

I2 TECHNOLOGIES INC
Form 10-Q/A
August 09, 2005
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q/A

Amendment No. 1 to Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-28030

i2 Technologies, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	75-2294945 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
One i2 Place 11701 Luna Road Dallas, Texas (Address of principal executive offices)	75234 (Zip code)
(469) 357-1000 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)	

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

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

As of April 26, 2005 the Registrant had 18,660,025 shares of \$0.00025 par value Common Stock outstanding.

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i2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

March 31, 2005

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Explanatory Note

We are filing this Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-Q/A to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2005 for the purpose of amending our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. We have reviewed our classification of investments in auction rate securities on our balance sheet. Auction rate securities are long-term bonds that resemble short-term instruments and provide liquidity because their interest rates are reset periodically, usually every 7, 28 or 35 days. The rate is reset by a modified Dutch auction process and investors can sell or buy the securities on those auction dates. Based on our review, we have determined that our auction rate securities should be classified as short-term investments instead of cash equivalents, and that purchases and sales of these securities should be reflected as investing activities on our cash flow statement. Similarly, we have determined that it is appropriate to reflect changes in restricted cash balances as investing activities in our cash flow statement.

As a result, the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and related disclosures in this Form 10-Q/A have been restated to give effect to these reclassifications. These reclassifications did not have an impact on our total current assets, our total assets, or our net loss or net loss per share for any period presented.

Pursuant to Rule 12b-15 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Amendment No. 1 also contains Item 2 of Part I, as amended, Item 4 of Part I, as amended, and new certifications pursuant to Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This Amendment No. 1 contains only the sections and exhibits to the Form 10-Q that are being amended. The sections of and exhibits to the Form 10-Q as originally filed, which are not included herein, are unchanged and continue in full force and effect as originally filed. This Amendment No. 1 speaks as of the date of the original filing of the Form 10-Q and has not been updated to reflect events occurring subsequent to the original filing date.

Table of Contents**PART 1- FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****i2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except par value or stated value)****(Unaudited)**

	March 31,	December 31,
	2005	2004
	(as Restated, See	(as Restated, See
	Note 11)	Note 11)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 123,519	\$ 133,273
Restricted cash	5,997	7,717
Short-term investments, at fair value	147,686	144,532
Accounts receivable, net	33,823	37,439
Deferred contract costs	1,886	1,886
Other current assets	22,457	22,034
Total current assets	335,368	346,881
Long-term investments, at fair value	500	
Premises and equipment, net	17,872	18,987
Intangible assets, net	2,157	2,473
Goodwill	16,620	16,620
Non-current deferred tax asset	4,364	5,712
Total assets	\$ 376,881	\$ 390,673
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 14,978	\$ 13,988
Accrued liabilities	55,676	39,152
Accrued compensation and related expenses	22,246	27,227
Deferred revenue	166,629	165,362
Total current liabilities	259,529	245,729
Non current deferred tax liability		1,177
Long-term debt	316,800	316,800

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Total liabilities	576,329	563,706
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' deficit:		
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value, 5,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding		
Series A junior participating preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 2,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding		
Series B 2.5% convertible preferred stock, \$1,000 stated value, 150 shares authorized, 101 issued and outstanding	97,163	97,045
Common stock, \$0.00025 par value, 2,000,000 shares authorized, 18,660 and 18,608 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively	5	5
Additional paid-in capital	10,403,711	10,403,515
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,183	3,675
Accumulated deficit	(10,702,510)	(10,677,273)
Net stockholders' deficit	(199,448)	(173,033)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 376,881	\$ 390,673

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**i2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND****COMPREHENSIVE LOSS****(In thousands, except per share data)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2005	2004
Revenues:		
Software licenses	\$ 12,906	\$ 12,388
Development services	20,065	6,617
Contract	3,056	5,970
Services	23,823	24,973
Reimbursable expenses	2,634	2,670
Maintenance	25,818	31,004
Total revenues	88,302	83,622
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of revenues:		
Software licenses	2,703	3,177
Development services	4,601	6,606
Contract		106
Amortization of acquired technology		145
Reimbursable expenses	2,634	2,670
Services and maintenance	24,768	29,307
Sales and marketing	18,828	19,921
Research and development	15,130	19,691
General and administrative	25,643	25,461
Amortization of intangibles		39
Restructuring charges and adjustments	12,141	575
Total costs and expenses	106,448	107,698
Operating loss	(18,146)	(24,076)
Other expense, net	(4,766)	(5,091)
Loss before income taxes	(22,912)	(29,167)
Income tax expense	1,582	809
Net loss	\$ (24,494)	\$ (29,976)
Preferred stock dividend and accretion of discount	743	

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Net loss applicable to common shareholders	\$ (25,237)	\$ (29,976)
Net Loss per common share:		
Basic	\$ (1.36)	\$ (1.72)
Diluted	\$ (1.36)	\$ (1.72)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	18,613	17,378
Diluted	18,613	17,378
Comprehensive loss:		
Net loss applicable to common shareholders	\$ (25,237)	\$ (29,976)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities arising during the period	6	22
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,496)	531
Tax effect of other comprehensive loss	(2)	(8)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,492)	545
Total comprehensive loss	\$ (26,729)	\$ (29,431)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**i2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2005	2004
	(as Restated, See	(as Restated, See
	Note 11)	Note 11)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (24,494)	\$ (29,976)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,713	4,036
Write-down of equipment	718	282
Provision (credit) for bad debts charged to expense	163	(784)
Amortization of deferred compensation	188	338
Deferred income taxes	230	(3)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	3,431	(3,680)
Deferred contract costs		106
Other assets	(489)	2,666
Accounts payable	964	(1,809)
Accrued liabilities	15,873	4,502
Accrued compensation and related expenses	(4,991)	(479)
Deferred revenue	1,189	3,995
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,505)	(20,806)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of premises and equipment	(1,008)	(544)
Restrictions released from cash	1,720	4,635
Purchase of short-term investments	(20,000)	(73,675)
Sale of short-term investments	16,850	167,250
Purchase of long-term investments	(500)	(14,705)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,938)	82,961
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from common stock issuance from options and employee stock purchase plans	8	365
Net cash provided by financing activities	8	365
Effect of exchange rates on cash	(1,319)	1,309
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(9,754)	63,829
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	133,273	106,822

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 123,519	\$ 170,651
Supplemental cash flow information		
Income taxes paid (net of refunds received)	\$ 1,380	\$ 417
Schedule of non cash financing activities		
Preferred stock dividend and accretion of discount	\$ 743	\$

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**i2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Table dollars in thousands, except per share data)****(Unaudited)****1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Nature of Operations. We are a provider of enterprise supply chain management solutions, including various supply chain software and service offerings. We operate our business in one business segment. Supply chain management is the set of processes, technology and expertise involved in managing supply, demand and fulfillment throughout divisions within a company and with its customers, suppliers and partners. The goals of our solutions include increasing supply chain efficiency and enhancing customer and supplier relationships by managing variability, reducing complexity, improving operational visibility, increasing operating velocity and integrating planning and execution. We also offer master data management technology which is designed to collect, synthesize and distribute critical reference data. Our offerings help customers improve efficiency in relation to sourcing, supply, demand, fulfillment and logistics performance. Our application software is often bundled with other offerings, including content and services we provide such as business optimization and technical consulting, training, solution maintenance, content management, software upgrades and development.

Basis of Presentation. Our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management and reflect all adjustments (all of which are normal and recurring in nature, with the exception of certain accruals discussed in Note 5, *Restructuring Charges and Adjustments* and Note 8, *Commitments and Contingencies*) that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the interim periods presented. The results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any subsequent quarter or for the entire year ending December 31, 2005. Certain information and disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted under the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) rules and regulations. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, together with management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2004 as amended on August 9, 2005 with the SEC (2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K).

Stock-Based Compensation Plans. Employee compensation expense under stock option plans is reported only if options are granted below market price at the grant date in accordance with the intrinsic value method of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, *Accounting for Stock Based Compensation*, as amended by SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure*, requires pro forma disclosures of net income and earnings per share for companies not adopting its fair value accounting method for stock-based employee compensation.

Fair values of stock options and employee stock purchase plan (ESPP) shares are estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Stock Options	ESPP Shares
Three Months Ended	Three Months Ended

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	March 31,		March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Risk-free interest rate	3.74%	2.59%	3.51%	2.70%
Expected term (years)	4	4	0.5	0.5
Volatility	1.08	1.21	0.6	0.88
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%

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i2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

The following pro forma information presents net loss and net loss per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 had the fair value method under SFAS No. 123 been used to measure compensation cost for stock-based compensation plans. For purposes of these pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of the options and stock rights is amortized to expense over the related vesting periods and the estimated fair value of the employee stock purchase plans shares is amortized to expense over the purchase period. During the second quarter of 2002, we ceased recognizing tax benefits for net operating losses for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, the pro forma adjustments in the table below have not been tax affected for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Net loss applicable to common stockholders, as reported	\$ (25,237)	\$ (29,976)
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net loss	188	338
Less: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards	(10,978)	(19,910)
Pro forma net loss	\$ (36,027)	\$ (49,548)
Net loss per common share-Basic and Diluted:		
As reported	\$ (1.36)	\$ (1.72)
Pro forma	\$ (1.93)	\$ (2.85)

Allowance For Doubtful Accounts. Our allowance for doubtful accounts was \$1.3 million and \$1.0 million at March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively. The increase in our allowance for doubtful accounts is based on a general reserve computation and not due to a specific collections issue.

*Recent Accounting Pronouncements.**SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment*

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, which establishes accounting standards for all transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods and services. SFAS No. 123(R) focuses primarily on accounting for transactions with employees, and carries forward without change prior guidance for share-based payments for transactions with non employees. SFAS No. 123(R) eliminates the intrinsic value measurement objective in APB Opinion 25 and generally requires us to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the fair value of the award on the date of the grant.

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We are required to apply SFAS No. 123(R) to all awards granted, modified or settled in our first reporting period under U.S. GAAP after June 15, 2005. However, on April 14, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued a press release (2005-57) that extended the compliance of SFAS 123(R). The SEC's new rule allows companies to implement Statement No. 123(R) at the beginning of their next fiscal year, instead of the next reporting period after June 15, 2005, which for calendar year end companies would be the first reporting period of 2006.

We have commenced our analysis of the impact of SFAS 123(R), but have not yet decided: (1) whether we will elect to adopt early, (2) if we elect to adopt early, then at what date we would do so, or (3) whether we will use the modified prospective method or elect to use the modified retrospective method. Additionally, we cannot predict with reasonable certainty the number of options that will be unvested and outstanding on March 31, 2006.

Table of Contents**i2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)****2. Investment Securities (as restated)**

Short-term time deposits and other liquid investments in debt securities with remaining maturities of less than three months when acquired by us are classified as available for sale and reported as cash and cash equivalents in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The estimated fair value of these investments approximates their carrying value. Investment securities reported as cash equivalents at March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 were as follows:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2005	2004
Short-term time deposits	\$ 25,693	\$ 28,649
Commercial paper	18,503	23,792
	<u>\$ 44,196</u>	<u>\$ 52,441</u>

Investments in debt securities with remaining maturities in excess of three months which are held for purposes of funding our current operations are classified as available for sale and reported as short-term investments in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. A portion of our investments consists of auction rate securities (ARS) which have an interest rate that resets generally every 7 to 28 days. Short-term investments at March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 were as follows:

	Amortized	Unrealized	Estimated
	Cost	Loss	Fair Value
March 31, 2005			
Auction rate securities	\$ 121,150	\$	\$ 121,150
U.S. governmental obligations	26,706	(170)	26,536
	<u>\$ 147,856</u>	<u>\$ (170)</u>	<u>\$ 147,686</u>
December 31, 2004			
Auction rate securities	\$ 118,000	\$	\$ 118,000
U.S. governmental obligations	26,706	(174)	26,532
	<u>\$ 144,706</u>	<u>\$ (174)</u>	<u>\$ 144,532</u>

3. Leases

We lease our office facilities and certain office equipment under operating leases that expire at various dates through 2011. We have renewal options for most of our operating leases. During the first quarter of 2005, we started the consolidation of our three India facilities to one location. The aggregate future lease payments for the new India facility is approximately \$7.1 million. Phase one of the consolidation was completed on February 1, 2005 and the second phase is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2005. We also closed or partially vacated four office facilities as part of the 2005 restructuring plan (see Note 5, *Restructuring Charges and Adjustments*).

We incurred total rent expense of \$3.3 million and \$3.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2004, respectively.

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Future minimum lease payments under all non-cancellable operating leases, including lease payments for restructured facilities, but excluding estimated sublease income of \$4.2 million from restructured facilities (See Note 5, *Restructuring Charges and Adjustments for more details*) as of March 31, 2005 are as follows:

2005	\$ 16,040
2006	13,526
2007	8,504
2008	7,308
2009	7,144
Thereafter	3,634
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 56,156
	<hr/>

4. Borrowings and Debt Issuance Costs

We have two long-term debt obligations outstanding as of March 31, 2005, which we have recorded as long-term liabilities. The costs incurred for the issuance of these debts are capitalized and amortized over the term of the debt obligation in accordance with SFAS No. 91, Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases. The following table summarizes the long-term debt and related debt issuance cost recorded on our condensed consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004.

	March 31,	December 31,
	2005	2004
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Convertible subordinated notes, 5.25% annual rate payable semi-annually, due December 15, 2006	\$ 310,000	\$ 310,000
Non-negotiable promissory note, 5.25% annual rate payable semi-annually, due December 15, 2006	6,800	6,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 316,800	\$ 316,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Capitalized bond issuance costs, net	\$ 2,157	\$ 2,473
	<hr/>	<hr/>

5. Restructuring Charges and Adjustments

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2005 Restructuring Plan. On March 30, 2005, we initiated a restructuring plan to resize our infrastructure and reduce our overhead to improve efficiencies and reduce operating expense. The restructuring included involuntarily terminating 184 employees and closing or partially vacating four office locations. These activities are being accounted for in accordance with SFAS 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. During the first quarter of 2005, we recorded a restructuring charge of \$10.4 million for the involuntary terminations and \$2.1 million for the office closures.

2004 Restructuring Plan. In response to our operating losses, in March 2004, we initiated a global workforce reduction plan to further reduce our operating expenses and bring them in line with our then-current revenue levels. During the first quarter of 2004, 11 employees were involuntarily terminated and we recorded restructuring charges totalling approximately \$0.6 million related to the severance payments paid to the 11 employees. During the second quarter of 2004, severance costs of approximately \$4.4 million were recorded related to the severance payments of an additional 152 employees involuntarily terminated. No other severance costs were recorded during the remainder of 2004. These activities are being accounted for in accordance with SFAS 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. The total cost incurred for the 2004 restructuring plan was \$5.0 million.

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2002 Restructuring Plan. In July 2002, we initiated a global restructuring plan to further reduce our operating expenses and to bring them into alignment with our expected revenue levels. Overall expense reductions were necessary to lower our existing cost structure and to realign and reallocate our resources in a manner commensurate with our new operating plan. Declining revenues, gross margins, losses and other performance measures such as revenue per employee during 2002 precipitated the restructuring plan. The plan included the elimination of certain employee positions and the reduction of office space and related overhead expenses. The restructuring charges recorded in the third and fourth quarters of 2002 primarily consisted of severance and termination costs for the involuntarily terminated employees and office closure costs. The majority of the restructuring activity related to the 2002 restructuring charges occurred during 2002 and the remaining actions, such as additional office closures and consolidations and asset disposals, were completed during 2003. During 2002, we recorded restructuring charges totalling \$111.9 million. Of this amount, \$56.8 million related to employee severance and termination, \$35.2 million related to office closure and consolidation and \$19.9 million related to asset disposal losses.

2001 Restructuring Plan. During 2001, we implemented a global restructuring plan to reduce our operating expenses with a goal of improving our financial position. The restructuring plan was initiated in response to poor economic conditions during 2001, which led to increasing net losses and declining gross margins and other performance measures such as revenue per employee. The restructuring plan encompassed terminating employees and reducing office space and related overhead expenses. Charges related to the restructuring plan primarily consisted of severance and termination costs for the involuntarily terminated employees and office closure costs. The majority of the restructuring activity occurred during 2001, with the remaining actions, including closing and consolidating certain offices, completed in 2002. During 2001, we recorded restructuring charges totalling \$113.3 million. Of this amount, \$60.7 million related to employee severance and termination, \$41.6 million related to office closure and consolidation and \$11.0 million related to asset disposal losses.

Consolidated Restructuring Accrual

The following table summarizes the 2005 restructuring related payments and accruals, and the components of the remaining restructuring accruals, included in accrued liabilities, at March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004:

	Employee Severance and Termination	Office Closure and Consolidation	Total
Beginning accrual balance at January 1, 2005	\$ 283	\$ 3,299	\$ 3,582
2005 restructuring plan expense	10,400	2,132	12,532
Adjustments to 2001 and 2002 restructuring plans		(391)	(391)
Non-Cash write-off of fixed assets		(139)	(139)
Cash payments	(2,832)	(608)	(3,440)
Remaining accrual balance at March 31, 2005	\$ 7,851	\$ 4,293	\$ 12,144

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In May 2003, we entered into a lease termination agreement with the owner of one of our headquarters buildings that we vacated in January 2003 as part of our restructuring plan. This lease, originally scheduled to expire in 2011, would have required us to pay approximately \$43.4 million through the lease's original date of termination. In consideration for the early termination of the lease, we paid approximately \$7.6 million in cash and issued a \$6.8 million non-negotiable promissory note due and payable on December 15, 2006. The note bears interest at a rate of 5.25% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears. Upon executing this agreement in the second quarter of 2003, the remaining restructuring accrual of \$12.4 million was utilized and an additional charge of \$2.0 million was recorded as a general and administrative expense.

The accrual for office closure and consolidation of \$4.3 million at March 31, 2005 represents future payments to be made for facilities that we have exited as part of our 2001, 2002 and 2005 restructuring plans. This accrual is net of estimated sublease income of \$4.2 million.

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Net Loss Per Common Share. Basic net loss per common share was computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the reporting period following the two-class method. Diluted loss per common share includes the dilutive effect of stock options, share rights awards, and warrants granted using the treasury stock method, and the effect of contingently issuable shares earned during the period and shares issuable under the conversion feature of our convertible debt and convertible preferred stock using the if-converted method. A loss causes all common stock equivalents to be anti-dilutive due to an increase of the weighted average shares from the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts were exercised or converted into common stock. Therefore, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, the basic and dilutive loss per common share are the same. In the three months ended March 31, 2005, preferred stock convertible into 4.4 million shares of common stock was excluded from the two-class method calculation of basic loss per share because the effect would have been anti-dilutive. The following is a reconciliation of the number of shares excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004:

	March 31,	
	2005	2004
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic and diluted	18,613	17,378
Anti-dilutive shares excluded from calculation:		
Outstanding stock option and share right awards	3,954	4,175
Convertible debt	326	368
Convertible preferred stock	4,382	
Total anti-dilutive shares	8,662	4,543

7. Segment Information, International Operations and Customer Concentrations

We operate our business in one segment, supply chain management solutions designed to help enterprises optimize business processes both internally and among trading partners. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS No. 131), Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, establishes standards for the reporting of information about operating segments. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, who is our Chief Executive Officer (CEO), in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

We market our software and services primarily through our worldwide sales organization augmented by other service providers, including both domestic and international systems consulting and integration firms and other industry-related partners. Our chief operating decision maker evaluates resource allocation decisions and our performance based on financial information, presented on a consolidated basis, accompanied by disaggregated information by geographic regions. Sales to our customers generally include products from some or all of our product suites. We

have not consistently allocated revenues from such sales to individual products for internal or general-purpose financial statements.

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Revenues are attributable to regions based on the locations of the customers' operations. Total revenues by geographic region, as reported to our CEO, were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2005	2004
United States	\$ 47,819	\$ 51,140
Non-U.S. Americas	2,166	1,167
EMEA	26,111	17,861
Greater Asia Pacific	12,206	13,454
	\$ 88,302	\$ 83,622

Revenues from international operations totaled \$40.5 million and \$32.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. During the periods presented, no individual customer accounted for more than 10% of total revenues.

Long-lived assets by geographic region, as reported to our CEO, were as follows:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2005	2004
United States	\$ 33,185	\$ 34,523
EMEA	763	995
Greater Asia Pacific	2,701	2,562
	\$ 36,649	\$ 38,080

8. Commitments and Contingencies*Governmental Investigations*

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Beginning in the fall of 2001, we and certain members of our Board of Directors received a series of communications from a former officer containing a variety of allegations generally related to revenue recognition and financial reporting, among other things. Our Board of Directors directed our Audit Committee to conduct an internal investigation of these allegations. In November 2002, we reported to the SEC and publicly disclosed the results of that investigation, as well as certain related allegations made during the fall of 2002 by the former officer and another former officer. Thereafter, the staff of the SEC opened an informal inquiry into these allegations and other matters relating to our financial reporting.

In January 2003, our ongoing investigation turned up information that persuaded management and the Audit Committee that material adjustments to our previously issued financial statements might be required and that our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 should be re-audited. In March 2003, we were advised that the SEC had issued a formal order of investigation to determine whether there had been violations of the federal securities laws by the company and/or others involved with the company in connection with matters relating to the restatement of our consolidated financial statements.

On June 9, 2004, the company settled the SEC enforcement proceedings. Without admitting or denying the SEC's substantive findings against it, the company consented to a cease-and-desist order requiring future compliance with specific provisions of the federal securities laws and paid a \$10.0 million civil penalty.

The settlement of the SEC enforcement proceedings covers the company only. The SEC's investigation continues as to other individuals and entities, and the company continues to cooperate with the staff of the SEC in connection with that ongoing investigation. In addition, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Texas has been conducting interviews of certain current and former officers and employees of the company in connection with the matters that are the subject of the SEC's ongoing investigation. The company is cooperating with the U.S. Attorney's Office.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

Private Securities Actions

On February 13, 2004, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas (Dallas Division) against certain of our current and former officers and directors with respect to whom we may have indemnification obligations, entitled *Baldrige v. Sidhu*, No. 3:04CV-319-D. Our company was not initially named as a defendant in the action. The complaint asserted claims under the federal securities laws, specifically Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, relating to the 2003 restatement of our consolidated financial statements.

Plaintiffs contended that such consolidated financial statements caused our stock price to be artificially inflated. The complaint sought unspecified damages on behalf of four purported purchasers of a total of 610,250 shares of our common stock from March 2001 through August 2002. On June 24, 2004, plaintiffs filed a first amended complaint seeking substantially the same relief as sought in the original complaint. On August 6, 2004, motions on behalf of all of the defendants to dismiss the first amended complaint were filed. On February 16, 2005, the court granted a motion to add the company as a defendant in the action. On February 17, 2005, the court denied the plaintiff's motion to lift the automatic discovery stay. On March 25, 2005, the parties reached an agreement to resolve all claims and issues between the plaintiffs and the defendants. The Court entered dismissal of this cause on March 30, 2005.

On February 16, 2005, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas (Dallas Division) by certain plaintiffs who opted out of the 2004 settlement of our class action and derivative litigation that originated in 2001 and 2003. The action was against the company and certain of our current and former officers and directors with respect to whom we may have indemnification obligations, entitled *Keritsis, et al. v. Sidhu, et al.*, No. 3:05-CV-323. The complaint asserted claims under the federal securities laws, specifically Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, relating to the 2003 restatement of our consolidated financial statements. Plaintiffs contended that such consolidated financial statements caused our stock price to be artificially inflated. The complaint sought unspecified damages on behalf of three purported purchasers of a total of 255,000 shares of our common stock from March 2001 through September 2002. On March 25, 2005, the parties reached an agreement to resolve all claims and issues between the plaintiffs and the defendants. The Court entered dismissal of this cause on March 29, 2005.

Patent Infringement Suit

On April 12, 2004, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court in Marshall, Texas against the company by Sky Technologies. The complaint alleged that we had infringed upon certain of the patents of Sky Technologies and further alleged that we misappropriated certain of the plaintiff's trade secrets. The plaintiff claimed an unspecified amount of damages. On March 30, 2005, the parties reached an agreement to resolve all claims and issues between the company and Sky Technologies.

Internal Revenue Service Audit

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We are currently being examined by the Internal Revenue Service regarding matters relating to the timing of our remittance of withholding taxes, which were previously remitted, associated with the exercise of certain stock options by employees in the 2000 tax year. We have filed a protest regarding the IRS's position on the matter and the protest is being reviewed by the IRS. The IRS has not issued an assessment with respect to any monetary penalties claimed to be owed by us. Such penalties could be significant, however, and we presently intend to seek full statutory abatement of any such penalties which might be assessed. Since we do not believe it is possible at this time to estimate the amount of penalties the IRS may assess, no accrual for a loss contingency relating to this matter has been recorded.

India Tax Assessments

On March 29, 2005, we were notified by the Office of the Addl. Commissioner of Income-Tax in India of assessments totaling approximately \$2.4 million and interest of approximately \$0.9 million related to transfer pricing adjustments between our affiliated companies for the Indian statutory fiscal year ended March 31, 2002. The Office of the Addl. Commissioner of Income-Tax has asserted that intercompany charges from our Indian subsidiaries to our U.S. and Dutch subsidiaries were understated during this period. The assessment of a penalty in an amount up to an additional

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

\$2.4 million in the future is possible. We disagree with this position and have appealed the assessments and interest on the basis that the intercompany transactions were conducted at appropriate pricing levels. These assessments have resulted in no effect to our condensed consolidated statement of operations as we have accrued tax contingency reserves for such matters.

Customer Litigation

On September 30, 2004, we were served with a complaint in a suit filed in the District Court of Dallas County, Texas by Kmart Corporation against the company, Sanjiv Sidhu, our current Chairman and former Chief Executive Officer and President, and Gregory Brady, our former Chief Executive Officer and President. The complaint alleges fraudulent inducement, breach of contract, rescission and unjust enrichment in relation to the license agreement, dated as of September 29, 2000, between our company and Kmart. The complaint states that Kmart paid in excess of \$40.0 million for software and technology and in excess of \$10.0 million for implementation services in connection with the license agreement. The prayer for relief requests rescission of the license agreement, actual and punitive damages, fees, costs and other disbursements. We are vigorously defending the company against this action.

Certain Accruals

We have accrued for estimated losses in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements for matters where we believe the likelihood of an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. We are subject to various claims and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business from time to time, including claims and legal proceedings that have been asserted against us by former employees and certain customers, and have been in negotiations to settle certain of those contingencies. The adverse resolution of any one or more of those matters or the matters described in this Note 8 over and above the amount, if any, that has been estimated and accrued in our condensed consolidated financial statements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into indemnification agreements with certain of our officers, directors and employees that may require us, among other things, to indemnify such officers, directors and employees against certain liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors, officers or employees and to advance their expenses incurred as a result of any proceeding against them as to which they could be indemnified. Pursuant to these agreements, we plan to advance or indemnify certain current and former directors, officers and employees for fees and expenses incurred by them in connection with the governmental investigations related to the 2003 restatement of our consolidated financial statements and other matters.

We have also entered into agreements regarding the advancement of costs with certain officers and employees. Pursuant to these agreements, we expect to advance fees and expenses incurred by certain officers and employees in connection with the governmental investigations related to the 2003 restatement of our consolidated financial statements and other matters.

The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification agreements and the agreements for the advancement of costs is unlimited. Additionally, our corporate by-laws allow us to choose to indemnify any employee for certain events or occurrences while the employee is, or was serving, at our request in such capacity. During the first quarter of 2005, we incurred approximately \$0.8 million of expense for legal fees and expenses incurred by current and former employees.

9. Reverse Stock Split

On February 1, 2005, the Board approved the implementation of a reverse split in order to return the share price of our common stock to a level that will satisfy the minimum bid price requirements for re-listing the common stock on The NASDAQ National Market. Effective at 6:01 p.m. EDT on February 16, 2005, we implemented a reverse stock split of our outstanding common stock at a 1-for-25 ratio. As a result of the reverse split, every 25 shares of our common stock were combined into one share of common stock and the total number of outstanding shares of common stock was

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

reduced to approximately 18,608,359 shares. In addition, the number of shares of common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options and the conversion of outstanding Series B preferred stock have been reduced proportionately. As a result of the reverse split, our ticker symbol on the over-the-counter Pink Sheets was changed to ITWH beginning on February 17, 2005. All references to common stock and per share amounts for all prior periods presented have been retroactively restated to reflect the reverse stock split.

10. Related Party Transaction

In June 1998, Michael E. McGrath, our current Chief Executive Officer, President and Director, founded Integrated Development Enterprise, Inc. or IDe, a private company based in Concord, Massachusetts providing integrated software solutions for development chain management. He has served as Chairman of IDe since October 1998. Prior to our hiring of Mr. McGrath as our Chief Executive Officer and President on February 27, 2005, Mr. McGrath had been bound by the terms of an agreement with IDe pursuant to which he was committed to provide approximately 52 days of service per year to IDe, through January 31, 2007. As consideration for the release of Mr. McGrath from that commitment, we entered into a preferred stock purchase agreement with IDe, dated as of February 28, 2005, pursuant to which we agreed to purchase up to \$1.0 million of convertible preferred stock of IDe. Q Funding III, L.P., an affiliate of Q Investments and R² Investments, LDC, the holder of all of our outstanding shares of Series B preferred stock, also committed to purchase up to \$1.0 million of IDe convertible preferred stock, on identical terms, pursuant to the terms of the same preferred stock purchase agreement. On March 7, 2005, both we and Q Funding purchased half of the preferred stock that each of us committed to acquire. The funding of the balance of commitments under the preferred stock purchase agreement will take place, if at all, on or prior to February 28, 2007, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. Mr. McGrath was released from his service obligation to IDe upon execution and delivery of the preferred stock purchase agreement. Mr. McGrath will continue as chairman of IDe. Mr. McGrath and members of his family hold less than 10% of the common stock of IDe on a fully-diluted basis. Our share of the investment is recorded as \$0.5 million long-term investment in the condensed consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2005.

11. Restatement of Financial Statements

We invest in auction-rate securities as part of our cash management strategy. These investments had been historically classified as cash and cash equivalents because of the short duration of their interest rate reset periods. Subsequent to the issuance of our financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, we determined that these investments should not be classified as cash equivalents due to their underlying maturities. As a result, the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets have been restated to change the classification of auction-rate securities to short-term investments and the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows have been restated to reflect purchases and sales of auction-rate securities as investing cash flows.

In addition, we have determined it is appropriate to classify changes in restricted cash balances as investing activities on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

These restatements related to the classification of auction rate securities and changes in restricted cash have no impact on our total current assets, our total assets, or our net loss or net loss per share for any period presented.

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Following is a summary of the effects of the change in classification described above (in thousands of U.S. dollars):

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Information:

	As of March 31, 2005			As of December 31, 2004		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As Restated	As previously reported	Adjustment	As Restated
	Cash and cash equivalents	244,669	(121,150)	123,519	251,273	(118,000)
Short-term investments	26,536	121,150	147,686	26,532	118,000	144,532

Condensed Consolidated Cash Flow Statement Information

	Three months ended March 31, 2005			Three months ended March 31, 2004		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As Restated	As previously reported	Adjustment	As Restated
	Changes in restricted cash	1,720	(1,720)		4,635	(4,635)
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,785)	(1,720)	(5,505)	(16,171)	(4,635)	(20,806)
Restrictions released from cash		1,720	1,720		4,635	4,635
Purchase of short-term investments		(20,000)	(20,000)		(73,675)	(73,675)
Sales of short-term investments		16,850	16,850		167,250	167,250
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,508)	(1,430)	(2,938)	(15,249)	98,210	82,961
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(6,604)	(3,150)	(9,754)	(29,746)	93,575	63,829
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	251,273	(118,000)	133,273	288,822	(182,000)	106,822
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	244,669	(121,150)	123,519	259,076	(88,425)	170,651

12. Subsequent Events

On April 4, 2005, M. Katy Murray, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, provided notice of her resignation from her positions as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and her employment with us. Ms. Murray's resignation will become effective May 31, 2005.

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On April 18, 2005, Lloyd G. Waterhouse, Jackson L. Wilson, Jr. and Stephen P. Bradley were appointed to our Board of Directors and to the Audit and Compensation Committees of our Board, subject to each of their acceptance of such appointments. The appointments, each of which had been accepted by April 21, 2005, were made solely by action of our Board of Directors, as permitted by Delaware law and our Amended and Restated Bylaws.

On April 25, 2005, we filed a listing application with the NASDAQ National Market to re-list our common stock on the NASDAQ National Market.

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

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements other than statements of historical or current facts, including, without limitation, statements about our business strategy, plans, objectives and future prospects, are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from these expectations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and thereby cause our stock price to decline. Such risks and uncertainties include, without limitation or ordering as to priority, the following:

We have experienced substantial negative cash flows and we may not achieve a return to positive cash flow. A failure to rationalize expenses, stabilize or grow revenues and achieve positive cash flows will eventually impair our ability to support our operations and adversely affect our liquidity.

Our \$316.8 million of debt matures in December 2006. Accordingly, we anticipate seeking additional private or public debt or equity financing, which could also have a dilutive effect on our stockholders. However, we may not be able to obtain debt or equity financing on satisfactory terms, or at all.

We face risks related to ongoing governmental investigations and litigation that could have a material adverse effect on our relationships with customers and our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may face additional litigation in the future that could also harm our business and impair our liquidity.

We may not be competitive and increased competition could seriously harm our business.

Further loss of key personnel, including customer-facing employees, or failure to locate and hire a suitable candidate for our Chief Financial Officer position may negatively affect our operating results and revenues and seriously harm our company.

Restructuring initiatives have recently been executed, and such activities pose risks to our business.

We have been and continue to be subject to claims pertaining to the quality of our products and services, and questions regarding our financial viability. These claims and perceptions, if unresolved or not addressed, could seriously harm our business and our stock price.

Our financial results have varied and may continue to vary significantly from quarter to quarter and we may again fail to meet expectations, which might negatively impact the price of our stock.

Other risks indicated below under the section captioned "Factors that May Affect Future Results" and in our other filings with the SEC.

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Many of these risks and uncertainties are beyond our control and, in many cases, we cannot accurately predict the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements. When used in this document, the words believes, plans, expects, anticipates, intends, continue, may, will, should or the negative of such terms and similar expressions relate to us, our customers or our management are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

References in this report to the terms optimal and optimization and words to that effect are not intended to connote the mathematically optimal solution, but may connote near-optimal solutions, which reflect practical considerations such as customer requirements as to response time, precision of the results and other commercial factors.

Table of Contents**Overview**

We are a provider of enterprise supply chain management solutions, including various supply chain software and service offerings. We operate our business in one business segment. Supply chain management is the set of processes, technology and expertise involved in managing supply, demand and fulfillment throughout divisions within a company and with its customers, suppliers and partners. The goals of our solutions include increasing supply chain efficiency and enhancing customer and supplier relationships by improving agility, managing variability, reducing complexity, improving operational visibility, increasing operating velocity as well as integrating planning and execution. We also offer master data management technology which is designed to collect, synthesize and distribute critical reference data. Our offerings help customers improve efficiency in relation to sourcing, supply, demand, fulfillment and logistics performance. Our application software is often licensed in conjunction with other offerings including content and services we provide such as business optimization and technical consulting, training, solution maintenance, content management, software upgrades and development.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

There have been no changes during the first quarter of 2005 to our critical accounting policies as we described in our 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A, as amended on August 9, 2005.

Revenues

The following table sets forth revenues and the percentages of total revenues of selected items reflected in our condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The period-to-period comparisons of financial results are not necessarily indicative of future results.

Total revenues increased \$4.7 million, or 6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2004. Details of our revenues are presented below.

	Three Months Ended	Percent of Total	Three Months Ended	Percent of Total
	March 31, 2005	Revenue	March 31, 2004	Revenue
(Dollars in Thousands)				
Revenues				
Software products	\$ 1,337	2%	\$ 3,499	4%
Subscriptions and other recurring revenue	11,569	13%	8,889	11%
Software licenses	\$ 12,906	15%	\$ 12,388	15%
Development services	20,065	23%	6,617	8%
Contract	3,056	3%	5,970	7%
Services	23,823	27%	24,973	30%
Reimbursable expenses	2,634	3%	2,670	3%

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Maintenance	25,818	29%	31,004	37%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total revenues	\$ 88,302	100%	\$ 83,622	100%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Software Licenses. Software license revenue includes amounts related to software product sales, content subscriptions and other revenues classified as license revenue. Software license revenue totalled \$12.9 million, or 15% of total revenues, for the three months ended March 31, 2005, increasing \$0.5 million, or 4%, from the same period in 2004.

Revenue from software product sales totalled \$1.3 million, or 10% of our total software license revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2005. Software product sale revenue decreased \$2.2 million, or 62%, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2004. The decrease in revenue from software product sales in the 2005 period as compared to the comparable period in 2004 is due mainly from the increase in the number of transactions sold with development services. We have been focusing on selling new products and new functionalities of existing products that increase the likelihood of customization and enhancement to our software. Fees received for the license, together with fees for customization and enhancements, are classified as development services.

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Revenue from subscriptions and other recurring revenue classified as software license revenue increased \$2.7 million, or 30%, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 versus the comparable period in 2004. The increase in revenue is primarily attributable to four supply chain leader transactions executed in 2004 that resulted in recurring revenue of \$3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005. These transactions, which each have terms of three years or more, include rights to certain current and future products that may become available during the term of each respective contract. The revenues related to our subscription arrangements are recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement.

Development Services. Revenue from development services projects increased \$13.4 million, or 203%, during the three months ended March 31, 2005 over the comparable period in 2004. This increase includes \$8.5 million related to an agreement with Shell Global Solutions International B.V., comprised of \$2.0 million of previously deferred revenue and \$6.5 million related to the settlement of outstanding contractual disputes. Excluding the effect of this one-time event, revenue from development service projects increased \$4.9 million, or 75%, in the three months ended March 31, 2005 over the comparable period in 2004. The increase in revenue from development services is a result of an increase in demand for customization of our software along with increased sales of new technologies that are more likely to involve customization or enhancement of the software. Based on our historical trends, we expect development services to continue to fluctuate on a quarterly basis due to the timing of revenue recognition on these projects. However, we do not expect the trend to increase, in the near term, as it did in the three months ended March 31, 2005. In any period, development services revenue is dependent upon a variety of factors, including:

the volume of development services transactions booked during the current and preceding periods;

the number and availability of development resources actively engaged on billable projects;

the timing of milestone acceptance for engagements contractually requiring customer sign-off; and

the timing of cash payments when collectibility is uncertain.

Contract. Contract revenues decreased \$2.9 million, or 49%, during the three months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. The decrease in contract revenue during the 2005 period is a result of the lower level of deferred contract revenue remaining to be recognized and the occurrence of fewer events which would allow the recognition of these revenues. In the future, we continue to expect significantly reduced contract revenue due to the fact that the revenue deferred from prior periods has substantially decreased. As of March 31, 2005, the deferred contract revenue balance was \$50.1 million. We expect contract revenues to continue to fluctuate significantly on a quarterly basis due to the timing of revenue recognition events.

Services. Services revenue decreased \$1.2 million, or 5%, during the three months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. The decrease in services revenue was primarily due to the lower volume of license sales, which led to fewer implementations. Additionally, as we focus on new technologies that may involve providing services to customize or enhance the software requested by our customers, fees received in conjunction with providing those services are classified as development services revenue as described above.

There can be no assurance that the rates we charge for consulting and implementation services will improve, or even remain at current levels. The market for information technology consulting services is challenging and we are affected by these market conditions. Accordingly, services revenue may continue to decline unless and until we experience a sustained increase in our software product licenses and maintain adequate resource capacity and capabilities. We also expect that services revenue will continue to fluctuate on a quarter-to-quarter basis, as revenue from the implementation of software is not generally recognized in the same period as the related license revenue. In any period, services revenue is dependent on a variety of factors, including:

the volume of license transactions closed during the current and preceding periods;

our customers upgrading to more recent software versions;

customer decisions regarding implementations of licensed software, including utilization of internal resources or third-party systems integration firms;

the number and availability of our internal service providers and consultants actively engaged on billable projects;

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the timing of milestone acceptance for engagements contractually requiring customer sign-off; and

the timing of cash payments when collectibility is uncertain.

Reimbursable Expenses. Reimbursable expenses was comparable in the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004. These costs will generally fluctuate in direct relation to our services revenue.

Maintenance. Maintenance revenue decreased \$5.2 million, or 17%, during the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to the same period in 2004. The decrease in maintenance revenue during the 2005 period resulted from a continued decline in maintenance renewals by our customers, decrease in license bookings and less favorable renewal terms. In addition, we executed four supply chain leader transactions in 2004. These transactions were with customers who previously utilized our software through perpetual license agreements and annual maintenance contracts, and are being recorded as license subscription revenue. There can be no assurance that maintenance revenues will improve, or even remain at current levels. In addition, maintenance revenue may continue to decrease as we continue to enter into these large recurring revenue transactions.

International Revenue. Our international revenues, included in the categories discussed above, are primarily generated from customers located in Europe, Greater Asia and Canada. International revenue totalled \$40.5 million, or 46% of total revenue, during the three months ended March 31, 2005; and \$32.5 million, or 39% of total revenue, during the comparable period in 2004. The increase in international revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004 was due mainly to the \$8.5 million of revenue recognized under the agreement we reached with Shell Global Solutions International B.V. for the settlement of outstanding contract disputes.

Customer Concentration. During the periods presented, no individual customer accounted for more than 10% of total revenues.

Costs of Revenues

The following table sets forth cost of revenues and the gross margins of selected items reflected in our condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The period-to-period comparisons of financial results are not necessarily indicative of future results.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2005	Gross Margin	Three Months Ended March 31, 2004	Gross Margin
(Dollars in Thousands)				
Software licenses	\$ 2,703	79%	\$ 3,177	74%
Development services	4,601	77%	6,606	0%
Contract		100%	106	98%
Amortization of acquired technology			145	
Reimbursable expenses	2,634	0%	2,670	0%
Services and maintenance	24,768	50%	29,307	48%
Total cost of revenues	\$ 34,706		\$ 42,011	

Cost of Software Licenses. Cost of software licenses consists of:

Commissions paid to non-customer third parties in connection with joint marketing and other related agreements. Such commissions are expensed when the associated revenue transactions are recognized;

Royalty fees associated with third-party software utilized with our technology. Such royalties are generally expensed when the products are shipped; however, royalties associated with fixed cost arrangements are generally expensed over the period of the arrangement;

Costs related to user documentation;

Costs related to reproduction and delivery of software;

Provisions to our reserve for estimated costs to service customer claims. We accrue for customer claims on a case-by-case basis.

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Cost of software licenses decreased \$0.5 million, or 15%, during the three months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. The decrease in cost of software license is due to renegotiated prepaid third party royalty agreements resulting in a lower expense run rate than the three month period ended March 31, 2004.

Cost of Development Services. Cost of development services decreased \$2.0 million, or 30%, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. The decrease was due mainly to a change in the level of our activity related to the settlement of the contractual dispute with Shell Global Solutions International B.V. We incurred development service costs of \$2.3 million during the first quarter of 2004 related to the Shell arrangement but incurred no costs during the three months ended March 31, 2005. The gross margin on this business will vary as result of the timing of revenue recognition, which in some arrangements is impacted by the attainment of contractual milestones. The gross margin on this business increased from 0% for the three months ended March 31, 2004 to 77% during the comparable period in 2005. The increase in gross margin was primarily the result of the timing of revenue recognition, and during the 2004 period, our performance of certain strategic development services projects at a lower margin to offset the cost of our planned product development and pressures on the rates for our services. Excluding the \$8.5 million in revenue from Shell Global Solutions International B.V. recorded in the first quarter of 2005 and the \$2.3 million of development service cost incurred during the first quarter of 2004, the gross margin was 60% and 35% for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2004, respectively.

Cost of Contract. Cost of contract decreased \$0.1 million, or 100%, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. Because contract expenses are recorded when the corresponding revenue is recognized, we expect cost of contract to vary significantly. As of March 31, 2005, we have \$1.9 million remaining in deferred contract costs.

Amortization of Acquired Technology. The amortization of acquired technology decreased \$0.1 million or 100% during the three month period ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. Our acquired technology from 2001 and 2000 acquisitions were fully amortized in the third quarter of 2004, resulting in no expense in the three months ended March 31, 2005.

Cost of Services and Maintenance. The total cost of services and maintenance decreased \$4.5 million, or 16%, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. The decrease in cost was primarily the result of an 18% decrease in the number of our service and maintenance personnel for the three months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004.

Operating Expenses

The following table sets forth operating expenses and the percentages of total revenues for those operating expenses in our condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The period-to-period comparisons of financial results are not necessarily indicative of future results.

	Three Months Ended	Percent of Total	Three Months Ended	Percent of Total
	March 31, 2005	Revenue	March 31, 2004	Revenue
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Sales and marketing	\$ 18,828	21%	\$ 19,921	24%
Research and development	15,130	17%	19,691	24%

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General and administrative	25,643	29%	25,461	30%
Amortization of intangibles		0%	39	0%
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Total operating expenses	\$ 59,601		\$ 65,112	
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

Sales and Marketing Expense. Sales and marketing expense consists primarily of personnel costs, commissions, office facilities, travel, and promotional events such as trade shows, seminars, technical conferences, advertising and public relations programs.

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Sales and marketing expense decreased \$1.1 million, or 6%, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. The decrease was primarily due to a 24% decrease in the average number of sales and marketing personnel between March 31, 2004 and March 31, 2005.

Research and Development Expense. Research and development expenses decreased \$4.6 million, or 23%, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. The decrease was caused by a 38% decrease in the number of our research and development personnel between March 31, 2004 and March 31, 2005 and the continuation of our initiative to have the majority of our development personnel located in India. As of March 31, 2005, approximately 58% of our research and development employees were located in India.

General and Administrative Expense. General and administrative expense includes the personnel and other costs of our finance, legal, accounting, human resources, information systems and executive departments. General and administrative expense increased \$0.2 million, or 1%, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. The increase was primarily due to a \$0.7 million increase in legal fees and litigation expenses partially offset by an 11% decrease in the average number of general and administrative personnel between March 31, 2004 and March 31, 2005. In March 2004, we accrued \$10.0 million for the SEC settlement and in March 2005, we accrued approximately \$10.0 million for the estimated settlement of certain outstanding contingent liabilities.

Over the near term and perhaps for much longer, and regardless of the outcome, we expect to incur significant fees and expenses relating to the governmental investigations currently being conducted and our ongoing litigation.

Restructuring Charges

In response to our recent operating losses, in the first quarter of 2005, we initiated a global workforce reduction plan to further reduce our operating expenses and bring them in line with our current revenue levels.

Additional details of the restructuring charge and remaining accruals are presented in Note 5 *Restructuring Charges and Adjustments* in the accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Non-operating Expense, Net

Non-operating expense, net, was as follows:

Three Months Ended	
March 31,	
2005	2004

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	(In Thousands)	
Interest income	\$ 1,404	\$ 771
Interest expenses	(4,158)	(4,683)
Foreign currency hedge and transaction losses, net	(1,503)	(492)
Other expense, net	(509)	(687)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total non-operating expense, net	\$ (4,766)	\$ (5,091)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The increase in interest income over the comparable periods is primarily the result of the higher average balances of invested funds and higher market interest rates. The decrease in interest expense during the 2005 period as compared to the first quarter of 2004 resulted from the early retirement of \$40.0 million of convertible debt in August 2004.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes

We recognized income tax expense, primarily foreign taxes, of \$1.6 million and \$0.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, representing effective income tax rates of (6.9)% in the 2005 period and (2.8)% in the 2004 period.

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Contractual Obligations

During the three months ended March 31, 2005, there were no material changes outside the ordinary course of business in the specified contractual obligations set forth in our 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A, as amended on August 9, 2005, except for the consolidation of our three India facilities to one location. The aggregate future lease payments for the new India facility is approximately \$7.1 million. See Note 3 *Leases* in our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2005, we did not have any significant off-balance-sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of SEC Regulation S-K.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following liquidity and capital resources discussion has been updated for the effects of the restatement discussed in Note 11 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Historically, we have financed our operations and met our capital expenditure requirements primarily through cash flows provided from operations, long-term borrowings and sales of equity securities. Our working capital was \$75.8 million at March 31, 2005 compared to working capital of \$101.1 million at December 31, 2004, a decrease of \$25.3 million or 25%. The decline in working capital was the result of an \$11.5 million decrease in current assets (primarily due to a net decrease of \$8.3 million in cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments and a \$3.6 million decrease in accounts receivable) and a \$13.8 million increase in current liabilities (consisting of an \$18.8 million increase in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and deferred revenue, partially offset by a \$5.0 million decrease in accrued compensation).

Cash and cash equivalents were \$123.5 million at March 31, 2005, a decrease of \$9.8 million from December 31, 2004. The decrease was the result of: \$5.5 million of cash used in operating activities and \$2.9 million of cash used in investing activities (primarily \$3.2 million of net purchases of short-term investments and \$1.0 million of cash used to purchase property and equipment, offset by restrictions released from cash of \$1.7 million). At March 31, 2005, restricted cash totalled \$6.0 million, all of which was pledged as collateral for outstanding letters of credit. At December 31, 2004, restricted cash totalled \$7.7 million, of which \$7.2 million was pledged as collateral for outstanding letters of credit and \$0.5 million was pledged as collateral for outstanding foreign currency exchange contracts.

In addition to our cash and cash equivalents, we also maintain a portfolio of short and long-term investment securities to supplement our liquidity needs. At March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, short-term investments totalled \$147.7 million and \$144.5 million, respectively. Short-term investments consist primarily of highly rated auction rate securities and obligations of agencies of the U.S. government that have remaining maturities of less than one year. Investments in common stock and warrants of public companies were not significant at March 31, 2005 or December 31, 2004.

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On a combined basis, cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and short and long-term investments totalled \$277.7 million at March 31, 2005 compared to \$285.5 million at December 31, 2004.

The most significant adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash from operations during the first quarter of 2005 were the decrease in accounts receivable of \$3.4 million and the \$15.9 million increase in accrued liabilities, partially offset by the decrease of \$5.0 million in accrued compensation and related expenses.

The most significant use of net cash used by investing activities during 2005 was \$3.2 million of net purchases of short-term investments and \$1.0 million in purchases of property and equipment.

Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, decreased 10% during the three months ended March 31, 2005. Days sales outstanding (DSO) in receivables decreased to 34 days as of March 31, 2005 from 41 days as of December 31, 2004.

The \$310.0 million of outstanding convertible subordinated notes are due to mature on December 15, 2006 and bear interest at a rate of 5.25% per annum, which is payable semi-annually. The notes are convertible at the option of the

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holder into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$950 per share at any time prior to maturity. Since December 20, 2002, we have had the option to redeem, in cash, all or a portion of the notes that have not been previously converted. We may also, from time to time, seek to retire the notes through cash repurchases and/or exchanges for equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

In March 2005, we recorded a restructuring charge of \$12.5 million (See Note 5 *Restructuring Charges and Adjustments* in our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements) to resize our infrastructure. Cash outlays of \$9.5 million will be paid in future periods, the majority of which are employee severance and termination charges of \$7.6 million to be paid by the third quarter of 2005.

We maintain a \$15.0 million letter of credit line and as of March 31, 2004, \$4.7 million in letters of credit were outstanding under this line and \$6.0 million in restricted cash was pledged as collateral.

We have experienced substantial negative cash flows during the four years ended December 31, 2004, primarily due to sharp declines in our revenues and our inability to reduce our expenses to a level at or below the level of our revenues. Although we recently initiated additional restructuring activities focused on, among other things, further reducing our workforce and decreasing development of the functionality for certain of our products, a failure to achieve expense targets, stabilize or grow revenues and achieve positive cash flows will eventually impair our ability to support our operations and adversely affect our liquidity.

Our cash position may continue to decline, primarily due to cash outflows associated with our restructuring activities, our operations and our debt service obligations. We are obligated to pay approximately \$16.6 million of interest annually on our \$316.8 million of outstanding indebtedness. Additionally, all of such indebtedness will mature and become due and payable in December 2006. We anticipate that we will need to seek additional equity or debt financing in order to support our operations and enable us to repay or refinance the \$310.0 million of convertible subordinated notes and the \$6.8 million non-negotiable promissory note that remain outstanding. We may not be able to obtain equity or debt financing on satisfactory terms, or at all. If we are unable to refinance our outstanding convertible subordinated notes, our failure to repay all amounts due and payable thereon at maturity in December 2006 will cause a default under the indenture governing the convertible subordinated notes.

Although we expect that existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances will satisfy our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months, there can be no assurance that in the longer term we will be successful in obtaining or maintaining an adequate level of cash resources. We may be forced to act more aggressively in the future in the area of expense reduction in order to conserve cash as we look for alternative liquidity solutions.

Sensitivity to Market Risks

Foreign Currency Risk. Revenues originating outside of the United States totalled 46% and 39% of total revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004. Since we conduct business on a global basis in various foreign currencies, we are exposed to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. In January 2001, we established a foreign currency hedging program utilizing foreign currency forward exchange contracts to hedge various nonfunctional currency exposures. The objective of this program is to reduce the effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on our results of operations. Furthermore, our goal is to offset foreign currency transaction gains and losses recorded for accounting purposes with gains and losses realized on the forward contracts. Our hedging activities cannot completely protect us from the risk of foreign currency losses as our currency exposures are constantly changing and not all of these exposures are hedged.

Interest Rate Risk. Our investments are subject to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected due to movements in interest rates. We invest our cash in a variety of interest-earning financial instruments, including bank time deposits, money market funds and taxable and tax-exempt variable-rate and fixed-rate obligations of corporations, municipalities and local, state and national governmental entities and agencies. These investments are primarily denominated in U.S. Dollars. Cash balances in foreign currencies overseas are primarily operating balances and are generally invested in short-term time deposits of the local operating bank.

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Due to the demand nature of our money market funds and the short-term nature of our time deposits and debt securities portfolio, these assets are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. As of March 31, 2005, 86% of our debt securities and time deposits had remaining maturities of three months or less, while 13% had remaining maturities between three months and one year. The Federal Reserve Board influences the general direction of market interest rates. The Federal Reserve Board increased the discount rate by 50 basis points between December 31, 2004 and March 31, 2005. As of March 31, 2005, the weighted-average yield on time deposits and debt securities we held was 2.67% compared to 2.21% for debt securities held as of December 31, 2004. Based on the short-term nature of our investment holdings as of March 31, 2005, the fair market value of the portfolio would not be significantly impacted by changes in market interest rates.

Credit Risk. Financial assets that potentially subject us to a concentration of credit risk consist principally of investments and accounts receivable. Cash on deposit is held with financial institutions with high credit standings. Debt security investments are generally in highly-rated corporations and municipalities as well as agencies of the U.S. government; however, a significant portion of these investments are in corporate debt securities, which carry a higher level of risk compared to municipal and U.S. government-backed securities. Our customer base consists of large numbers of geographically diverse enterprises dispersed across many industries. As a result, concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is not significant. However, we periodically perform credit evaluations for most of our customers and maintain reserves for potential losses. In certain situations we may seek letters of credit to be issued on behalf of some customers to mitigate our exposure to credit risk. We currently use foreign exchange contracts to hedge the risk associated with receivables denominated in foreign currencies. Risk of non-performance by counterparties to such contracts is minimal due to the size and credit standings of the financial institutions involved.

Market Price Risk. In addition to investments in debt securities, we maintain minority equity investments in various publicly traded companies for business and strategic purposes. We have realized no gain or loss on these investments during the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004. The remaining carrying value of minority equity investments was zero at March 31, 2005.

We have also invested in several privately held companies, many of which can still be considered in the start-up or development stages or may no longer be viable or operational. As a result of significant declines in the expected realizable amounts of these investments, in previous periods we wrote off the book value of all these investments as the decline in fair value was considered other than temporary.

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

Any investment in our company will be subject to risks inherent to our business. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the risks described below together with all of the other information included in this report. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are not aware of or focused on or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. This report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors.

If any of the following risks actually occur, they could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. In that case, the trading price of our securities could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment.

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Risks Related To Our Business

We Have Experienced Substantial Negative Cash Flows And May Continue To Experience Such Negative Cash Flows, Which Would Have A Further Significant Adverse Effect On Our Business, Impair Our Ability To Support Our Operations And Adversely Affect Our Liquidity.

We have experienced substantial negative cash flows during the four years ended December 31, 2004 and the quarter ended March 31, 2005, primarily due to sharp declines in our revenues and our inability to reduce our expenses to a level at or below the level of our revenues. Although we recently initiated additional restructuring activities focused on, among other things, further reducing our workforce and decreasing continued development of the functionality of certain of our products, a failure to achieve expense targets, stabilize or grow revenues and achieve positive cash flows will impair our ability to support our operations, adversely affect our liquidity and, eventually, threaten our solvency and our ability to repay our debts when they come due, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition as well as our stock price. Additionally, we continue to be obligated to pay approximately \$16.6 million annually in interest on our \$310.0 million of convertible subordinated notes and \$6.8 million non-negotiable promissory note, all maturing in December 2006. Notwithstanding the company's efforts to strengthen its financial position in 2004 by obtaining \$122.0 million of equity financing and retiring \$40.0 million of indebtedness, continuing negative cash flows and the adverse market perception associated therewith may continue to negatively affect our ability to sell our products and may adversely affect our ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing on advantageous terms. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining or maintaining an adequate level of cash resources and we may be forced to act more aggressively in the future in the area of expense reduction in order to conserve cash resources.

We Anticipate That We Will Be Required To Seek Private Or Public Debt Or Equity Financing, Which Could Have A Dilutive Effect On The Holdings Of Existing Stockholders. Such Financing May Only Be Available On Disadvantageous Terms, Or May Not Be Available At All, Circumstances Which Could Threaten Our Solvency And Our Ability To Repay Our Debts When They Come Due.

Our cash position may continue to decline, primarily due to cash outflows associated with our restructuring activities, our operations and our debt service obligations. Unless we are able to rationalize expenses, stabilize or grow revenues and achieve positive cash flows, our ability to support our operations and our liquidity will be further impaired. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining or maintaining an adequate level of cash resources. Our \$316.8 million of debt, which bears interest of approximately \$16.6 million per year, payable semi-annually in June and December, matures in December 2006.

We anticipate that we will need to seek private or public debt or equity financing in order to support our operations and enable us to repay or refinance our outstanding indebtedness. However, we may not be able to obtain debt or equity financing on satisfactory terms or at all, and any new financing could have a dilutive effect on our existing stockholders. If we are unable to refinance our outstanding convertible subordinated notes, our failure to repay all amounts due and payable thereon at maturity in December 2006 will cause a default under the indenture governing the convertible subordinated notes.

We Face Risks Related To Ongoing Governmental Investigations And Litigation That Could Have A Material Adverse Effect On Our Relationships With Customers And Our Business, Financial Condition And Results Of Operations And We May Face Additional Litigation In The Future That Could Also Harm Our Business.

In March 2003, the SEC issued a formal order of investigation to determine whether there had been violations of the federal securities laws by us and/or others involved with us in connection with matters relating to the 2003 restatement of our consolidated financial statements. The settlement of the SEC enforcement proceedings, announced on June 9, 2004 and described in *Note 7 Commitments and Contingencies* in our

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, covers the company only. The SEC's investigation continues as to other individuals and entities, and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Texas has been conducting interviews of certain current and former officers and employees of the company in connection with the matters that are the subject of the SEC's ongoing investigation.

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We currently face a lawsuit recently brought against us by Kmart and a potential assessment by the Internal Revenue Service relating to the timing of the company's remittance of withholding taxes associated with the exercise of stock options by employees in the 2000 tax year. We may face additional litigation in the future that could harm our business and impair our liquidity.

We are generally obligated, to the extent permitted by law, to indemnify our current and former directors and officers who are named as defendants in some of these lawsuits. Defending against existing and potential litigation and other proceedings may continue to require significant attention and resources of our management. We cannot assure you that the significant time and effort spent will not adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We May Not Be Competitive, And Increased Competition Could Seriously Harm Our Business.

Relative to us, many of our competitors have one or more of the following advantages:

Longer operating history.

Greater financial, technical, marketing, sales and other resources.

Positive cash flow.

Profitable operations.

Superior product functionality in certain areas.

Greater name recognition.

A broader range of products to offer.

Better software performance.

A larger installed base of customers.

Current and potential competitors have established, or may establish, cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to enhance their products, which may result in increased competition. In addition, we expect to experience increasing price competition as we compete for market share. We understand that some competitors are offering enterprise application software at no charge as components of product bundles. Further, traditional enterprise resource planning vendors have focused more resources on the development and marketing of enterprise application software, particularly in the product and industry segments in which we compete and, increasingly, corporate information technology departments are undertaking internal development efforts. As a result of these and other factors, we may be unable to compete

successfully with our existing or new competitors.

The Loss Of Certain Of Our Key Personnel And Any Future Potential Losses Of Key Personnel Or Our Failure To Attract Additional Personnel, Including A Suitable Candidate For Our Chief Financial Officer Position, Could Seriously Harm Our Company.

We rely upon the continued service of a relatively small number of key technical, sales and senior management personnel. We have lost a number of key personnel as a result of our performance and our restructurings, among other reasons, and we believe our voluntary attrition rate is generally higher than the software industry's average. Our workforce reductions have impacted employees directly responsible for sales, which may affect our ability to close revenue transactions with our customers and prospects, and consulting, which may affect customer satisfaction. Our future success depends on retaining our key employees and our ability to retain, attract and train other highly qualified technical, sales and managerial personnel, which may be increasingly difficult given our recent financial performance and employee layoffs. In April 2005, we announced that Katy Murray, our current Chief Financial Officer, provided notice of her resignation effective May 31, 2005. While we have initiated a search for a replacement, we may not be successful in securing a suitable candidate for this position. Further, additional restructuring initiatives are currently being executed that may result in further voluntary and involuntary attrition and loss of key personnel. Our employees can typically resign with little or no prior notice. Our loss of any more of our key technical, sales and senior management personnel, and the intellectual capital that they possess, or our inability to retain, attract and train additional qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Restructuring Initiatives Have Been Executed, And Such Activities Pose Significant Risks To Our Business.

Restructuring initiatives have recently been executed by us in an effort to achieve our profitability objectives. This

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restructuring has involved, among other things, reducing our workforce and decreasing continued development of functionality for certain of our products. These activities pose significant risks to our business, including the risk that terminated employees will disparage the company, file legal claims against us related to their termination of employment, become employed by competitors or share our intellectual property or other sensitive information with others. The failure to retain and effectively manage our remaining employees could increase our costs, adversely affect our development efforts and impact the quality of our products and customer service. If customers become dissatisfied with our products or service, our maintenance renewals may decrease, our customers may take legal action against us and our sales to existing customers could decline, leading to reduced revenues. Failure to achieve the desired results of our strategic initiatives would harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We Have Been And Continue To Be Subject To Claims Pertaining To The Quality Of Our Products And Services, And Questions Regarding Our Financial Viability, Which Claims And Perceptions, If Unresolved Or Not Addressed, Could Continue To Seriously Harm Our Business And Our Stock Price.

From time to time, customers make claims pertaining to the quality and performance of our software and services, citing a variety of issues. Our recent operating performance, the decline in our stock price, our de-listing from The NASDAQ National Market and the existing and potential litigation and other proceedings against us have led to questions in the market regarding our financial viability. Whether customer claims regarding the quality and performance of our products and services or concerns about our financial viability are founded or unfounded, if such claims and perceptions are not resolved in a manner favorable to us they may continue to adversely impact customer demand and affect the market perception of our company, our products and our services. Any such damage to our reputation could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, and could negatively affect the price of our stock.

Our Financial Results Have Varied And May Continue To Vary Significantly From Quarter To Quarter And We May Again Fail To Meet Expectations, Which Might Negatively Impact The Price Of Our Stock.

Our operating results have varied significantly from quarter to quarter in the past, and we expect our operating results to continue to vary from quarter to quarter in the future due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. Although our revenues are subject to fluctuation, significant portions of our expenses are not variable in the short term, such as our annual debt servicing expense of approximately \$16.6 million, and we cannot reduce them quickly to respond to decreases in revenues. Therefore, if revenues are below expectations, this shortfall is likely to adversely and disproportionately affect our operating results. These factors have caused our operating results to be below the expectations of securities analysts and investors in the past and may do so again in the future. Our failure to meet or exceed analyst and investor expectations might negatively affect the price of our common stock.

If We Are Unable To Develop And Generate Demand For Our Products, Additional Serious Harm Could Result To Our Business.

We have invested significant resources in developing and marketing our products and services. The demand for, and market acceptance of, our products and services are subject to a high level of uncertainty. Adoption of software solutions, particularly by those individuals and enterprises that have historically relied upon traditional means of commerce and communication, requires a broad acceptance of substantially different methods of conducting business and exchanging information. Our products and services are often considered complex and may involve a new approach to the conduct of business by our customers. As a result, intensive marketing and sales efforts may be necessary to educate prospective customers regarding the uses and benefits of these products and services in order to generate demand. The market for our products and services may continue to weaken, competitors may develop superior products and services or we may fail to develop acceptable solutions to address new market conditions. Any one of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Because Our Software Products Are Intended To Work Within Complex Business Processes, Implementation Or Upgrades Of Our Products Can Be Difficult, Time-Consuming And Expensive, And Customers May Be Unable To Implement Or Upgrade Our Products Successfully Or Otherwise Achieve The Benefits Attributable To Our Products. This May Result In Customer Dissatisfaction, Harm To Our Reputation And Cause Non-Payment Issues.

Our products typically must integrate with the many existing computer systems and software programs of our

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customers. This can be complex, time-consuming and expensive, and may cause delays in the deployment of our products. As a result, some customers may have difficulty implementing our products successfully or otherwise achieving the benefits attributable to our products. Delayed or ineffective implementation or upgrades of our software and services may limit our sales opportunities, result in customer dissatisfaction and harm to our reputation, or cause non-payment issues.

Continued Decreased Levels Of Demand For Our Enterprise Products And Services Could Significantly Reduce Our Revenues.

Historically, we have derived a substantial portion of our revenues from licenses of our enterprise products and related services. Our enterprise products principally include solutions to address supply and demand management, transportation and distribution management, fulfillment and sourcing. We expect license revenues and maintenance and consulting contracts related to our enterprise products to continue to account for a substantial portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future. We have experienced a sharp decrease in the demand for our enterprise products and related services due to a number of factors, including sales execution, product competitiveness and questions regarding our viability, which have led to a decline in our revenues. Other factors, such as competition and technological change as well as our de-listing from The NASDAQ National Market and the existing and potential litigation and other proceedings against us, could also adversely impact demand for, or market acceptance of, these applications.

Failure To Complete Development Services Projects As Planned Could Harm Our Operating Results And Create Business Distractions And Negative Publicity That Could Harm Our Business.

Risks associated with our development services projects include, but are not limited to:

Customers may withhold cash payments or cancel contracts if we fail to meet our delivery commitments, the customers have financial difficulties or change strategy, or the functionality delivered is not acceptable to the customers. We are particularly susceptible to this with respect to arrangements where payments are scheduled to occur later in the engagement.

The cancellation or scaling back of one or more of our larger development services projects could have a material adverse impact on future development services revenues.

We may be unable to recognize revenue associated with development services projects in accordance with expectations. We generally recognize revenue from custom software development projects over time using the contract method of accounting. Failure to complete project phases in accordance with the overall project plan can create variability in our expected revenue streams if we are not able to recognize revenues related to particular projects because of delays in development.

Many of our development services projects are fixed-price arrangements. If we fail to accurately estimate the resources required for a fixed-price project or the customer attempts to change the scope of the project, the profit, if any, realized from the project would be adversely affected to the extent that we have to add additional resources to complete the project.

If We Fail To Adequately Protect Our Intellectual Property Rights Or Face A Claim Of Intellectual Property Infringement By A Third Party, We Could Lose Our Intellectual Property Rights Or Be Liable For Significant Damages.

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We rely primarily on a combination of copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our proprietary rights. However, 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, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property. This is particularly true in India, where a significant portion of our Solutions Operations are located, and other foreign countries such as China and Russia where the laws do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States and may not provide us with an effective remedy against piracy. The misappropriation or duplication of our intellectual property could disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees, reduce our revenues and increase our expenses. Any litigation to defend our intellectual property rights could be time-consuming and costly.

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There has been a substantial amount of litigation in the software industry regarding intellectual property rights. As a result, we may be subject to claims of intellectual property infringement. Although we are not aware that any of our products infringe upon the proprietary rights of third parties, third parties may claim infringement by us with respect to current or future products. Any infringement claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation or damages, cause product shipment delays or the loss or deferral of sales, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. If we enter into royalty or licensing agreements in settlement of any litigation or claims, these agreements may not be on terms favorable to us. Unfavorable royalty and licensing agreements could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Certain Of Our Customers Purchase Our Software, But Delay Or Terminate Its Implementation. If This Type Of Activity Becomes Significant, It Could Harm Our Ability To Sell To Existing Customers And Impact Our Maintenance and Services Revenues.

Certain of our existing customers delay or terminate implementations of our software due to budgetary constraints related to economic uncertainty, dissatisfaction with product quality, the difficulty of prioritizing a surplus of information technology projects, changes in business strategy, personnel or priorities or for other reasons. Such customers may be less likely to invest in additional software in the future and to continue to pay for software maintenance. Since our business relies to a large extent upon sales to existing customers and since maintenance and services revenues are key elements of our revenue base, any reduction in these sales or these maintenance and services payments could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our Software May Contain Errors Which Could Result In The Loss Of Customers And Reputation, Adverse Publicity, Loss Of Revenues, Delays In Market Acceptance, Diversion of Development Resources And Claims Against Us By Customers.

Our software programs may contain errors. Although we conduct testing and quality assurance through a release management process, we may not discover errors until our customers install and use a given product or until the volume of services that a product provides increases. On occasion, we have experienced delays in the scheduled introduction of new and enhanced products because of errors. Errors could result in loss of customers and reputation, adverse publicity, loss of revenues, delays in market acceptance, diversion of development and consulting resources and claims against us by customers.

Failure Or Circumvention Of Our Controls And Procedures Or Failure To Comply With Regulations Related To Controls And Procedures Could Seriously Harm Our Business.

We have made significant changes in and may consider making additional changes to our internal controls, our disclosure controls and procedures, and our corporate governance policies and procedures. Any system of controls, however well designed and operated, is based in part on certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurances that the objectives of the system are met. Any failure of our controls, policies and procedures could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We May Have Difficulty Obtaining And Maintaining Cost-Effective Insurance, Which May Have A Material Adverse Effect On Our Business, Results Of Operations and Financial Condition.

We obtain insurance to cover a variety of potential risks and liabilities. In the future, it may become more difficult to maintain insurance coverage at reasonable levels, or if such coverage is available, the cost to obtain or maintain it may increase substantially. This may result in our

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being forced to bear the burden of an increased portion of risks for which we have traditionally been covered by insurance, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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We May Not Be Successful In Convincing Customers To Migrate To Current Or Future Releases Of Our Products, Which May Lead To Reduced Consulting And Maintenance Revenues And Less Future Business From Existing Customers.

Our customers may not be willing to incur the costs or invest the resources necessary to complete upgrades to current or future releases of our products. This may lead to our loss of consulting and maintenance revenues and future business from customers that continue to operate prior versions of our products or choose to no longer use our products.

If We Fail To Derive Benefits From Our Existing And Future Strategic Relationships, Our Business Will Suffer.

From time to time, we have collaborated with other companies in areas such as marketing, distribution or implementation. Maintaining these and other relationships is a meaningful part of our business strategy. However, some of our current and potential strategic partners are either actual or potential competitors, which may impair the viability of these relationships. In addition, some of our relationships have failed to meet expectations and may fail to meet expectations in the future. A failure by us to maintain existing strategic relationships or enter into successful new strategic relationships in the future could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Serious Harm To Our Business Could Result If Our Encryption Technology Fails To Ensure The Security Of Our Customers' Online Transactions.

The secure exchange of confidential information over public networks is a significant concern of consumers engaging in on-line transactions and interaction. Some of our software applications use encryption technology to provide the security necessary to effect the secure exchange of valuable and confidential information. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other events or developments could result in a compromise or breach of the algorithms that these applications use to protect customer transaction data. If any compromise or breach were to occur, it could have a material adverse affect on our business, results of operation and financial condition.

We Are Dependent On Third-Party Software That We Incorporate Into And Include With Our Products And Solutions And Impaired Relations With These Third Parties, Defects In Third-Party Software Or The Inability To Enhance Their Software Over Time Could Harm Our Business.

We incorporate and include third-party software into and with certain of our products and solutions. Additionally, we may incorporate and include additional third-party software into and with our products and solutions in future product offerings. The operation of our products could be impaired if errors occur in the third-party software that we utilize. It may be more difficult for us to correct any defects in third-party software because the development and maintenance of the software is not within our control. Accordingly, our business could be adversely affected in the event of any errors in this software. There can be no assurance that these third parties will continue to make their software available to us on acceptable terms, to invest the appropriate levels of resources in their products and services to maintain and enhance the software capabilities, or to remain in business.

Further, it may be difficult for us to replace any third-party software if a vendor seeks to terminate our license to the software or our ability to license the software to customers. Any impairment in our relationship with these third parties could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We Face Risks Associated With International Sales And Operations That Could Harm Our Company.

International revenues accounted for approximately 46% of our total revenues during the quarter ended March 31, 2005, and we expect to continue to generate a significant portion of our revenues from international sales in the future. Our international operations are subject to risks inherent in international business activities, including the tendency of markets outside of the U.S. to be more volatile and difficult to forecast than the U.S. market. Any of the following factors, among other things, could adversely affect the success of our international operations:

Difficulties and costs of staffing and managing geographically disparate operations.

Extended accounts receivable collection cycles in certain countries.

Compliance with a variety of foreign laws and regulations.

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Overlap of different tax structures and regimes.

Meeting import and export licensing requirements.

Trade restrictions.

Changes in tariff rates.

Changes in general economic and political conditions in international markets.

The Expansion Of Our Operations In India Poses Significant Risks That Could Impair Our Ability To Develop Our Products, Implement Our Products Or Put Our Products At A Competitive Disadvantage.

We have shifted a large portion of our development and services capacity to India. However, we may not fully achieve the cost savings and other benefits that we anticipate from this program and we may not be able to attract or retain sufficient numbers of developers and consultants with the necessary skill sets in India to meet our needs. The distributed nature of our development and consulting resources could create further operational challenges and complications. Additionally, we have a heightened risk exposure to changes in the economic, security and political conditions of India. Operational issues, recruiting and retention issues, ability to obtain work permits, economic and political instability, military actions and other unforeseen occurrences in India could impair our ability to develop and introduce new software applications and functionality in a timely manner, or hinder our ability to provide cost-competitive services, either of which could put our products at a competitive disadvantage and cause us to lose existing customers or fail to attract new customers.

We May Not Successfully Integrate The Products, Technologies Or Businesses From, Or Realize The Intended Benefits Of, Acquisitions, And We May Make Future Acquisitions Or Enter Into Joint Ventures That Are Not Successful, Which Could Seriously Harm Our Business.

Historically, although not recently, we have acquired technology or businesses to supplement and expand our product offerings. In the future, we could acquire additional products, technologies or businesses, or enter into joint venture arrangements, for the purpose of complementing or expanding our business. Negotiation of potential acquisitions or joint ventures and our integration of acquired products, technologies or businesses could divert management's time and resources. Future acquisitions could cause us to issue equity securities that would dilute your ownership of us, incur debt or contingent liabilities, amortize intangible assets, or write off in-process research and development and other acquisition-related expenses that could have a material adverse affect on our business, results of operation and our financial condition. We may not be able to properly integrate acquired products, technologies or businesses with our existing products and operations, train, retain and motivate personnel from the acquired businesses, or combine potentially different corporate cultures. Failure to do so could deprive us of the intended benefits of those acquisitions. In addition, we may be required to write-off acquired research and development if further development of purchased technology becomes unfeasible, which may adversely affect our business, results of operation and our financial condition.

Changes In The Value Of The U.S. Dollar, As Compared To The Currencies Of Foreign Countries Where We Transact Business, Could Harm Our Operating Results.

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To date, our international revenues have been denominated primarily in U.S. Dollars. However, the majority of our international expenses, including the wages of approximately 58% of our employees, have been denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. Therefore, changes in the value of the U.S. Dollar as compared to these other currencies may adversely affect our operating results. We have implemented limited hedging programs to mitigate our exposure to currency fluctuations affecting international accounts receivable, cash balances and intercompany accounts, but we do not hedge our exposure to currency fluctuations affecting future international revenues and expenses and other commitments. For the foregoing reasons, currency exchange rate fluctuations have caused, and likely will continue to cause, variability in our foreign currency denominated revenue streams and our cost to settle foreign currency denominated liabilities.

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We May Become Subject To Product Liability Claims That Could Seriously Harm Our Business.

Our software products generally are used by our customers in mission-critical applications where component failures could cause significant damages. To mitigate this exposure, our license agreements typically seek to limit our exposure to product liability claims from our customers. However, these contract provisions may not preclude all potential claims. Additionally, our insurance policies may be inadequate to protect us from all liability that we may face. Product liability claims could require us to spend significant time and money in litigation or to pay significant damages. As a result, any claim, whether or not successful, could harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We May Not Be Able to Fully Realize The Benefits Of Our Deferred Tax Assets.

If we do not achieve sufficient federal taxable income in future years to utilize all or some of our net operating loss carryforwards, they will expire, and we will be unable to fully realize the benefits of our deferred tax assets.

Risks Related To Our Industry

If Our Products Are Not Able To Deliver Fast, Demonstrable Value To Our Customers, Our Business Could Be Seriously Harmed.

Enterprises are requiring their application software vendors to provide faster time to value on their technology investments. We must continue to improve the speed of our implementations and the pace at which our products deliver value or our competitors may gain important strategic advantages over us. If we cannot successfully respond to these market demands, or if our competitors do so more effectively than we do, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Releases Of And Problems With New Products May Cause Purchasing Delays, Which Would Harm Our Revenues.

Our practice and the practice in the industry is to periodically develop and release new products and enhancements. As a result, customers may delay their purchasing decisions in anticipation of our new or enhanced products, or products of competitors. Delays in customer purchasing decisions could seriously harm our business and operating results. Moreover, significant delays in the general availability of new releases, significant problems in the installation or implementation of new releases, or customer dissatisfaction with new releases could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related To Our Stock

If We Are Unsuccessful In Our Attempt To Re-List Our Common Stock On The NASDAQ National Market, Our Business Reputation May Be Harmed and Our Ability To Raise Funds In The Capital Markets May Be Adversely Affected.

On February 16, 2005, we implemented a reverse split of our common stock at a ratio of one-for-25 and our stock price has traded above the \$5 minimum bid price requirement for The NASDAQ National Market since that time. On April 25, 2005, we applied to re-list our common stock on the NASDAQ National Market. Despite our implementation of the reverse stock split and our current compliance with the \$5 minimum bid price requirement, we may not be successful in obtaining NASDAQ approval of our application for re-listing or, if our application is approved, our common stock price could decline to levels that would again cause us not to comply with NASDAQ listing standards. Our failure to obtain or maintain the listing of our common stock on The NASDAQ National Market may harm our general business reputation and be a consideration for investors when considering an investment in us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our Executive Officers And Directors, In Particular Sanjiv Sidhu, And An Affiliate Of Q Investments Have Significant Influence Over Stockholder Votes.

As of April 19, 2005, our current executive officers and directors together beneficially owned approximately 24.3% of the total voting power of our company, approximately 23.9% of which was beneficially owned by Sanjiv Sidhu, our

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current Chairman and former Chief Executive Officer and President, and entities that he controls. Further, an affiliate of Q Investments beneficially owns approximately 24.6% of the voting power of the company, and has the right to appoint two directors to our Board of Directors. Accordingly, Mr. Sidhu, the Q Investments affiliate and our officers and directors holding or controlling holdings of stock in our company have had and will have significant influence in determining the composition of our Board of Directors and other significant matters requiring stockholder approval or acquiescence, including amendments to our certificate of incorporation, a substantial sale of assets, a merger or similar corporate transaction or a non-negotiated takeover attempt. Such concentration of ownership may discourage a potential acquirer from making an offer to buy our company that other stockholders might find favorable, which in turn could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our Charter And Bylaws Have Anti-Takeover Provisions And We Have A Stockholder Rights Plan Which, In Combination, Effectively Inhibit A Non-Negotiated Merger Or Business Combination.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws, Delaware law and our stockholder rights plan could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders. We are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which restricts certain business combinations with interested stockholders. The combination of these provisions effectively inhibits a non-negotiated merger or other business combination.

Our Stock Price Historically Has Been Volatile, Which May Make It More Difficult To Resell Common Stock At Attractive Prices.

The market price of our common stock has been highly volatile in the past, and may continue to be volatile in the future. For example, during the quarter ended March 31, 2005, the market price of our common stock on the over-the-counter Pink Sheets fluctuated between \$7.77 and \$17.50. The following factors could significantly affect the market price of our common stock:

Continued negative cash flows.

Additional equity or debt financing transactions.

Continued quarterly variations in our results of operations.

The market or system on which our common stock trades.

Announcement of new customers, new products, product enhancements, joint ventures and other alliances by our competitors or us.

Technological innovations by our competitors or us.

Stock valuations or performance of our competitors.

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General market conditions, geopolitical events or market conditions specific to particular industries.

Perceptions in the marketplace of performance problems involving our products and services.

In particular, the stock prices of many companies in the technology and emerging growth sectors have fluctuated widely, often due to events unrelated to their operating performance. These fluctuations may harm the market price of our common stock.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. As defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures of our company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by our company in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by our company in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our company's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. We formed a disclosure committee in 2002 that includes senior financial, operational and

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legal personnel charged with assisting our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer in overseeing the accuracy and timeliness of our periodic reports filed under the Exchange Act and in evaluating quarterly our disclosure controls and procedures.

Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report in that they were designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by our company in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. It should be noted that any system of controls, however well designed and operated, is based in part upon certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met.

We re-evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures in light of the factors that led us to make the restatements reflected in this report. Based on thorough review and discussion with our audit committee, we determined that the reclassifications are necessary to properly present our investment in auction rate securities and changes in restricted cash, and have amended our financial statements included in this Form 10-Q/A to present them on a comparable basis with subsequent reports. We continue to believe our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at March 31, 2005.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. As required by Rule 13a-15(d) under the Exchange Act, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, also conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any change occurred during the quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, during the quarter ended March 31, 2005, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

(a) *Exhibits*

Exhibit

Number Description

- | | |
|------|--|
| 31.1 | Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, of Michael E. McGrath, Chief Executive Officer and President of i2 (Principal Executive Officer and Principal Accounting and Financial Officer). |
| 32.1 | Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of Michael E. McGrath, Chief Executive Officer and President of i2 (Principal Executive Officer and Principal Accounting and Financial Officer). |

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SIGNATURES

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

i2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

August 8, 2005

By: /s/ MICHAEL E. MCGRATH

Michael E. McGrath
Chief Executive Officer and President

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