair value. We measure and record derivative financial instruments at fair value (Note 5). We elect fair value measurement for certain financial assets on a case-by-case basis.

Derivative Instruments

We record all derivatives, whether designated in hedging relationships or not, on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. We use derivative instruments to manage exposures to fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies, which exist as part of our on-going business operations. Certain assets and forecasted transactions are exposed to foreign currency risk. Our objective for holding derivatives is to eliminate or reduce the impact of these exposures. We periodically monitor our foreign currency exposures to enhance the overall economical effectiveness of our foreign currency hedge positions. Principal currencies hedged include the euro, British pound, Brazilian real, Japanese yen and Australian dollar. We do not enter into derivative instruments for speculative purposes, nor do we hold or issue any derivative instruments for trading purposes.

We enter into certain derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting and are not designated as hedges. Although these derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting, we believe that such instruments are closely correlated with the underlying exposure, thus managing the associated risk. The gains or losses from changes in the fair value of such derivative instruments that are not accounted for as hedges are recognized in earnings.

Property and Equipment

We record property and equipment at cost. We record property and equipment purchased in business combinations at fair values which are then treated as the cost. We provide for depreciation and amortization on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets or the remaining initial or current terms of leases, whichever is shorter. Useful lives by major asset class are as follows: computer equipment and software, three to seven years; buildings and improvements, five to thirty-nine years; and furniture and fixtures, five to seven years.

Product Development Costs

We expense product development costs as incurred. We did not capitalize any software development costs in fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and were \$2.9 million, \$2.5 million and \$3.1 million in fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense reflects the fair value of stock-based awards measured at the grant date and recognized over the relevant service period. We estimate the fair value of each stock-based award on the measurement date using either the current market price of the stock or the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The Black-Scholes option valuation model

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incorporates assumptions as to stock price volatility, the expected life of options, a risk-free interest rate and dividend yield. We recognize stock-based compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the service period of the award, which is generally four or five years for options, and three years for restricted stock units and restricted stock awards.

Goodwill, Other Intangible Assets and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill is the amount by which the cost of acquired net assets in a business combination exceeded the fair value of net identifiable assets on the date of purchase. We evaluate goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, if any, for impairment annually on December 15 or on an interim basis when events and circumstances arise that indicate impairment may have occurred. To conduct these impairment tests of goodwill, we compare the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying value. If the reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, we record an impairment loss to the extent that the carrying value of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. We estimate the fair values of our reporting units using discounted cash flow models or other valuation models, such as comparative transactions and market multiples. We did not record any impairment losses in fiscal 2011, 2010 or 2009.

We periodically review long-lived assets (primarily property and equipment) and intangible assets with finite lives (purchased technology, capitalized software and customer-related intangibles, which we amortize using the pattern in which the economic benefit will be realized or using the straight-line method if a pattern cannot be reliably determined) for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable or that the useful lives of those assets are no longer appropriate. We base each impairment test on a comparison of the undiscounted cash flows to the carrying value of the asset. If impairment is indicated, we write down the asset to its estimated fair value based on a discounted cash flow analysis. We did not record any impairment losses in fiscal 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Restructuring Charges

Our restructuring charges are comprised primarily of costs related to property abandonment, including future lease commitments, net of any sublease income, and associated leasehold improvements; and employee termination costs related to headcount reductions. We recognize and measure restructuring liabilities initially at fair value when the liability is incurred.

Income Taxes

We provide for deferred income taxes resulting from temporary differences between financial and taxable income. We record valuation allowances to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

We recognize and measure uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return utilizing a two-step approach. We first determine if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes. The second step is that we measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more likely than not to be realized upon ultimate settlement. We recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in our provision for income taxes on our consolidated statements of income.

Comprehensive Loss

The components of comprehensive loss include, in addition to net income, unrealized gains and losses on investments and foreign currency translation adjustments.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss is made up of the following components:

<i>(In thousands)</i>		2011	2010
November 30,			
Cumulative translation adjustment		\$ (8,948)	\$ (4,676)
Accumulated unrealized losses on investments		(4,108)	(4,462)
Total accumulated comprehensive loss, net of tax		\$ (13,056)	\$ (9,138)

The tax effect on accumulated unrealized losses on investments was \$2.0 million and \$2.1 million at November 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Table of Contents**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounts Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-08, Intangibles Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) Testing Goodwill for Impairment (ASU 2011-08), to allow entities to use a qualitative approach to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If after performing the qualitative assessment an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step goodwill impairment test is unnecessary. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to perform the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. ASU 2011-08 is effective for us in fiscal 2013 and earlier adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2011-08 is not anticipated to have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) Presentation of Comprehensive Income (ASU 2011-05), to require an entity to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. ASU 2011-05 eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of equity. In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in ASU 2011-05 (ASU 2011-12), which defers the effective date of only those changes in ASU 2011-05 that relate to the presentation of reclassification adjustments. ASU 2011-05 is effective for us in our first quarter of fiscal 2013 and should be applied retrospectively. The adoption of ASU 2011-05 and ASU 2011-12 is not anticipated to have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs (ASU 2011-04), to provide a consistent definition of fair value and ensure that the fair value measurement and disclosure requirements are similar between GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. ASU 2011-04 changes certain fair value measurement principles and enhances the disclosure requirements particularly for Level 3 fair value measurements (as defined in Note 4). ASU 2011-04 is effective for us in our second quarter of fiscal 2012 and should be applied prospectively. The adoption of ASU 2011-04 is not anticipated to have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Note 2: Business Combinations**Corticon Acquisition**

On October 26, 2011, we acquired all of the equity interests in Corticon Technologies, Inc. (Corticon), a privately held business enterprise software company based in Redwood City, California, for \$23.0 million. Corticon is a business rules management system vendor that enables organizations to make better, faster decisions by automating business rules. The Corticon products became part of our Enterprise Business Solutions segment. The purpose of the acquisition was to expand the product offerings within the Enterprise Business Solutions segment. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase, and accordingly, the results of operations of Corticon are included in our operating results from the date of acquisition. We paid the purchase price in cash from available funds.

The preliminary allocation of the purchase price is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Total	Life (in years)
Accounts receivable	\$ 835	
Property and equipment	112	
Other assets	125	
Acquired intangible assets	4,910	3 to 7 years
Goodwill	24,842	
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(2,471)	
Deferred tax liability	(1,814)	
Deferred revenue	(3,639)	
Net cash paid	\$ 22,900	

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We recorded the excess of the purchase price over the identified tangible and intangible assets as goodwill. We believe that the investment value of the future enhancement of our product and solution offerings created as a result of this acquisition, has principally contributed to a purchase price that resulted in the recognition of \$24.8 million of goodwill, which is not deductible

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for tax purposes. The valuation of acquired tax assets and liabilities is preliminary. The Company is in the process of investigating the facts and circumstances existing as of the acquisition date in order to finalize its valuation and establish the related recoverable deferred taxes.

We have not included the amount of revenues and earnings of Corticon since acquisition, nor pro forma financial information, as the amounts are not significant to our consolidated financial statements.

Savvion Acquisition

On January 8, 2010, we acquired all of the equity interests in Savvion, Inc. (Savvion), a privately-held company, through a merger of Savvion with a wholly-owned subsidiary for an aggregate purchase price of \$49.2 million. Savvion is a provider of business process management software. The purpose of the acquisition was to expand the product offerings within the Enterprise Business Solutions segment. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase, and accordingly, the results of operations of Savvion are included in our operating results from the date of acquisition. We paid the purchase price in cash from available funds.

The final allocation of the purchase price is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Total	Life (in years)
Accounts receivable	\$ 5,120	
Deferred tax assets	2,927	
Other assets	854	
Acquired intangible assets	28,000	7 to 9 years
Goodwill	19,705	
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(4,413)	
Liabilities assumed, net of other assets	(3,007)	
Net cash paid	\$ 49,186	

We recorded the excess of the purchase price over the identified tangible and intangible assets as goodwill. We believe that the investment value of the future enhancement of our product and solution offerings, has principally contributed to a purchase price that resulted in the recognition of \$19.7 million of goodwill, which is not deductible for tax purposes.

We have not included pro forma financial information for Savvion as the historical operations were not significant to our consolidated financial statements. In fiscal 2011 and 2010, revenues from Savvion that are included in our results were \$26.4 million and \$19.5 million, respectively. We have not included the earnings from Savvion, as we do not allocate our expenses to our products.

Note 3: Cash and Investments

A summary of our cash, cash equivalents and trading and available-for-sale investments at November 30, 2011 is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Security Type				
Cash	\$ 134,890	\$	\$	\$ 134,890
Money market funds	24,220			24,220
State and municipal bond obligations	84,193	221	(16)	84,398
Brazilian mutual funds	15,346			15,346
Auction rate securities - municipal bonds	27,200		(4,269)	22,931
Auction rate securities - student loans	12,700		(2,092)	10,608
Corporate bonds	2,562			2,562

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Total	\$ 301,111	\$ 221	\$ (6,377)	\$ 294,955
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Such amounts are classified on our consolidated balance sheet at November 30, 2011 as follows:

(In thousands)

Security Type	Cash and Equivalents	Short-Term Investments	Long-Term Investments
Cash	\$ 134,890	\$	\$
Money market funds	24,220		
State and municipal bond obligations	1,985	82,413	
Brazilian mutual funds		15,346	
Auction rate securities municipal bonds			22,931
Auction rate securities student loans			10,608
Corporate bonds		2,562	
Total	\$ 161,095	\$ 100,321	\$ 33,539

For each of the ARS, we evaluated the risks related to the structure, collateral and liquidity of the investment, and forecasted the probability of issuer default, auction failure and a successful auction at par or a redemption at par for each future auction period. The weighted average cash flow for each period was then discounted back to present value for each security. Based on this methodology, we determined that the fair value of our non-current ARS investments is \$33.5 million, and the temporary impairment charge recorded at November 30, 2011 in accumulated other comprehensive loss to reduce the value of our available-for-sale ARS investments was \$6.4 million.

We will not be able to access the funds associated with our ARS investments until a future auction for these ARS is successful, we sell the securities in a secondary market, or they are redeemed by the issuer. As such, these remaining investments currently lack short-term liquidity and are therefore classified as long-term investments on the consolidated balance sheet at November 30, 2011. However, based on our cash and short-term investments balance of \$261.4 million, expected operating cash flows and our revolving credit facility, we do not anticipate that the lack of liquidity associated with these ARS will adversely affect our ability to conduct business and believe we have the ability to hold the affected securities throughout the currently estimated recovery period. Therefore, the impairment on these securities is considered only temporary in nature. If the credit rating of either the security issuer or the third-party insurer underlying the investments deteriorates significantly, we may be required to adjust the carrying value of the ARS through an other-than-temporary impairment charge to earnings.

A summary of our cash, cash equivalents and available-for-sale investments at November 30, 2010 is as follows:

(In thousands)

Security Type	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Cash	\$ 154,718	\$	\$	\$ 154,718
Money market funds	122,415			122,415
State and municipal bond obligations	25,484	207	(10)	25,681
U.S. government and agency securities	10,000			10,000
Auction rate securities municipal bonds	27,200		(3,560)	23,640
Auction rate securities student loans	19,000		(2,997)	16,003
Corporate bonds	9,418		(21)	9,397
Certificates of deposit	185			185
Total	\$ 368,420	\$ 207	\$ (6,588)	\$ 362,039

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Such amounts are classified on our consolidated balance sheet at November 30, 2010 as follows:

(In thousands)

Security Type	Cash and Equivalents	Short-Term Investments	Long-Term Investments
Cash	\$ 154,718	\$	\$
Money market funds	122,415		
State and municipal bond obligations	1,926	23,755	
U.S. government and agency securities	7,500	2,500	
Auction rate securities municipal bonds			23,640
Auction rate securities student loans			16,003
Corporate bonds		9,397	
Certificates of deposit		185	
Total	\$ 286,559	\$ 35,837	\$ 39,643

The fair value of debt securities at November 30, 2011 and November 30, 2010, by contractual maturity, is as follows:

(In thousands)

November 30,	2011	2010
Due in one year or less (1)	\$ 104,620	\$ 70,285
Due after one year	31,225	14,621
Total	\$ 135,845	\$ 84,906

(1) Includes ARS which are tendered for interest-rate setting purposes periodically throughout the year. Beginning in February 2008, auctions for these securities began to fail, and therefore these investments currently lack short-term liquidity. The remaining final maturities of these securities range from 12 to 31 years.

Investments with continuous unrealized losses for less than twelve months and twelve months or greater and their related fair values are as follows at November 30, 2011:

(In thousands)

Security Type	Fair Value	Less Than 12 Months Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	12 Months or Greater Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Total Unrealized Losses
State and municipal bond obligations	\$ 24,585	\$ (16)	\$	\$	\$ 24,585	\$ (16)
Auction rate securities municipal bonds			22,931	(4,269)	22,931	(4,269)
Auction rate securities student loans			10,608	(2,092)	10,608	(2,092)
Total	\$ 24,585	\$ (16)	\$ 33,539	\$ (6,361)	\$ 58,124	\$ (6,377)

Investments with continuous unrealized losses for less than twelve months and twelve months or greater and their related fair values are as follows at November 30, 2010:

(In thousands)

Security Type	Fair Value	Less Than 12 Months Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	12 Months or Greater Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Total Unrealized Losses
State and municipal bond obligations	\$ 6,506	\$ (10)	\$	\$	\$ 6,506	\$ (10)
Auction rate securities municipal bonds			23,640	(3,560)	23,640	(3,560)
Auction rate securities student loans			16,003	(2,997)	16,003	(2,997)
Corporate bonds	9,397	(21)			9,397	(21)
Total	\$ 15,903	\$ (31)	\$ 39,643	\$ (6,557)	\$ 55,546	\$ (6,588)

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The unrealized losses associated with state and municipal obligations and corporate bonds and notes are attributable to changes in interest rates. The unrealized losses associated with ARS are discussed above. Management does not believe any unrealized losses represent other-than-temporary impairments based on our evaluation of available evidence as of November 30, 2011.

Note 4: Fair Value Measurements

The following table details the fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy of our financial assets at November 30, 2011:

(In thousands)

Description	Nov. 30, 2011	Fair Value Measurements at the Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets Using Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Money market funds	\$ 24,220	\$ 24,220	\$	\$
State and municipal bond obligations	84,398		84,398	
Brazilian mutual funds	15,346	15,346		
Auction rate securities municipal bonds	22,931			22,931
Auction rate securities student loans	10,608			10,608
Corporate bonds	2,562		2,562	
Foreign exchange derivatives	52		52	
Total	\$ 160,117	\$ 39,566	\$ 87,012	\$ 33,539

The following table details the fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy of our financial assets at November 30, 2010:

(In thousands)

Description	Nov. 30, 2010	Fair Value Measurements at the Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets Using Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Money market funds	\$ 122,415	\$ 122,415	\$	\$
State and municipal bond obligations	25,681		25,681	
U.S. government and agency securities	10,000		10,000	
Auction rate securities municipal bonds	23,640			23,640
Auction rate securities student loans	16,003			16,003
Corporate bonds	9,397		9,397	
Certificates of deposit	185		185	
Foreign exchange derivatives	867		867	
Total	\$ 208,188	\$ 122,415	\$ 46,130	\$ 39,643

The valuation technique used to measure fair value for our Level 1 and Level 2 assets is a market approach, using prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets. The valuation technique used to measure fair value for our Level 3 assets is an income approach, where the expected weighted average future cash flows were discounted back to present value for each asset.

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The following table reflects the activity for our financial assets measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs for fiscal 2011:

(In thousands)

	Level 3 Financial Assets
Balance, December 1, 2010	\$ 39,643
Redemptions and repurchases at par	(6,300)
Unrealized gains included in accumulated other comprehensive loss	196
Balance, November 30, 2011	\$ 33,539

The following table reflects the activity for our financial assets measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs for fiscal 2010:

(In thousands)

	Level 3 Financial Assets
Balance, December 1, 2009	\$ 58,454
Redemptions and repurchases at par	(18,990)
Unrealized gains included in accumulated other comprehensive loss	179
Unrealized gain on ARS trading securities included in other income	1,596
Unrealized loss on put option related to ARS rights offering included in other income	(1,596)
Balance, November 30, 2010	\$ 39,643

Note 5: Derivative Instruments

We generally use foreign currency option contracts that are not designated as hedging instruments to hedge economically a portion of forecasted international cash flows for up to one year in the future. All foreign currency option contracts are recorded at fair value in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheet at the end of each reporting period and expire within one year. In fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, mark-to-market (losses) gains of \$(0.5) million, \$3.1 million and \$(1.4) million, respectively, on foreign currency option contracts were recorded in other income in the consolidated statements of income.

We also use forward contracts that are not designated as hedging instruments to hedge economically the impact of the variability in exchange rates on accounts receivable and collections denominated in certain foreign currencies. We generally do not hedge the net assets of our international subsidiaries. All forward contracts are recorded at fair value in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheet at the end of each reporting period and expire within 90 days. In fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, realized and unrealized (losses) gains of \$(1.2) million, \$(7.2) million and \$4.2 million, respectively, from our forward contracts were recognized in other income in the consolidated statements of income. These losses were substantially offset by realized and unrealized gains on the offsetting positions.

The table below details outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts at November 30, 2011 where the notional amount is determined using contract exchange rates:

(In thousands)

	Notional Value	Fair Value
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Foreign currency forward contracts to sell U.S. dollars	\$ 2,180	\$ (54)
Foreign currency forward contracts to purchase U.S. dollars	36,275	106
Total	\$ 38,455	\$ 52

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The table below details outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts at November 30, 2010 where the notional amount is determined using contract exchange rates:

(In thousands)

	Notional Value	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts to sell U.S. dollars	\$ 36,856	\$ 317
Foreign currency forward contracts to purchase U.S. dollars	13,837	54
Foreign currency option contracts to purchase U.S. dollars	22,775	496
Total	\$ 73,468	\$ 867

Note 6: Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following:

(In thousands)

November 30,	2011	2010
Computer equipment and software	\$ 60,797	\$ 54,556
Land, buildings and leasehold improvements	58,957	57,307
Furniture and fixtures	9,480	9,230
Total	129,234	121,093
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(63,028)	(62,886)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 66,206	\$ 58,207

Note 7: Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Intangible assets are composed of the following significant classes at November 30, 2011:

(In thousands)

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Purchased technology	\$ 138,470	\$ 96,759	\$ 41,711
Customer-related and other	77,609	54,912	22,697
Total	\$ 216,079	\$ 151,671	\$ 64,408

Intangible assets are composed of the following significant classes at November 30, 2010:

(In thousands)

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
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Purchased technology	\$ 136,151	\$ 80,965	\$ 55,186
Customer-related and other	75,026	47,004	28,022
Total	\$ 211,177	\$ 127,969	\$ 83,208

We amortize intangible assets assuming no expected residual value. The weighted average amortization period for all intangible assets is 6.6 years, including 6.5 years for purchased technology and 6.8 years for customer-related and other intangible assets. Amortization expense related to these intangible assets was \$23.7 million, \$30.6 million and \$28.5 million in fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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Future amortization expense from intangible assets held as of November 30, 2011, is as follows:

(In thousands)

2012	\$ 20,829
2013	13,867
2014	11,314
2015	9,931
2016	6,777
Thereafter	1,690
Total	\$ 64,408

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for fiscal year 2011 by segment are as follows:

(In thousands)

	Balance Dec. 1, 2010	Additions	Write-down	Translation Adjustments	Balance Nov. 30, 2011
Application Development Platform segment	\$ 61,064	\$		\$ 66	\$ 61,130
Enterprise Business Solutions segment	76,829	24,842		21	101,692
Enterprise Data Solutions segment	100,450			(33)	100,417
Total	\$ 238,343	\$ 24,842		\$ 54	\$ 263,239

The addition to goodwill during fiscal 2011 was related to the acquisition of Corticon in October 2011.

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for fiscal year 2010 by segment are as follows:

(In thousands)

	Balance Dec. 1, 2009	Additions	Write-down	Translation Adjustments	Balance Nov. 30, 2010
Application Development Platform segment	\$ 61,005	\$		\$ 59	\$ 61,064
Enterprise Business Solutions segment	57,124	19,705			76,829
Enterprise Data Solutions segment	100,369			81	100,450
Total	\$ 218,498	\$ 19,705		\$ 140	\$ 238,343

The addition to goodwill during fiscal 2010 was related to the acquisition of Savvion in January 2010.

Note 8: Earnings Per Share

We compute basic earnings per share using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. We compute diluted earnings per share using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus the effect of outstanding dilutive stock options, using the treasury stock method, and outstanding restricted and deferred stock units.

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The following table sets forth the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for each fiscal year:

<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i> Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Net income	\$ 58,761	\$ 48,571	\$ 32,755
Weighted average shares outstanding	65,705	63,957	60,155
Dilutive impact from common stock equivalents	1,835	2,255	1,407
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	67,540	66,212	61,562
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.54
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.53

We excluded stock awards representing approximately 2,208,000 shares, 3,870,000 shares and 9,573,000 shares of common stock from the calculation of diluted earnings per share in fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, because these awards were anti-dilutive.

Note 9: Shareholders Equity**Preferred Stock**

Our Board of Directors is authorized to establish one or more series of preferred stock and to fix and determine the number and conditions of preferred shares, including dividend rates, redemption and/or conversion provisions, if any, preferences and voting rights. At November 30, 2011, we have not issued any series of preferred stock.

Common Stock

On December 20, 2010, the Board of Directors approved a three-for-two common stock split in the form of a stock dividend. Shareholders received one additional share for every two shares held. The distribution was made on January 28, 2011 to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 12, 2011. All share and per share amounts have been revised to reflect the stock split.

A summary of our share activity is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i> Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Beginning balance	66,528	60,906	59,856
Shares issued	3,767	7,204	1,479
Shares repurchased and retired	(8,391)	(1,496)	(396)
Shares surrendered by employees to pay taxes related to stock-based awards	(115)	(86)	(18)
Shares forfeited			(15)
Ending balance	61,789	66,528	60,906

We issued 31,000 shares in fiscal 2011 and 24,000 shares in fiscal 2010 with a fair value of \$0.7 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, to members of the Board the Directors as a component of the annual compensation paid to non-employee directors.

Restricted stock totaling 7,500 shares with a fair value of \$0.1 million vested during fiscal 2010. All outstanding restricted stock vested as of November 30, 2010.

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There were 74,900 deferred stock units (DSUs) outstanding at November 30, 2011. Each DSU represents one share of our common stock and all DSU grants have been made to non-employee members of our Board of Directors. The DSUs granted prior to fiscal 2011 were fully vested on the date of grant and do not have voting rights and can only be converted into common stock when the recipient ceases being a member of the Board. There were 21,700 DSUs granted in fiscal 2011, of which 2,000 were vested as of November 30, 2011.

Common Stock Repurchases

In fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, we purchased and retired 8,391,000 shares, 1,496,000 shares and 396,000 shares, respectively, of our common stock for \$200.0 million, \$29.3 million and \$5.2 million, respectively.

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In fiscal 2010, we repurchased substantially all available shares under our previous Board authorized share repurchase program. On October 1, 2010, the Board of Directors authorized, for the period from October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011, the purchase of up to \$100 million of our common stock, at such times that management deems such purchases to be an effective use of cash. On June 27, 2011, the Board of Directors increased and extended the program for an additional \$100 million through May 31, 2012. As of November 30, 2011 no amounts were available for purchase under this program.

Stock Options and Stock Awards

We currently have one shareholder-approved stock plan from which we can issue equity securities, including options, deferred stock awards and restricted stock. In fiscal 2008, our shareholders approved the 2008 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, which replaced the 1992 Incentive and Nonqualified Stock Option Plan, the 1994 Stock Incentive Plan and the 1997 Stock Incentive Plan (collectively, the Previous Plans). The Previous Plans solely exist to satisfy outstanding options previously granted under these plans. The 2008 Plan permits the granting of stock awards to officers, members of the Board of Directors, employees and consultants. Awards under the 2008 Plan may include nonqualified stock options, incentive stock options, grants of conditioned or restricted stock, unrestricted grants of stock, grants of stock contingent upon the attainment of performance goals, deferred stock units and stock appreciation rights. The options granted prior to fiscal 2005 generally vest over five years and have terms of ten years. Options granted from fiscal 2005 through fiscal 2010 generally vest over five years and have terms of seven years, and options granted in 2011 vest over four years and have a term of seven years. A total of 47,010,000 shares are issuable under these plans, of which 6,062,000 shares were available for grant at November 30, 2011.

We have adopted two stock plans for which the approval of shareholders was not required: the 2002 Nonqualified Stock Plan (2002 Plan) and the 2004 Inducement Stock Plan (2004 Plan). The 2002 Plan permits the granting of stock awards to non-executive officer employees and consultants. Executive officers and members of the Board of Directors are not eligible for awards under the 2002 Plan. Awards under the 2002 Plan may include nonqualified stock options, grants of conditioned or restricted stock, unrestricted grants of stock, grants of stock contingent upon the attainment of performance goals and stock appreciation rights. The options granted prior to fiscal 2005 generally vest over five years and have terms of ten years. The options granted from fiscal 2005 through fiscal 2010 generally vest over five years and have terms of seven years, and options granted in 2011 vest over four years and have a term of seven years. A total of 9,750,000 shares are issuable under the 2002 Plan, of which 101,000 shares were available for grant at November 30, 2011.

The 2004 Plan is reserved for persons to whom we may issue securities as an inducement to become employed by us pursuant to the rules and regulations of the NASDAQ Stock Market. Awards under the 2004 Plan may include nonqualified stock options, grants of conditioned or restricted stock, unrestricted grants of stock, grants of stock contingent upon the attainment of performance goals and stock appreciation rights. The options granted prior to fiscal 2005 generally vest over five years and have terms of ten years. The options granted since fiscal 2005 generally vest over five years and have terms of seven years. A total of 1,500,000 shares are issuable under the 2004 Plan, of which 567,000 shares were available for grant at November 30, 2011.

A summary of stock option activity under all plans is as follows:

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, December 1, 2010	9,876	\$ 17.54
Granted	1,309	27.60
Exercised	(2,755)	15.54
Canceled	(687)	19.58
Options outstanding, November 30, 2011	7,743	\$ 19.77

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For various exercise price ranges, characteristics of outstanding and exercisable stock options at November 30, 2011 are as follows:

(Number of shares in thousands)

Range of Exercise Price:	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Remaining Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$8.82-14.67	1,668	2.98	\$ 13.52	1,176	\$ 13.39
15.29-19.53	1,523	2.87	16.88	1,088	16.68
19.54-20.78	1,602	2.85	20.42	1,268	20.42
20.79-21.60	1,673	3.92	21.36	805	21.41
21.61-29.64	1,277	5.58	28.48	238	28.31
\$8.82-29.64	7,743	3.56	\$ 19.77	4,575	\$ 18.31

Options outstanding that have vested and that are expected to vest as of November 30, 2011 are as follows:

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Outstanding Options	Weighted Average Remaining Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (1)
Vested	4,575	2.72	\$ 18.31	\$ 12,412
Expected to vest	3,168	4.77	21.88	4,573
Total	7,743	3.56	\$ 19.77	\$ 16,985

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value was calculated based on the difference between the closing price of our stock on November 30, 2011 of \$20.37 and the exercise prices for all in-the-money options outstanding.

A summary of the status of our restricted stock units at November 30, 2011 is as follows:

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant date Fair value
Restricted stock units outstanding, December 1, 2010	722	\$ 19.72
Granted	553	25.92
Issued	(386)	20.30
Canceled	(103)	21.90
Restricted stock units outstanding, November 30, 2011	786	\$ 23.51

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Each restricted stock unit represents one share of common stock. The restricted stock units generally vest semi-annually over a three-year period.

The fair value of outright stock awards, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and DSUs is equal to the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant.

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The following table provides the classification of stock-based compensation expense as reflected in our consolidated statements of income:

<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Cost of software licenses	\$ 9	\$ 29	\$ 37
Cost of maintenance and services	1,397	913	948
Sales and marketing	5,946	5,496	5,830
Product development	5,759	4,200	4,041
General and administrative	12,888	6,948	10,680
Restructuring		535	
Total stock-based compensation expense	25,999	18,121	21,536
Income tax benefit included in provision for income taxes	(6,958)	(4,970)	(5,163)
Total stock-based compensation expense, net of tax	\$ 19,041	\$ 13,151	\$ 16,373

We estimated the fair value of options and employee stock purchase plan shares granted in fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009 on the measurement dates using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following weighted average assumptions:

Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Stock Purchase Plan:			
Expected volatility	25.8%	27.7%	30.7%
Risk-free interest rate	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
Expected life in years	1.6	1.5	2.1
Expected dividend yield	None	None	None
Stock Options:			
Expected volatility	27.3%	27.2%	26.9%
Risk-free interest rate	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%
Expected life in years	4.8	4.8	4.7
Expected dividend yield	None	None	None

For each option award, the expected life in years is based on historical exercise patterns and post-vesting termination behavior. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of our stock, and the risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve for the period that is commensurate with the expected life at the time of grant. We do not currently pay cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate doing so for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, our expected dividend yield is zero.

For each stock purchase plan award, the expected life in years is based on the period of time between the beginning of the offering period and the date of purchase, plus an additional holding period of three months. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the company's stock, and the risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at each purchase period.

Based on the above assumptions, the weighted average estimated fair value of options granted in fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$7.31, \$5.84 and \$4.23 per share, respectively. We amortize the estimated fair value of options to expense over the vesting period using the straight-line method. The weighted average estimated fair value for shares issued under our 1991 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) in fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$6.44, \$5.97 and \$4.19 per share, respectively. We amortize the estimated fair value of shares issued under the ESPP to expense over the vesting period using a graded vesting model.

Other reasonable assumptions about these factors could provide different estimates of fair value. Future changes in stock price volatility, life of options, interest rates and dividend practices, if any, may require changes in our assumptions, which could materially affect the calculation of fair value.

Total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense, net of expected forfeitures, related to unvested stock options and unvested restricted stock awards amounted to \$31.6 million at November 30, 2011. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.5

years.

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During fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009 the following activity occurred under our plans:

<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Total intrinsic value of stock options on date exercised	\$ 31,566	\$ 47,395	\$ 2,569
Total fair value of DSUs on date vested	40		
Total fair value of restricted stock awards on date vested		131	82
Total fair value of restricted stock units on date vested	9,120	6,202	1,576

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The ESPP permits eligible employees to purchase up to an aggregate of 7,350,000 shares of our common stock through accumulated payroll deductions. The ESPP has a 27-month offering period comprised of nine three month purchase periods. The purchase price of the stock is equal to 85% of the lesser of the market value of such shares at the beginning of a 27-month offering period or the end of each three-month segment within such offering period. If the market price at any of the nine purchase periods is less than the market price on the first date of the 27-month offering period, subsequent to the purchase, the offering period is cancelled and the employee is entered into a new 27-month offering period with the then current market price as the new base price. We issued 594,000 shares, 604,000 shares and 570,000 shares with weighted average purchase prices of \$11.52, \$10.28 and \$10.08 per share, respectively, in fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. At November 30, 2011, approximately 287,000 shares were available and reserved for issuance under the ESPP.

CEO Separation Agreement

During fiscal 2011, we entered into an amendment to the existing severance agreement with Richard D. Reidy, our former President and Chief Executive Officer, dated October 13, 2009 (the Existing Separation Agreement). The amendment was entered into on July 31, 2011 in connection with the announcement that Mr. Reidy would terminate employment when his successor was named. Mr. Reidy continued as our President and Chief Executive Officer until his successor commenced employment on December 5, 2011.

The amendment to the Existing Separation Agreement entitled Mr. Reidy to the payments and benefits set forth in the Existing Separation Agreement, which included severance and acceleration of vesting of Mr. Reidy's unvested equity to the extent such equity would have vested during the twenty-four months following termination of employment. The amendment to the Existing Separation Agreement also provided for an extension of the period of time during which Mr. Reidy may exercise his vested stock options following his termination from three months to a total of fifteen months. The amendment provided that the extended exercise period was in consideration of Mr. Reidy's agreement to remain as President and Chief Executive Officer until his successor commenced employment. This extended exercise period would not apply if Mr. Reidy voluntarily terminated employment prior to February 29, 2012.

We recognized \$4.6 million of stock-based compensation expense in fiscal 2011 as a result of this arrangement, and the commencement of and employment of a new President and Chief Executive Officer. The expense was recorded in general and administrative expense on the consolidated statement of income, and included \$4.0 million related to vesting acceleration and \$0.6 million related to the modification and extension of the vesting period, of 348,000 stock options and 88,000 restricted stock units.

Note 10: Retirement Plan

We maintain a retirement plan covering all U.S. employees under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Company contributions to the plan are at the discretion of the Board of Directors and totaled approximately \$2.4 million, \$4.6 million and \$4.0 million for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Table of Contents**Note 11: Income Taxes**

The components of pretax income are as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i> Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
U.S.	\$ 69,199	\$ 54,566	\$ 32,279
Foreign	18,505	16,862	18,901
Total	\$ 87,704	\$ 71,428	\$ 51,180

The provisions for income taxes are comprised of the following:

<i>(In thousands)</i> Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Current:			
Federal	\$ 19,961	\$ 11,536	\$ 10,116
State	1,982	1,925	1,383
Foreign	5,131	5,392	7,293
Total current	27,074	18,853	18,792
Deferred:			
Federal	1,624	4,817	1,948
State	71	48	(36)
Foreign	174	(861)	(2,279)
Total deferred	1,869	4,004	(367)
Total	\$ 28,943	\$ 22,857	\$ 18,425

The tax effects of significant items comprising our deferred taxes are as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i> November 30,	2011	2010
Deferred tax assets:		
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,230	\$ 598
Other current assets	780	815
Capitalized research costs	1,360	2,697
Accrued compensation	3,258	1,369
Accrued liabilities and other	9,469	10,722
Deferred revenue	1,540	2,743
Stock-based compensation	8,908	8,667
Tax credit and loss carryforwards	48,503	50,334
Gross deferred tax assets	75,048	77,945
Valuation allowance	(23,352)	(21,566)

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Total net deferred tax assets	51,696	56,379
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Goodwill	(10,629)	(9,481)
Depreciation and amortization	(3,795)	(5,783)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(14,424)	(15,264)
Total	\$ 37,272	\$ 41,115

The valuation allowance primarily applies to net operating loss carryforwards and unutilized tax credits in jurisdictions or under conditions where realization is not assured. The increase in the valuation allowance during fiscal 2011 primarily related to the creation of net operating loss carryforwards and excess tax credits.

At November 30, 2011, we have net operating loss carryforwards of \$70.1 million expiring on various dates through 2024 and \$30.4 million that may be carried forward indefinitely. At November 30, 2011, we have tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$14.3 million expiring on various dates through 2031 and \$0.8 million that may be carried forward indefinitely.

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A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory rate to the effective tax rate is as follows:

Year Ended November 30,	\$ 3,28100 2011	\$ 3,28100 2010	\$ 3,28100 2009
Tax at U.S. Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Foreign rate differences	(0.1)	(2.8)	(1.7)
State income taxes, net	1.7	1.8	1.7
Research credits	(3.4)	(0.2)	(3.7)
Domestic production activities deduction	(2.1)	(0.8)	(0.8)
Tax-exempt interest	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)
Nondeductible stock-based compensation	2.6	2.3	5.2
Nonrecurring benefit from change in estimate from earnings and profits		(3.5)	
Other	(0.5)	0.4	0.8
Total	33.0%	32.0%	36.0%

The calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations in a multitude of jurisdictions across our global operations. We recognize and record potential tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues in various tax jurisdictions based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from our current estimate of the tax liabilities. If our estimate of tax liabilities proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If payment of these amounts ultimately proves to be less than the recorded amounts, the reversal of the liabilities would result in income tax benefits being recognized in the period when we determine the liabilities are no longer necessary.

A reconciliation of the balance of our unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

(In thousands) Year Ended November 30,	\$ 3,28100 2011	\$ 3,28100 2010	\$ 3,28100 2009
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,219	\$ 3,281	\$ 4,784
Tax positions related to current year	13		
Settlements with tax authorities		(1,736)	(1,323)
Tax positions acquired		200	
Lapses due to expiration of the statute of limitations	(108)	(526)	(180)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,219	\$ 3,281

We recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as a component of our provision for income taxes. In fiscal years 2011 and 2010, we included \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, of estimated interest and penalties in the provision for income taxes. We had accrued \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million of estimated interest and penalties at November 30, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively. We do not expect any significant changes to the amount of unrecognized tax benefits in the next 12 months.

We have not provided for U.S. income taxes on the undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries, as these earnings have been permanently reinvested and would primarily be offset by foreign tax credits. Cumulative undistributed foreign earnings were approximately \$35.4 million at November 30, 2011.

The Internal Revenue Service is currently examining our U.S. Federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2009 and 2010. Our Federal income tax returns have been examined or are closed by statute for all years prior to fiscal 2008, and we are no longer subject to audit for those periods. State taxing authorities are currently examining our income tax returns for years through fiscal 2010. Our state income tax returns have been examined or are closed by statute for all years prior to fiscal 2008, and we are no longer subject to audit for those periods.

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Tax authorities for certain non-U.S. jurisdictions are also examining returns affecting unrecognized tax benefits, none of which are material to our consolidated balance sheets, cash flows or statements of income. With some exceptions, we are generally no longer subject to tax examinations in non-U.S. jurisdictions for years prior to fiscal 2006.

We believe that we have adequately provided for any reasonably foreseeable outcomes related to our tax audits and that any settlement will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. However, there can be no assurances as to the possible outcomes.

Table of Contents**Note 12: Debt Arrangements****Line of Credit**

On August 15, 2011, we entered into a credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) for an unsecured credit facility with J.P. Morgan and other lenders that matures on August 15, 2016, at which time all amounts outstanding must be repaid. The credit facility provides for a revolving line of credit in the amount of \$150.0 million, with a sublimit for the issuance of standby letters of credit in a face amount up to \$25.0 million and swing line loans up to \$20.0 million. The credit facility also permits us to increase the revolving line of credit by up to an additional \$75.0 million subject to receiving further commitments from lenders and certain other conditions. We intend to utilize the line of credit for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions, stock repurchases and working capital.

Revolving loans accrue interest at a per annum rate based on our choice of either (i) the LIBOR rate plus a margin ranging from 1.25% to 1.75% or (ii) the base rate plus a margin ranging from 0.25% to 0.75%, both depending on our consolidated leverage ratio. The base rate is defined as the highest of (i) the administrative agent's prime rate (ii) the federal funds rate plus 1/2 of 1.00%, and (iii) the LIBOR rate for a one month interest period plus a margin equal to 1.00%. A quarterly commitment fee on the undrawn portion of the revolving credit facility is required, at a per annum rate ranging from 0.25% to 0.35%, depending on our consolidated leverage ratio. The loan origination fee and issuance costs incurred upon consummation of the Credit Agreement will be amortized through interest expense using the effective interest rate method, over the five-year term of the facility. Other customary fees and letter of credit fees may be charged and will be expensed as they are incurred.

Accrued interest on the loans is payable quarterly in arrears with respect to base rate loans and at the end of each interest rate period (or at each three month interval in the case of loans with interest periods greater than three months) with respect to LIBOR rate loans. We may prepay, terminate or reduce the loan commitments in whole or in part at any time, without premium or penalty, subject to certain conditions and reimbursement of certain costs in the case of LIBOR rate loans. The Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants. We are also required to maintain compliance with a consolidated leverage ratio of no greater than 3.00 to 1.00 and a consolidated interest coverage ratio of at least 3.00 to 1.00. As of November 30, 2011, there were no amounts outstanding under the revolving line and \$0.2 million of letters of credit. We are in compliance with our covenants.

Long-Term Debt

In connection with the purchase of a building adjacent to our headquarters, we were required to assume the existing mortgage under the terms of the agreement. The mortgage, secured by the building, had a remaining principal balance of \$2.4 million with a fixed annual interest rate of 8.05% at the time of the purchase. We may repay the entire outstanding balance at any time, subject to a potential penalty based on interest rates in effect at that time. The outstanding principal balance at November 30, 2011 was \$0.4 million. The final payment, including an insignificant amount of interest, is due in June 2012.

Note 13: Commitments and Contingencies**Leasing Arrangements**

We lease certain facilities and equipment under non-cancelable operating lease arrangements. Future minimum rental payments under these leases are as follows at November 30, 2011:

(In thousands)

2012	\$ 12,418
2013	7,842
2014	3,938
2015	2,973
2016	860
Thereafter	1,921
Total	\$ 29,952

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Total rent expense, net of sublease income which is insignificant, under operating lease arrangements was approximately \$12.4 million, \$11.3 million and \$12.4 million in fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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Guarantees and Indemnification Obligations

We include standard intellectual property indemnification provisions in our licensing agreements in the ordinary course of business. Pursuant to our product license agreements, we will indemnify, hold harmless, and agree to reimburse the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party, generally business partners or customers, in connection with certain patent, copyright or other intellectual property infringement claims by third parties with respect to our products. Other agreements with our customers provide indemnification for claims relating to property damage or personal injury resulting from the performance of services by us or our subcontractors. Historically, our costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims relating to such indemnity agreements have been insignificant. Accordingly, the estimated fair value of these indemnification provisions is immaterial.

Legal Proceedings

We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims, either asserted or unasserted, which arise in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these claims cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not believe that the outcome of any of these other legal matters will have a material effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

On January 21, 2010, JuxtaComm-Texas Software, LLC (JuxtaComm) filed a complaint in the Eastern District of Texas against Progress Software, two of our subsidiaries and 19 other defendants, alleging infringement of JuxtaComm's U.S. patent 6,195,662 ("System for Transforming and Exchanging Data Between Distributed Heterogeneous Computer Systems"). In its amended complaint, JuxtaComm alleges that certain of the products within our Sonic, FuseSource, DataDirect Connect and DataServices product sets infringe JuxtaComm's patent. In its complaint, JuxtaComm seeks unspecified monetary damages and permanent injunctive relief.

In May 2010, we filed a response to this complaint in which we denied all claims. The discovery phase of this litigation was completed in November 2011 and trial was scheduled to begin on January 9, 2012. However, on December 2, 2011, the court issued a so-called *Markman* ruling, in which all disputes are resolved regarding interpretations of the patent. In the ruling, the court agreed with us on a key issue which would eliminate us from the case. On December 8, 2011, the court issued an order staying the case until February 1, 2012 and gave JuxtaComm until February 1, 2012 to articulate an alternative theory and postponed the trial to an unspecified future date to fall in the second or third quarter of 2012.

We intend to defend the action vigorously. While we believe that we have valid defenses to JuxtaComm's claims, litigation is inherently unpredictable and we cannot make any predictions as to the outcome of this litigation. It is possible that our business, financial position, or results of operations could be negatively affected by an unfavorable resolution of this action, however, we are unable to estimate a range of potential loss at this time.

Note 14: Business Segments and International Operations

Operating segments, as defined under GAAP, are components of an enterprise about which discrete financial information is available and regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance. We internally report results to our chief operating decision maker on both a product group basis and a functional basis. Our product groups represent our segments for financial reporting purposes. However, our organization is managed primarily on a functional basis. We assign dedicated costs and expenses, primarily costs of revenue and product development, directly to each segment and utilize an allocation methodology to assign all other costs and expenses, primarily sales and marketing and general and administrative, to each segment. A significant portion of the total costs and expenses assigned to each segment are allocated. Our chief operating decision maker is our Chief Executive Officer.

Our internal reporting includes three segments, each of which meet the criteria for segment reporting: (1) Application Development Platforms, which includes the OpenEdge, Orbix and ObjectStore products; (2) Enterprise Business Solutions, which includes the Apama, Sonic, Actional, Savvion and FuseSource products; and (3) Enterprise Data Solutions, which includes the DataDirect Connect, DataDirect Shadow and DataServices products.

We do not manage our assets or capital expenditures by segment or assign other income and income taxes to segments. We manage and report such items on a consolidated company basis.

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The following table provides revenue and income from operations from our reportable segments:

<i>(In thousands)</i> Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Revenue:			
Application Development Platform segment	\$ 326,398	\$ 333,197	\$ 328,550
Enterprise Business Solutions segment	136,815	122,097	85,139
Enterprise Data Solutions segment	70,475	75,038	83,119
Reconciling items	(93)	(1,212)	(2,671)
Total	\$ 533,595	\$ 529,120	\$ 494,137
Income (loss) from operations:			
Application Development Platform segment	\$ 189,392	\$ 209,642	\$ 170,851
Enterprise Business Solutions segment	(51,955)	(40,111)	(55,085)
Enterprise Data Solutions segment	6,950	(12,912)	(6,410)
Reconciling items	(56,164)	(88,949)	(58,224)
Total	\$ 88,223	\$ 67,670	\$ 51,132

The reconciling items within revenue represent purchase accounting adjustments for deferred revenue related to acquisitions, as such amounts are not deducted from internal measurements of segment revenue. Amounts included under reconciling items within income from operations represent amortization of acquired intangibles, stock-based compensation, restructuring and acquisition-related expenses, purchase accounting adjustments for deferred revenue and certain unallocated administrative expenses.

Our revenues are derived from licensing our products, and from related services, which consist of maintenance and consulting and education. Information relating to revenue from external customers by revenue type is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i> Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
Software licenses	\$ 184,173	\$ 192,568	\$ 175,566
Maintenance	298,360	286,207	279,138
Professional services	51,062	50,345	39,433
Total	\$ 533,595	\$ 529,120	\$ 494,137

In the following table, revenue attributed to North America includes sales to customers in the U.S. and Canada and licensing to certain multinational organizations, substantially all of which is invoiced from the U.S. Revenue from Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA), Latin America and Asia Pacific includes shipments to customers in each region, not including certain multinational organizations, plus export shipments into each region that are billed from the U.S. Information relating to revenue from external customers from different geographical areas is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i> Year Ended November 30,	2011	2010	2009
North America	\$ 251,462	\$ 244,648	\$ 221,173
EMEA	201,767	204,380	208,002
Latin America	39,068	39,948	33,884
Asia Pacific	41,298	40,144	31,078

Total	\$ 533,595	\$ 529,120	\$ 494,137
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Revenue from the United Kingdom totaled \$60.2 million, \$56.0 million and \$57.9 million for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. No other country outside of the U.S. accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated total revenue in any year presented. Long-lived assets totaled \$59.6 million, \$54.7 million and \$55.3 million in the U.S. and \$6.6 million, \$7.8 million and \$9.7 million outside of the U.S. at the end of fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. No individual country outside of the United States accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated long-lived assets.

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Note 15: Restructuring Charges

Q3 2010 Restructuring Plan

During the third quarter of fiscal 2010, our management approved, committed to and initiated plans to restructure and improve efficiencies in our operations as a result of certain management and organizational changes. The restructuring was undertaken to better position the company for long-term growth, improved profitability, greater competitiveness and improved efficiency across our global business. These initiatives include the refinement of our product portfolio towards core and high-growth opportunities, the global consolidation and redeployment of a portion of our product development and administrative personnel, assets and processes to other global locations that offer greater efficiencies to the business and the continued consolidation of offices around the world. To accomplish these goals, and with a view toward better optimizing operations and improving productivity and efficiency, we reduced our global workforce by approximately 7% primarily within the development, sales and administrative organizations. This workforce reduction was conducted across all geographies and also resulted in a consolidation of offices in certain locations. The activities related to this restructuring also continued into fiscal 2011. The total costs as of the end of fiscal 2011 associated with the restructuring aggregated to \$18.6 million. These costs primarily related to employee severance and facilities related expenses, and were recorded to the restructuring expense line item within our consolidated statements of income. The restructuring charge included \$0.2 million of noncash stock-based compensation. The excess facilities and other costs represent facilities costs for unused space and termination costs of automobile leases for employees included in the workforce reduction.

These strategic initiatives also involve the increased investment and expansion of development and administration operations off-shore, where we have run a successful development organization for several years. We increased the size of our development organization in Hyderabad, India, from about a third of our development resources to about half, in order to maximize resources and manage our development costs as we increase overall R&D headcount and bandwidth in our key product areas. We moved and added additional product group functions as well as certain administrative functions to India. This expansion in India resulted in the reduction of our development and administration operations headcount in other geographies in which we operate.

As of November 30, 2011, we do not expect to incur additional expenses related to these activities.

Q1 2010 Restructuring Plan

During the first quarter of fiscal 2010, our management approved, committed to and initiated plans to restructure and improve efficiencies in our operations as a result of certain management and organizational changes and recent acquisitions. The restructuring was undertaken to enhance and re-focus our product strategy, to improve the way we take our products to market by becoming more customer and solutions driven, and to increase our market awareness. To accomplish these goals, and with a view toward better optimizing operations and improving productivity and efficiency, we reduced our global workforce by approximately 13% primarily within the sales, development, marketing and administrative organizations. This workforce reduction was conducted across all geographies and also resulted in a consolidation of offices in certain locations. The total costs associated with the restructuring aggregated to \$26.0 million. These costs primarily related to employee severance and facilities related expenses, and were recorded to the restructuring expense line item within our consolidated statements of income. The restructuring charge included \$0.3 million of noncash stock-based compensation. The excess facilities and other costs represent facilities costs for unused space and termination costs of automobile leases for employees included in the workforce reduction.

Q4 2008 and Q1 2009 Restructuring Plans

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 and the first quarter of fiscal 2009, our management approved, committed to and initiated plans to restructure and improve efficiencies in our operations as a result of certain management and organizational changes and recent acquisitions. The total costs associated with these restructurings aggregated to \$11.8 million. These costs primarily related to employee severance and facilities related expenses, and were recorded to the restructuring expense line item within our consolidated statements of income. The excess facilities and other costs represent facilities costs for unused space and termination costs of automobile leases for employees included in the workforce reduction.

In addition to the above restructuring plans and in connection with certain of our prior acquisitions, we established reserves for exit costs related to consolidation and closure of facilities for unused space and employee severance included as part of the purchase price allocation. Substantially all such amounts have been settled except for remaining excess facility costs associated with our location in Ireland.

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A summary of activity for all restructuring actions is as follows:

(In thousands)

	Excess Facilities and Other Costs	Employee Severance and Related Benefits	Total
Balance, December 1, 2008	\$ 8,069	\$ 6,676	\$ 14,745
Establishment of reserve related to Q1 2009 restructuring	394	5,280	5,674
Adjustments to initial reserves	(72)	(186)	(258)
Cash disbursements	(2,906)	(11,950)	(14,856)
Translation adjustments and other	706	432	1,138
Balance, November 30, 2009	6,191	252	6,443
Establishment of reserve related to Q1 2010 restructuring	5,288	20,157	25,445
Establishment of reserve related to Q3 2010 restructuring	2,452	8,573	11,025
Additional reserves related to Q3 2010 restructuring and adjustments to initial reserves	(37)	3,007	2,970
Cash disbursements	(4,947)	(27,597)	(32,544)
Translation adjustments and other	(320)	(376)	(696)
Balance, November 30, 2010	8,627	4,016	12,643
Adjustments to initial reserves	1,595	3,031	4,626
Cash disbursements	(5,595)	(6,393)	(11,988)
Translation adjustments and other	286	44	330
Balance, November 30, 2011	\$ 4,913	\$ 698	\$ 5,611

The amounts included under cash disbursements for excess facilities costs are net of proceeds received from sublease agreements. The balance of the employee severance and related benefits is expected to be paid over a period ending in December 2012. The balance of the excess facilities and related costs is expected to be paid over a period of time ending in fiscal 2013.

For all restructuring reserves described above the short-term portion of \$3.0 million is included in other accrued liabilities and the long-term portion of \$1.9 million is included in other non-current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet at November 30, 2011.

Note 16: Selected Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share data)

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2011:				
Revenue	\$ 134,237	\$ 134,684	\$ 128,334	\$ 136,340
Gross profit	110,113	108,527	101,518	110,142
Income from operations	28,316	27,210	13,512	19,185
Net income	20,521	17,960	8,601	11,679
Diluted earnings per share	0.29	0.26	0.13	0.18
Basic earnings per share	0.31	0.27	0.13	0.19
2010:				
Revenue	\$ 127,547	\$ 127,656	\$ 128,737	\$ 145,180
Gross profit	103,546	102,425	104,028	119,799
(Loss) income from operations	(4,379)	22,745	16,469	32,835
Net (loss) income	(1,006)	19,058	9,244	21,275
Diluted earnings per share	(0.01)	0.29	0.14	0.31

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Basic earnings per share	(0.01)	0.30	0.14	0.33
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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

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

Our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted by us under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 was recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the requisite time periods and that such information was accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2011. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. Based on our assessment we believe that, as of November 30, 2011, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2011 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

(d) Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended November 30, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Progress Software Corporation

Bedford, Massachusetts

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Progress Software Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of November 30, 2011 based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying *Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2011 based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended November 30, 2011 of the Company and our report dated January 30, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

January 30, 2012

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Item 9B. Other Information

On December 5, 2011, upon the appointment of Jay H. Bhatt as President and Chief Executive Officer and as a director, Richard D. Reidy resigned as President and Chief Executive Officer and as a director. Mr. Reidy's employment terminated on December 9, 2011. For a description of Mr. Reidy's termination arrangements, refer to the Current Report on Form 8-K we filed on August 1, 2011.

On January 9, 2012, the employment of Christopher A. Larsen, Executive Vice President, Global Field Operations, was terminated. For a description of Mr. Larsen's termination arrangements, refer to the Current Report on Form 8-K we filed on January 4, 2012.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this Item 10 with respect to our directors and executive officers, including the qualifications of the members of the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, may be found in the sections captioned, "Proposal 1 Election of Directors," "Committees of the Board," "Certain Relationships" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" appearing in our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. This information is incorporated herein by reference.

The following information is provided with respect to the members of our Board of Directors.

Jay H. Bhatt

President and Chief Executive Officer

Progress Software Corporation

Michael L. Mark

Non-Executive Chairman

Progress Software Corporation

Barry N. Bycoff

Former Executive Chairman

Progress Software Corporation

John R. Egan

Managing Partner

Egan-Managed Capital

Ram Gupta

Former President and Chief Executive Officer

CAST Iron Systems, Inc.

Charles F. Kane

President and Chief Operating Officer

One Laptop per Child

David A. Krall

Former President and Chief Operating Officer

Roku, Inc.

Philip N. Pead

Executive Chairman

Allscripts Health Solutions

Code of Conduct

We have adopted a Code of Conduct that applies to all employees and directors. A copy of the Code of Conduct is publicly available on our website at www.progress.com. If we make any substantive amendments to the Code of Conduct or grant any waiver, including any implicit waiver, from the Code of Conduct to our executive officers or directors, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver in a Current Report on Form 8-K.

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The information required by this Item 11 with respect to director and executive compensation may be found under the headings captioned Director Compensation, Compensation Discussion and Analysis and Executive Compensation in our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. This information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item 12 with respect to security ownership and our equity compensation plans may be found under the headings captioned Information About Progress Software Common Stock Ownership and Equity Compensation Plan Information in our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. This information is incorporated herein by reference.

Information related to securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans as of November 30, 2011 is as follows:

(In thousands, except per share data)

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted-average	
		Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available For Future Issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders (1)	5,587 (2)	\$ 19.39	6,349 (3)
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders (4)	2,156	20.75	668
Total	7,743	\$ 19.77	7,017

- (1) Consists of the 1992 Incentive and Nonqualified Stock Option Plan, 1994 Stock Incentive Plan, 1997 Stock Incentive Plan, 2008 Stock Option and Incentive Plan and 1991 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP).
- (2) Does not include purchase rights accruing under the ESPP because the purchase price (and therefore the number of shares to be purchased) will not be determined until the end of the purchase period.
- (3) Includes 287,000 shares available for future issuance under the ESPP.
- (4) Consists of the 2002 Nonqualified Stock Plan and the 2004 Inducement Plan described below.

We have adopted two equity compensation plans, the 2002 Nonqualified Stock Plan (2002 Plan) and the 2004 Inducement Stock Plan (2004 Plan), for which the approval of shareholders was not required. We intend that the 2004 Plan be reserved for persons to whom we may issue securities as an inducement to become employed by us pursuant to the rules and regulations of NASDAQ. Executive officers and members of the Board of Directors are not eligible for awards under the 2002 Plan. An executive officer would be eligible to receive an award under the 2004 Plan only as an inducement to join us. Awards under the 2002 Plan and the 2004 Plan may include nonqualified stock options, grants of conditioned stock, unrestricted grants of stock, grants of stock contingent upon the attainment of performance goals and stock appreciation rights. A total of 11,250,000 shares are issuable under the two plans, of which, 668,000 shares are available for future issuance.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item 13 may be found under the headings Independence, Review of Transactions with Related Persons and Transactions with Related Persons in our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. This information is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item 14 may be found under the heading "Information About Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. This information is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents Filed as Part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K

1. Financial Statements (included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K):

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of November 30, 2011 and 2010

Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statement schedules are omitted as they are either not required or the information is otherwise included in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Exhibits

Documents listed below, except for documents followed by parenthetical numbers, are being filed as exhibits. Documents followed by parenthetical numbers are not being filed herewith and, pursuant to Rule 12b-32 of the General Rules and Regulations promulgated by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Act), reference is made to such documents as previously filed as exhibits with the SEC. Our file number under the Act is 0-19417.

- 3.1 Restated Articles of Organization, as amended
- 3.2 By-Laws, as amended and restated (1)
- 4.1 Specimen certificate for the Common Stock
- 10.1* 1992 Incentive and Nonqualified Stock Option Plan (2)
- 10.2* 1994 Stock Incentive Plan (3)

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- 10.3* 1997 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (4)
- 10.4* Employee Retention and Motivation Agreement as amended and restated, executed by each of the Executive Officers (other than the Chief Executive Officer) (5)
- 10.5* 2002 Nonqualified Stock Plan, as amended and restated (6)
- 10.6* 2004 Inducement Stock Plan, as amended and restated (7)
- 10.7* Progress Software Corporation 1991 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended and restated (8)
- 10.8* Progress Software Corporation 2008 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (9)
- 10.9* Form of Notice of Grant of Stock Options and Grant Agreement under the Progress Software Corporation 2008 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (10)
- 10.10* Progress Software Corporation Corporate Executive Bonus Plan (11)

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10.11*	Progress Software Corporation 2011 Fiscal Year Non-Employee Directors Compensation Program (12)
10.12*	Form of Deferred Stock Unit Agreement under the Progress Software Corporation 2008 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (13)
10.13*	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for Non-Employee Directors under the Progress Software Corporation 2008 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (Initial Grant) (14)
10.14*	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for Non-Employee Directors under the Progress Software Corporation 2008 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (Annual Grant) (15)
10.15.1*	Employment Letter Agreement, dated May 12, 2009, by and between Progress Software Corporation and Barry N. Bycoff regarding the terms of Mr. Bycoff's employment as Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Progress Software Corporation (16)
10.15.2*	Letter Agreement, dated January 15, 2010, by and between Progress Software Corporation and Barry N. Bycoff regarding the extension of Mr. Bycoff's employment as Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Progress Software Corporation (17)
10.16*	Employment Letter, dated as of May 12, 2009, between Progress Software Corporation and Richard D. Reidy (18)
10.17*	Amended and Restated Employee Retention and Motivation Agreement, dated as of October 13, 2009, by and between Progress Software Corporation and Richard D. Reidy (19)
10.18*	Severance Agreement, dated as of October 13, 2009, between Progress Software Corporation and Richard D. Reidy (20)
10.18.1*	Letter Agreement, dated July 31, 2011, amending Separation Agreement, dated as of October 13, 2009, between Progress Software Corporation and Richard D. Reidy (21)
10.19*	Separation Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2009, between Progress Software Corporation and Joseph W. Alsop (22)
10.20*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Progress Software Corporation 2008 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (23)
10.21*	Separation Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2010, between Progress Software Corporation and Jeffrey Stamen (24)
10.22*	Employment Letter, dated as of October 15, 2010, by and between Progress Software Corporation and Charles F. Wagner, Jr. (25)
10.23*	Letter Agreement, dated November 12, 2010, by and between Progress Software Corporation and Norman R. Robertson (26)
10.24*	Employment Agreement, dated as of December 5, 2011, by and between Progress Software Corporation and Jay H. Bhatt (27)
10.25*	Employee Retention and Motivation Agreement, dated as of December 5, 2011, by and between Progress Software Corporation and Jay H. Bhatt (28)
10.26*	Form of Executive Severance Agreement, executed by each of the Executive Officers other than the Chief Executive Officer (29)
10.27	Credit Agreement, dated as of August 15, 2011, by and among Progress Software Corporation, each of the lenders party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. and RBS Citizens, N.A., as Syndication Agents, and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, as Sole Bookrunner and Sole Lead Arranger (30)
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Jay H. Bhatt
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Charles F. Wagner, Jr.
32.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101**	The following materials from Progress Software Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2011, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of November 30, 2011 and 2010, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended November 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

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- (1) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Form 8-K filed September 22, 2008.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2009.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2009.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Appendix B to our definitive Proxy Statement filed March 27, 2007.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Form 8-K filed January 6, 2009.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 28, 2010.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 28, 2010.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to Annex B to our definitive Proxy Statement filed March 26, 2010.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to Annex A to our definitive Proxy Statement filed March 26, 2010.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Form 8-K filed on April 28, 2008.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended May 31, 2007.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Form 8-K filed on May 3, 2011.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of Form 8-K filed on April 28, 2008.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Form 8-K filed on April 28, 2008.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of Form 8-K filed on April 28, 2008.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended May 31, 2009.
- (17) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16.2 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2009.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended May 31, 2009.
- (19) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Form 8-K/A filed on October 19, 2009.
- (20) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Form 8-K/A filed on October 19, 2009.
- (21) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Form 8-K filed on August 1, 2011.
- (22) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended August 30, 2009.
- (23) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2009.
- (24) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 28, 2010.
- (25) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed on November 12, 2010.
- (26) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K filed on November 12, 2010.
- (27) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed on November 28, 2011.
- (28) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K filed on November 28, 2011.
- (29) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed on December 8, 2011.
- (30) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed on August 18, 2011.

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- * Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement in which an executive officer or director of Progress Software participates.
- ** Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulations S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown on the financial statements or notes thereto.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on the 30th day of January, 2012.

PROGRESS SOFTWARE CORPORATION

By: /s/ JAY H. BHATT
Jay H. Bhatt
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ JAY H. BHATT Jay H. Bhatt	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	January 30, 2012
/s/ CHARLES F. WAGNER, JR. Charles F. Wagner, Jr.	Executive Vice President, Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	January 30, 2012
/s/ CHRIS B. ANDERSEN Chris B. Andersen	Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	January 30, 2012
/s/ MICHAEL L. MARK Michael L. Mark	Non-Executive Chairman of the Board	January 30, 2012
/s/ BARRY N. BYCOFF Barry N. Bycoff	Director	January 30, 2012
/s/ JOHN R. EGAN John R. Egan	Director	January 30, 2012
/s/ RAM GUPTA Ram Gupta	Director	January 30, 2012
/s/ CHARLES F. KANE Charles F. Kane	Director	January 30, 2012
/s/ DAVID A. KRALL David A. Krall	Director	January 30, 2012
/s/ PHILIP N. PEAD Philip N. Pead	Director	January 30, 2012