

VIEWPOINT CORP/NY/  
Form 10-K/A  
June 05, 2003

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**Washington, D.C. 20549**

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**Form 10-K/A  
Amendment No. 2**

(Mark One)

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

**For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002**

**or**

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

**For the transition period from            to**

**Commission file number: 0-27168**

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**Viewpoint Corporation**

*(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)*

**Delaware**

*(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)*

**95-4102687**

*(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)*

**498 Seventh Avenue, Suite 1810, New York, NY 10018**

*(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)*

**(212) 201-0800**

*(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)*

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

**None**

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

**Common Stock, \$0.001 par value**

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 reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

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

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Form 10-K or any amendment to the Form 10-K.

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

Aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 28, 2002	197,477,449
Number of shares of common stock outstanding as of April 28, 2003	45,985,507

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**PART I**

*In addition to historical information, this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Factors That May Affect Future Results of Operations. You should carefully review the risks described in other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q to be filed in 2003. When used in this report, the words expects, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, seeks, targets, es, similar expressions are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to the forward-looking statements or reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document.*

**Item 1. Business**  
**General**

Viewpoint Corporation provides interactive media technologies and digital content creation services for website marketing, online advertising, and embedded applications. Our graphics operating system has been licensed by Fortune 500 companies and others for use in online, offline and embedded applications serving a wide variety of needs, including: interactive marketing campaigns, rich media advertising and product presentations, and business process visualizations.

Until December 1999, the Company (which was then known as MetaCreations) was primarily engaged in the development, marketing, and sales of prepackaged software graphics products. Its principal products were computer graphics painting tools, photo editing, and 3D graphics software. With its acquisition of Real Time Geometry Corporation in December 1996, the Company became involved, on a limited basis, in the development of technologies designed to make practical the efficient display and deployment of interactive media on the Internet. In June 1999, the Company increased its commitment to the development of interactive Internet technologies and formed Metastream.com Corporation to operate a business exploiting these technologies. In December 1999, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a plan to focus exclusively on the Internet technologies of Metastream and to correspondingly divest the Company of all its prepackaged software business. In September 2000, the Company acquired Viewpoint Digital, Inc., a company primarily involved in the licensing of a catalog of three-dimensional digital models and providing digital content creation services. In November 2000, the Company changed its name to Viewpoint Corporation and changed its ticker symbol from MCRE to VWPT.

**Viewpoint Experience Technology and the Viewpoint Media Player**

Our technology, which we refer to as Viewpoint Experience Technology, or VET, enables Websites and other media publishers to integrate many interactive graphics media technologies onto regular Web pages or other digital formats. Available media types include: photo-realistic 3D, high-resolution two-dimensional images, text annotations and animations, Macromedia®Flash™-compatible vector graphics animations, object movies, immersive surround pictures, and digital audio and video. Interactive digital media can add dimension, contextual information, animation, realistic color, shadows and real-time reflections, movement, and robust interactivity to otherwise static digital objects. Our technology enables websites to publish content that mixes the narrative drive of more traditional media with the interaction of the Web. End-users can be invited to rotate and re-position objects, view extended, narrowband-friendly presentations, and configure colors and patterns.

VET involves the publication of digital content created in the Viewpoint format from a web server or other digital format and the playback of that content by Viewpoint Media Player, our software that operates on the end-user's computer, i.e., on the client-side.

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Viewpoint's client-side software exploits the abundant processing power available on the end user's computer to perform most of the functions of displaying and processing information so that a server need only transmit relatively small files to communicate complex messages. For example, in the absence of client-side software, each end-user interaction with a digital three-dimensional model served from a website would involve a separate communication between the end-user's computer and the server. In contrast, Viewpoint's client-side software can process instructions served by a web server to instantaneously assemble a digital three-dimensional model on the end-user's computer. Once the model is displayed on the end-user's screen, the user can interact with the model without communicating further with the web server. As computer processing capacities on personal computers have grown at a much more rapid rate than that of connection speeds in recent years, the Company believes VET's use of this speed advantage is of significant competitive importance.

Unlike many client-server systems, Viewpoint's technology does not involve special server software.

Content that is interpreted by Viewpoint Media Player can be created with most graphics industry standard prepackaged software products, such as Adobe's Photoshop and Autodesk's 3D Studio Max products. We also make software applications for creating content in the Viewpoint format available for free from our website.

Viewpoint Media Player software is automatically updateable. As we develop and release new features and functionality of the software, we update an end-user's existing version when the end user next views a web page which contains content in the Viewpoint format. We do not ship new versions of Viewpoint Media Player in the same way that traditional software manufacturers do and, therefore, we avoid the costs and delays associated with the typical software product cycle. Moreover, the ability to update an end user's copy of a Viewpoint Media Player as it encounters content in the Viewpoint format assures content publishers that their content can exhibit the latest features and improvements without requiring end-users to endure a lengthy download process.

Like Microsoft's .NET platform, Viewpoint's technology employs extensible mark-up language (or XML), an increasingly popular language for describing data and enabling it to communicate with other forms of data. Since content in the Viewpoint format is able to instantaneously exchange data with other platforms and programming languages, deep integration between interactive media in our format and other data systems can be achieved.

Our technology is not dependent on any particular platform; it can be deployed to provide efficient visualization techniques not only on personal computers but also on cable television set-top boxes, in personal digital assistant devices, within and beyond browser environments, and on compact disks, and other media formats. As a method of providing efficient visual communication, we believe the commercial applications of VET are virtually unlimited. However, we are primarily focused at this time on licensing our technology for use in enhancing website offerings. Recently we have begun to focus on licensing our technology for online advertising purposes. We also market our technology, albeit to a lesser extent, for use in custom developed applications.

**Viewpoint Professional Services**

We provide fee-based professional services for implementing visualization solutions. Encompassing both digital content creation and application enhancing services, our strategic, creative and consulting services bring together our teams of experts in rich media, content creation and technology implementation in order to identify the ideal Viewpoint solution for each client's unique needs and to ensure the timely, successful implementation of those solutions. Our professional services groups use VET as well as a spectrum of tools and other technologies to create enhanced rich media solutions for our clients' particular purposes, whether over the Web, intranet systems or offline media applications. Our professional services groups provide the support our clients need to implement the rich media content, to fully utilize the enhanced softwares and/or to maximize the branding potential of the advertising opportunity.

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**Viewpoint's Business Model**

The Company's business model differs from that of many other companies that have developed Website design and content-creation software for sale or license to a target market of Internet professionals—that is, Website developers, interactive agencies, solutions integrators, application service providers and content developers, as well as professionals working in-house at e-merchants and other Website owners. Instead of selling pre-packaged software products to Internet professionals—a relatively small market—we endeavor primarily to license technology to the audience where the value is created: the much larger market of e-commerce merchants, Website owners and others who can harvest benefits from communicating visually in the digital domain. Moreover, as described below, we generally license the use of our technology in a way that encourages repetitive payments, instead of the one-time fees associated with prepackaged software tools sales.

We earn fees by licensing the right to publish or broadcast content that can be read by Viewpoint Media Player. We issue to our customers keys that enable their websites to display content in the Viewpoint format. We offer these keys through a variety of broadcast license arrangements tailored to the specific needs of the client. Examples of typical arrangements include:

Licenses which are time-based and generally limited to specific Web site addresses or specific content;

Licenses which are perpetual and generally limited to specific types or amounts of content;

Licenses which permit a narrowcast only to a local area network or intranet; and

Licenses that permit the client to distribute content by means of CDs, DVDs and other portable storage media.

We believe that this revenue model, if successful, should produce a recurring stream of revenues from existing clients with the opportunity to scale income substantially as new customers are acquired.

To view content in the Viewpoint format, an end-user must have Viewpoint Media Player software installed on their computer. Like most makers of Internet-browsing plug-in software, we do not charge end-users to download or use Viewpoint Media Player. If content in the Viewpoint format is displayed from a web server to an end-user who does not have Viewpoint Media Player installed, the end-user will be afforded the opportunity to download the player. Once the player is installed, the end-user can view and interact with the content.

Many end-users browsing through the Internet are reluctant to download software, such as Viewpoint Media Player, to view specialized content. Therefore, broad distribution of the Viewpoint Media Player to computers is important to our success. In September 2002, Ipsos-NPD, a world-leading market research firm, conducted a quantitative online study to evaluate the penetration of various media players across the U.S., including Viewpoint Media Player. The survey found that 55.7% of Internet users in the United States have Viewpoint Media Player installed and active on their machines.

A key aspect of our business model is an open tools philosophy. We believe the long-term success of our platform will be fueled by having the most popular content creation tools able to output content in the Viewpoint format, rather than requiring design professionals to use Viewpoint's own proprietary toolset. This approach eliminates much of the very large cost associated with development and support of proprietary commercial toolsets. Another advantage of this strategy is that software tools companies that do incorporate Viewpoint functionality, such as Adobe Systems Incorporated and Autodesk Incorporated, have natural incentives to promote the Viewpoint platform. More than 50 companies are developing or have developed support for the Viewpoint format within their tools. In addition, we make available on our Website, without charge, the core software necessary to develop Viewpoint content, as well as extensive tutorials and related materials.

Our professional services groups play an integral role in our overall strategy. Professional services provide a significant revenue opportunity, through the sale of complete solutions comprising technology and content creation services to customers desiring a single vendor solution. At the same time, the groups increase our ability to sell broadcast licenses, by enabling us to offer Viewpoint content to clients who are impressed by the



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advantages of VET but who do not wish to create Viewpoint content themselves or trust that creation to others. Also, the groups' work keeps us on the cutting-edge of the industry, giving us hands-on experience with the design and development problems faced by our own clients, and enabling us to provide thorough, up-to-date training for other industry professionals. Nonetheless, we are not reliant on our own content creation services. We have cultivated a network of thousands of independent content developers trained to provide those services because we do not want a limited pool of content creators to become an obstacle to expanding the more profitable licensing business.

In response to encouragement from several customers, we began in 2001, and continued throughout most of 2002, to market engineering services to enhance existing or create new software applications meant to perform a specific task or set of tasks or assist in communicating through visualization. While content creation services focus on creating interactive digital objects and enhancing Websites, engineering services create or alter software to enable clients to design products, improve process workflow or enhance customer service experiences. The Company's engineering services leverage off of the existing engineering staff and the Company's growing engineering application developers network. Although the Company continues to perform custom engineering services in some cases, we are not actively marketing these services but rather focusing our sales and marketing efforts more narrowly on website marketing and online advertising.

As of April 30, 2003 and 2002, the Company had services revenues remaining to be recognized under the percentage-of-completion method of approximately \$2,435,000 and \$322,000, respectively. Future payments due under licensing agreements where extended payment terms were granted, were \$1,000,000 and \$4,500,000 as of April 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The Company will recognize these payments as license revenues when they become due.

## **Market Opportunity**

The market for interactive media technologies is relatively small. However, the number of Internet users continues to increase rapidly as does the number of commercial applications that are based on digital technology. We believe that these patterns will result in continuing the trend of increasing expenditures for online marketing, advertising, branding, and e-commerce, and that such communications will increasingly utilize interactive media technologies.

We initially focused our business on Website licensing for marketing and direct selling. We believe our technology meets this market's demand for:

Effective merchandising to build brand awareness and drive sales.

Realistic product presentation and interaction.

Interoperability of major media types required for compelling product displays (including, for example, interactive 3D, vector graphics, character animation, object movies, high resolution 2D images, digital sound and video).

Compression and streaming delivery at narrowband and broadband data rates.

Client-side data logging of the use of downloaded rich media.

Ease of deployment and integration into Web, hyper-text mark-up language and IT infrastructures.

Continual advancement and refresh of features (through the automatic update function of Viewpoint Media Player).

Consistent and high quality playback across browser and non-browser environments and all major playback platforms.

In the third quarter of 2002, the Company began marketing its technology and services for use in online advertising. The Company believes that the web lacks compelling advertising formats and that numerous additional digital advertising formats are emerging, such as those for television's new digital set-top boxes. We

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further believe that our technology enables advertisers to deliver compelling and interactive ads, tapping into a large selection of media types. We also believe that Viewpoint's potential for providing client-side tracking as well as high playback quality and consistency across advertising platforms should provide strong defensibility in this space.

In the third and fourth quarters of 2002, a total of three advertisers deployed advertisements using content in the Viewpoint format. Since January 1, 2003, six advertisers have launched advertisements from websites using content in the Viewpoint format. Reports we have received from publishers indicate that end-users are interacting with ads in the Viewpoint format at rates that are more than ten times higher than the average rate at which Internet users interact with or click-through static banner ads. Although these higher interactivity rates may be due in part to the novelty of encountering interactive ads in the Viewpoint format, we believe that advertisers utilizing the Viewpoint format will consistently achieve higher recognition than otherwise results from advertisements published in standard formats.

Viewpoint also provides custom engineering services in the development of enterprise applications of our technology. The Company believes that, as data becomes more complicated and is communicated over wider geographic distances, providing efficient and effective visualization will become critical to publishers' success and that the market for custom visualization applications will grow. We are currently providing custom engineering services for several clients and expect to continue to perform these services for additional customers. However, we are not currently devoting substantial sales and marketing resources to pursue these opportunities so that we can focus on the more saleable markets for e-commerce, marketing and online advertising.

## **Major Customer**

America Online, Inc. ( AOL ) was our largest customer in 2002, accounting for 51% of our revenue. We entered into a licensing and services agreement with AOL in July 2001 that provides for a three-year initial term, with three one-year renewal terms. The majority of the license fees for the initial term were received in 2002. In 2002, we entered into a master consulting agreement under which we provide content creation services to AOL from time to time for additional fees which are negotiated at the time the projects to be performed are identified and documented. We expect to continue to perform such services in 2003.

Under two additional licensing and service agreements we entered into with AOL in 2002, we performed custom engineering services and provided limited license rights on a project basis. We may be entering into similar arrangements with AOL in 2003.

## **Competition**

The Company's competitors (and some of their products) include: Macromedia, Inc. (Shockwave and Flash); Kaon (Activate!3D); Cycore AB (Cult3D); and Rich FX (Examine-FX). Some of the Company's competitors and potential competitors have longer operating histories and significantly greater financial, management, technology, development, sales, marketing and other resources than the Company. As the Company competes with larger competitors across a broader range of products and technologies, the Company may face increasing competition from such companies. If these or other competitors develop products, technologies or solutions that offer significant performance, price or other advantages over those of the Company, the Company's business would be harmed.

A variety of other possible actions by the Company's competitors could also have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, including increased promotion or the introduction of new or enhanced products and technologies. Moreover, new personal computer platforms and operating systems may provide new entrants in the market with opportunities to obtain a substantial market share in the Company's markets.

The Company also faces competition from developers of personal computer operating systems such as Microsoft and Apple Computer, Inc., as well as from open-source operating systems such as Linux. These operating systems may incorporate functions that could be superior to or incompatible with the Company's products and technologies.

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Most companies that offer enhanced visualization products for use on the Internet target a single media type. For example, Cult 3D provides a client-server based system for predominantly viewing three-dimensional images. Some of our potential customers use the technologies afforded by these companies because their offerings are less expensive.

Macromedia, Inc. produces and markets Flash, a popular pre-packaged software product that enables design professionals to create animated content. Macromedia sells copies of Flash to design professionals, employing a business model that Viewpoint abandoned in early 2000. The prevalence of Flash means that Website publishers seeking to add animated content to their sites are able to tap into a large population of content creators to obtain animated content. This method of obtaining and deploying content is typically less expensive for website publishers than obtaining and deploying content in the Viewpoint format.

Nonetheless, we believe that VET offers significant advantages over many of our competitors' products:

*Greater visual realism* We believe that 3D and other digital rich media objects created in the Viewpoint format offer higher quality and a more true-to-life online experience than competitors' formats.

*Interactivity* VET lets a customer interact with and examine our clients' products in ways not possible with our competitors' formats. The variety of media types available in instances of content in the Viewpoint format and the integration of these media types affords end-users an opportunity to interact with content to a degree not available through our competitors' offerings. Viewpoint lets consumers pick up/put down, zoom in/out, see how parts move, add/remove components, turn products on/off, change colors/fabrics/textures, instantly receive key data (e.g. compare pricing).

*Narrowband friendly* Viewpoint's compression technology greatly reduces download time of 3D objects to almost what is expected from ordinary 2D images, so that even consumers with slow connections to the Internet can see Viewpoint content quickly and can interact with them in real time. The client-side rendering makes this possible as only a small file of instructions are communicated to the end-user's computer, where the object is actually rendered. Many of the Company's competitors render objects on the server-side which is more taxing on servers and connections and leads to poorer user interoperability.

*Many media/One player* Viewpoint includes and integrates seamlessly with many rich media types like IPIX Panoramas, high quality 3D, text annotations, Flash's vector graphics, audio and more, enabling clients to create more compelling Web experiences in a concise and integrated fashion.

*No pop-up windows* Viewpoint's transparent windowless rendering allows 3D images to share space on the page with text, graphics, and even buttons and hyperlinks. Our browser-less rendering allows 3D objects and vector graphics animation to play right over open windows. 2D images can hyper zoom from traditional thumbnails into images that utilize the entire screen's desktop area. The XML capabilities of the technology allow a seamless and immediately updateable data integration with back-end servers without generating additional windows.

*Automatic updates* Once users download the Viewpoint Media Player, they can automatically receive all releases and upgrades when next viewing a web page containing content in the Viewpoint format. Because new releases and additional functionality can be sent automatically, in the background, the user's online experience is never interrupted.

*Lack of dependence on Java* The Company's technology is not based upon the Java software language, which is inconsistently supported in the current and recent version of Microsoft's browser, Internet Explorer. In addition, it is not clear whether future versions of Internet Explorer will provide Java support. Some of Viewpoint's competitors base their technology on the Java language and the Company feels its lack of dependence on Java technology is an advantage.

*Seamless integration* VET technology requires no special server side software to deploy, and integrates easily with existing hyper-text mark-up language pages and back end database systems.

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Viewpoint is currently a leading provider of interactive media technologies and services, as noted by several trade publications. In September 2002, Ipsos-NPD, a world-leading market research firm, conducted a quantitative online study to evaluate the penetration of various media players across the U.S., including Viewpoint Media Player. The survey found that 55.7% of Internet users in the United States have Viewpoint Media Player installed and active on their machines. This was exceeded only by version 5 of Macromedia's Flash player which had a 98.5% penetration level. Viewpoint Media Player penetration exceeded that of Real Networks RealPlayer (47.7%), Apple QuickTime (52.5%), and version 6 of Macromedia's Flash player (47.1%) and was on par with Macromedia Shockwave.

### **Product Development**

Continuous development of new products and enhancements of our existing products is critical to our success. The Company's principal current product development efforts are focused on the development of Viewpoint Experience Technology and other complementary technologies. From time to time, the Company may also acquire rights or licenses to basic software technologies that it considers complementary to its Viewpoint solution.

The Company's growth will, in part, be a function of the introduction of new products, technologies and services and future enhancements to existing products and technologies. Any such new products, technologies or enhancements may not achieve market acceptance. In addition, the Company has historically experienced delays in the development of new products, technologies and enhancements, and such delays may occur in the future. If the Company were unable, due to resource constraints or technological or other reasons, to develop and introduce such products, technologies or enhancements in a timely manner, this inability could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. In particular, the introductions of new products, technologies and enhancements, are subject to the risk of development delays.

The Company's research and development expenses, exclusive of non-cash stock compensation charges, were approximately \$4,836,000, \$6,926,000 and \$6,366,000, for 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively. The Company may hire additional engineers in connection with its continued product development efforts, which would result in increased research and development expenses.

### **Intellectual Property**

The Company regards its patents, copyrights, service marks, trademarks, trade dress, trade secrets, propriety technology and similar intellectual property as critical to its success, and relies on trademark, copyright and patent law, trade secret protection and confidentiality and/or license agreements with its employees, partners, customers and others to protect its proprietary rights. The Company has applied for the registration of certain of its trademarks and service marks in the United States and internationally. We have nine patents that expire on varying dates between 2016 and 2020. In addition, the Company has filed U.S. and international patent applications covering certain of its proprietary technology. Effective trademark, service mark, copyright, patent and trade secret protection may not be available in every country in which the Company's products and services are made available online. The Company has licensed in the past, and expects that it may license in the future, certain of its proprietary rights, such as patents, trademarks, technology or copyrighted material, to third parties.

### **Employees**

As of March 28, 2003, Viewpoint had 141 full time employees, including 40 in sales and marketing; 37 in creative services; 49 in research, development and quality assurance; and 15 in administration. The Company also employs independent contractors. The employees and the Company are not parties to any collective bargaining agreements, and the Company believes that its relationships with its employees are good.

In our continuing efforts to achieve efficiencies, we consolidated our U.S. offices and reduced by forty-eight the number of our employees during the first quarter of 2003. Most of these employees were involved in the content-creation process, a function which we have increasingly outsourced to third parties.

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The continued development, enhancement, and maintenance of our technology is contingent on our ability to attract and retain experienced and talented software engineers. While we do not currently anticipate a short-term need for additional software engineers, recruiting qualified personnel has sometimes been difficult and time-consuming.

**Item 2. *Properties***

The Company leases approximately 17,000 square feet of space on the 18th floor of a 24-story office building in New York City, New York. This space houses approximately 108 personnel, including substantially all of the Company's general and administrative and research and development personnel as well as a significant portion of the sales and marketing and creative services personnel. The primary lease agreement expires in March 2010, if not renewed. The Company believes that this office space is adequate for its current needs and that additional space is available in the building or in the New York City area to provide for anticipated growth.

The Company also leases approximately 12,000 square feet of office space in Los Angeles, California, pursuant to a lease that expires in December 2004. This space houses approximately 17 personnel principally engaged in sales and marketing, creative services, and management information systems services.

The Company also leases approximately 12,000 square feet of office space in Draper, Utah, pursuant to a sublease agreement that expires in April 2010. This space housed approximately 29 personnel principally engaged in sales and marketing, creative services, and management information systems services. In February 2003 the Company closed this office and is currently in the process of subleasing the property.

**Item 3. *Legal Proceedings***

The Company is engaged in certain legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company believes it has adequate legal defenses in legal actions in which it is the defendant and believes that the ultimate outcome of such actions will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. None of the proceedings or group of similar proceedings involve a claim for damages that exceeds ten percent of our current assets.

**Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders***

None.

**PART II**

**Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Stock and Related Stockholder Matters***

Viewpoint Corporation's (Viewpoint or the Company) common stock, \$0.001 par value, began trading over the counter in December 1995. The common stock is traded on The Nasdaq National Market under the symbol VWPT. On March 28, 2003, there were 318 holders of record of our common stock. Because brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders hold many of such shares, we are unable to

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estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low closing sales prices per share of our commons stock:

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
<b>2002</b>		
4th Quarter	\$3.30	\$1.65
3rd Quarter	4.83	2.18
2nd Quarter	6.25	4.82
1st Quarter	6.99	5.09
<b>2001</b>	\$8.50	\$2.75
4th Quarter	7.11	3.00
3rd Quarter	7.65	2.86
2nd Quarter	8.50	3.94
1st Quarter	7.69	2.75

The Nasdaq National Market notified us on March 20, 2003 that our common stock may be delisted from Nasdaq for failure to maintain a minimum bid price of \$1.00 and that we will be provided until September 16, 2003 to regain compliance with National Market standards. If we are unable to regain compliance with the minimum bid price we may be eligible to transfer our common stock to listing on The Nasdaq SmallCap Market if we meet applicable listing standards and thereby gain an additional 180 days to regain compliance with the minimum bid price requirement. In response to the potential delisting of our common stock due to the failure to meet the Nasdaq National Market's minimum bid price requirement, we may ask our stockholders to authorize a reverse stock split at our annual meeting in 2003. If the reverse stock split is approved by our stockholders and we effect the reverse stock split, we would reduce the number of outstanding shares of common stock. With fewer shares outstanding, we would expect our stock price to increase. While a reverse stock split may enable us to cure the minimum bid price deficiency, share prices of companies effecting reverse stock splits often decline and we cannot assure you that our stock price would not decline after a reverse stock split.

The Company has not paid any cash dividends on its common stock to date. The Company currently anticipates that it will retain all future earnings, if any, for use in its business and does not anticipate paying any cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future.

Information with respect to securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is included in Item 12 on page 82.

On December 31, 2002, the Company completed a private placement of convertible notes and warrants in which it issued to three institutional investors 4.95% convertible notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$7,000,000, and warrants to purchase 726,330 shares of Company common stock. The convertible notes mature on December 31, 2007, unless earlier converted into shares of Company common stock at a price of \$2.26 per share. The warrants expire on December 31, 2006, and are exercisable at a price of \$2.26 per share. For this transaction, we relied upon the exemptions from registration afforded by Sections 4(2) of the Securities Act and Rule 506 promulgated thereunder based upon (i) representations from each investor that it is an accredited investor as that term is defined in Rule 501(a) under the Securities Act; (ii) that no general solicitation of the securities was made by us; (iii) each investor represented to us that it was acquiring the securities for its own account and not with a view towards further distribution; (iv) the securities issued were restricted securities as that term is defined under Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act; (v) we placed appropriate restrictive legends on the certificates representing the securities regarding the restricted nature of these securities; and (vi) a Form D was filed with the Commission and in each state where the individual investors reside.

**Table of Contents****Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
(In thousands, except per share data)					
<b>Statements of Operations Data</b>					
Revenues:					
Licenses	\$ 5,039	\$ 8,148	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,868	\$ 3,001
Related party licenses	7,554	1,533		950	
Services	3,302	3,500	1,659	25	
Related party services	2,244	827	500	250	
Total revenues	<u>18,139</u>	<u>14,008</u>	<u>3,580</u>	<u>3,093</u>	<u>3,001</u>
Cost of Revenues:					
Licenses	353	309	76		
Services	3,587	3,283	1,467		
Total cost of revenues	<u>3,940</u>	<u>3,592</u>	<u>1,543</u>		
Gross profit	<u>14,199</u>	<u>10,416</u>	<u>2,037</u>	<u>3,093</u>	<u>3,001</u>
Operating expenses:					
Sales and marketing (including non-cash stock-based compensation charges totaling \$3,187 in 2002, \$2,335 in 2001, and \$5,122 in 2000)	16,682	17,521	18,616	3,000	981
Research and development (including non-cash stock-based compensation charges totaling \$712 in 2002, \$2,920 in 2001, and \$4,193 in 2000)	5,548	9,846	10,559	5,055	1,434
General and administrative (including non-cash stock-based compensation charges totaling \$1,523 in 2002, \$1,918 in 2001, and \$3,026 in 2000)	9,134	10,423	9,814	6,993	4,010
Depreciation	1,962	1,804	801	406	399
Amortization of intangible assets(1)(2)	664	3,325	1,258	75	150
Amortization of goodwill(1)		14,128	1,767		
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets(2)	6,275	7,925			
Compensation charge related to forgiveness of an officer loan			2,322		
Non-cash sales and marketing charges(3)			19,998		
Acquired in-process research and development costs(1)			963		
Total operating expenses	<u>40,265</u>	<u>64,972</u>	<u>66,098</u>	<u>15,529</u>	<u>6,974</u>
Loss from operations	(26,066)	(54,556)	(64,061)	(12,436)	(3,973)
Other income	153	1,064	2,180	2,286	2,618
Loss before provision for income taxes	<u>(25,913)</u>	<u>(53,492)</u>	<u>(61,881)</u>	<u>(10,150)</u>	<u>(1,355)</u>
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	107			5,481	(353)

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Loss before minority interest in loss of subsidiary	(26,020)	(53,492)	(61,881)	(15,631)	(1,002)
Minority interest in loss of subsidiary			4,429	1,048	
Net loss from continuing operations	(26,020)	(53,492)	(57,452)	(14,583)	(1,002)
Discontinued operations:					
Loss from discontinued operations				(14,811)	(18,829)
Adjustment to net loss on disposal of discontinued operations	127	1,122	1,496	(21,260)	
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations(4)	127	1,122	1,496	(36,071)	(18,829)
Net loss	(25,893)	(52,370)	(55,956)	(50,654)	(19,831)
Accretion of mandatorily redeemable preferred stock of subsidiary			(438)		
Net loss applicable to common shareholders	\$(25,893)	\$(52,370)	\$(56,394)	\$(50,654)	\$(19,831)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share:					
Net loss per common share from continuing operations	\$ (0.64)	\$ (1.37)	\$ (2.01)	\$ (0.59)	\$ (0.04)
Net income (loss) per common share from discontinued operations	(0.00)	0.03	0.05	(1.47)	(0.79)
Net loss per common share	\$ (0.64)	\$ (1.34)	\$ (1.96)	\$ (2.06)	\$ (0.83)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding basic and diluted	40,759	39,077	28,718	24,581	23,779



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	December 31,				
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
	(In thousands)				
<b>Balance Sheet Data</b>					
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 11,568	\$ 15,122	\$ 29,033	\$ 37,247	\$ 46,335
Working capital	8,680	11,765	34,313	33,638	55,439
Total assets(1)	53,352	61,917	102,349	50,574	79,116
Convertible notes and warrants(5)	7,000				
Stockholders' equity	38,352	52,737	96,339	29,901	70,181

- (1) In November 2000, the Company consummated a share exchange with Computer Associates International, Inc. ( Computer Associates ) and another shareholder of Metastream Corporation ( Metastream ), pursuant to which the Company issued 1.15 shares of the Company's common stock in exchange for each outstanding share of common stock of Metastream. The share exchanges were accounted for as acquisitions of minority interest under the purchase method of accounting, and goodwill of \$42,892,000 was recorded.

In September 2000, the Company purchased all the outstanding capital stock of Viewpoint Digital, Inc. ( Viewpoint Digital ). The total purchase price including contingent consideration was \$26,850,000 of which \$24,517,000 was recorded as goodwill and other intangible assets.

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company completed the adoption of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ( SFAS ) No. 141, Business Combinations, and SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 141 requires all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 to be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. As required by SFAS No. 142, the Company discontinued amortizing the remaining balances of goodwill as of January 1, 2002. All remaining and future acquired goodwill will be subject to impairment tests annually, or earlier if indicators of potential impairment exist, using a fair-value-based approach. All other intangible assets will continue to be amortized over their estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment under SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.

- (2) During 2002, due to the persistence of unfavorable economic conditions along with lower-than-expected revenues generated to date and reduced estimates of future performance of the Viewpoint Digital assets, the Company performed an additional impairment analysis on the goodwill and other intangible asset balances recorded upon the acquisition of Viewpoint Digital. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142 and SFAS No. 144, the Company recorded impairment charges totaling \$6,275,000.

During 2001, the Company performed impairment assessments on the goodwill and other intangibles recorded upon the acquisition of Viewpoint Digital and the acquisition of Computer Associates' minority interest in Metastream. As a result of continuing poor economic conditions, which resulted in a decrease in estimated undiscounted future cash flows, the Company recorded a \$7,925,000 goodwill impairment charge on the Viewpoint Digital goodwill during the fourth quarter of 2001.

- (3) In connection with the issuance of mandatorily redeemable preferred stock in Metastream to America Online, Inc. ( AOL ) and Adobe Systems Incorporated ( Adobe ), the Company recorded one-time non-cash sales and marketing charges of approximately \$19,998,000 during the year ended December 31, 2000. These charges represented the difference between the fair market value of the Company's common shares into which AOL and Adobe could have converted the Metastream shares on the date of issuance, and the \$20,000,000 aggregate cash consideration received from both AOL and Adobe. These charges were recorded as sales and marketing, as the incremental value of the equity over the cash consideration received was deemed to be the fair value of the license and distribution agreements simultaneously entered into with AOL and Adobe.
- (4) In December 1999, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a plan to focus exclusively on the Company's interactive media technologies and digital content creation services, and to correspondingly divest itself of all its prepackaged software graphics business. Consequently, the results of operations of the prepackaged software graphics business have been classified as net income (loss) from discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 1998 through 2002.
- (5) On December 31, 2002, the Company completed a private placement of convertible notes and warrants in which it issued to three institutional investors, 4.95% convertible notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$7,000,000, and warrants to purchase 726,330 shares of Company common stock.



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**Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

*The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.*

*In addition to historical information, this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section entitled "Factors That May Affect Future Results of Operations." You should carefully review the risks described in other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q to be filed in 2003. When used in this report, the words "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "targets," "estimates," and similar expressions are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to the forward-looking statements or reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document.*

**Overview**

Viewpoint Corporation provides interactive media technologies and digital content creation services for website marketing, online advertising, and embedded applications. Our graphics operating system has been licensed by Fortune 500 companies and others for use in online, offline and embedded applications serving a wide variety of needs, including, interactive marketing campaigns, rich media advertising and product presentations, and business process visualization.

*History.* Until December 1999, the Company (which was then known as MetaCreations) was primarily engaged in the development, marketing, and sales of prepackaged software graphics products. Its principal products were computer graphics painting tools, photo editing software, and 3D graphics software. With its acquisition of Real Time Geometry Corporation in December 1996, the Company became involved, on a limited basis, in the development of technologies designed to make practical the efficient display and deployment of interactive media on the Internet. In June 1999, the Company increased its commitment to the development of interactive Internet technologies and formed Metastream Corporation to increase the pace of development of an internet-based product and a business model to exploit these technologies.

In December 1999, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a plan to focus exclusively on the Internet technologies of Metastream and to correspondingly divest the Company of all its prepackaged software business. Since then, our primary goal has been to establish the Viewpoint Media Player as the standard platform for the display of interactive media content, particularly on the Internet.

*Business Model.* We earn revenues by charging companies a license fee for deploying content in the Viewpoint format. We do not charge end-users to download or use the Viewpoint Media Player.

We also earn revenues by creating content in the Viewpoint format for our customers. However, we do not desire to be the only source for publishers to obtain content in the Viewpoint format. Indeed, an important underpinning of our business model is to make it easy for content creation professionals to create content in the Viewpoint format, as this provides us with a larger base of customers who require a license to display content in our format, and because revenue earned from licensing is generally higher margin revenue than that earned from content creation services.

To fuel adoption of our technology by the professional creative community, we provide on our website, free of charge, software tools that enable professional content providers to create digital content in the Viewpoint format and training in their use. We also provide software development kits and support to third party software tools makers to encourage them to produce tools that can create content in our format. Thus, we are not in competition with the graphics software tools providers; rather, we believe that by enabling their products to output to the Viewpoint format, we are increasing the usefulness of their products and the likelihood that content creation professionals will recommend to their clients that content be created and deployed in our format.

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We believe that performing content creation services ourselves in this, the early stage of our business, rather than depending on third party content creators, helps to expand the market for our technology by providing our customers with a one stop solution. As the content creation community becomes more familiar with creating content in our format, our customers will be able to more easily tap into a wide array of options for content creation solutions.

*Growth of the Company.* In December 1999, when the Board determined to focus exclusively on the Metastream technologies and to correspondingly divest the Company of its prepackaged software products, only approximately 15 employees of the Company were committed on a full-time basis to the development of both the internet-based product and business model while over 230 employees were committed to the Company's historical business. By March 2000, we had moved our headquarters from California to New York City, eliminated approximately 210 positions filled by persons dedicated to the historical business, and increased to 55 the number of employees devoted solely to the internet-based business. We launched the first fully-functional version of the Viewpoint Media Player in June 2000 and continued to add personnel in pursuit of exploiting the new business model. By August 2000, we employed approximately 110 people.

With our acquisition of Viewpoint Digital, Inc., a company primarily engaged in providing digital content creation services and in licensing a catalog of pre-existing 3D models, we added 88 employees, primarily involved in the performance of content creation services. We continued to provide content creation services that did not involve the Viewpoint format to Viewpoint Digital's customer base in 2000 and 2001.

In November 2000, we changed our name to Viewpoint Corporation.

Between September 2000 and December 31, 2002, the number of our employees fluctuated between 185 and 228. As of December 31, 2002, we had 189 employees.

We had sales of licenses and services in 2000 of \$3.6 million. In 2001 and 2002, we had sales of licenses and services of \$14.0 million (including \$1.5 million from AOL) and \$18.1 million (including \$9.3 million from AOL), respectively. Revenues have primarily been from the sale of technology licenses and fee-based content creation and software engineering services.

Since launching our new product and business in June 2000, the overall global economy has been in decline and our target customers have substantially diminished budgets for online marketing and advertising. We believe that these factors have tended to cause a slower rate of growth for our products and services than might otherwise have been achieved.

Distribution of the Viewpoint Media Player to end users' computers is important to the success of our business because the presence of the Viewpoint Media Player on an end user's computer enables the end user to immediately view content in the Viewpoint format without having to wait for a download. As our business has developed since June 2000, we have spent considerable resources pursuing relationships and business arrangements that lead to the distribution of the Viewpoint Media Player. The Viewpoint Media Player is currently distributed along with versions 7 and 8 of AOL's internet access software and version 5 of AOL's stand-alone instant messaging software, AIM. We expect distribution of the Viewpoint Media Player to continue in the next versions of both the AOL client and AIM.

*Expense Structure and Current Sales Effort.* The majority of our expenditures since launching the new business in 2000 have been compensation related, with a large portion of our employees devoted to performing content creation services. As part of our ongoing efforts to maximize efficiencies, we began in July 2002 to aggressively pursue the development of a network of third-party content creation providers to serve as subcontractors for us. Success in developing this network enabled us to eliminate the need for our facility in Utah and substantially reduce our staff. We currently employ 141 people.

Throughout 2001 and the first three quarters of 2002, the Company's sales and marketing efforts were directed at the broad spectrum of businesses with a presence on the internet, including customers in the apparel, real estate, consumer electronics, sporting goods, and luxury goods industries. In addition, early unsolicited success in licensing our technology for use in custom configuration systems and in computer

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assisted design applications encouraged us to broaden the focus of our sales efforts in late-2001 to pursue sales of our technology for such purposes.

Beginning in the third quarter of 2002, however, we narrowed the focus of our direct sales and marketing efforts to companies in the automotive and consumer electronics industries and we introduced our online advertising product. We believe that by narrowing our focus, we are better able to tailor our offerings to meet the specific desires of customers in fewer sectors which, in turn, increases the likelihood of sale. We have also reduced our efforts to license our technology for custom configuration systems and computer assisted design applications due to the long sales cycles, high level of custom engineering, and relative difficulty of applying customer-specific solutions to other companies.

Thus, our primary initiatives include:

Licensing technology for web site marketing and e-commerce visualization solutions;

Licensing technology for internet advertising purposes;

Providing a full range of fee-based digital asset content creation and software engineering services for implementing visualization solutions for marketing

Forging technological alliances with leading interactive agencies, Web content providers, major portals and ISPs, tools companies, and computer OEMs; and

Maximizing market penetration of the Viewpoint Media Player.

Long-term success in our business requires us to spend significant resources in several areas that do not directly result in short-term revenues, including: continued development of the Viewpoint Media Player and associated content creation software; development of infrastructure software that allows third parties, such as advertisers, to take full advantage of the functions of the Viewpoint Media Player; support of, and integration with, third party manufacturers of content creation tools; training of content creation professionals; pursuit of appropriate alliances with software tools companies, publishers, advertisers and advertising agencies, and computer OEMs; and general marketing activities. A primary challenge facing management is the proper balance of these expenditures against the desire for near-term profitability: whereas it may be possible to reduce expenditures further to reduce losses and/or achieve profitability in the short term, management has, to date, opted to limit reductions in these areas, believing that it should strive to maximize prospects for long-term profitability. Management will continue to monitor economic and business conditions and constantly re-evaluate these issues.

In light of the relatively recent change in the Company's strategic focus from selling prepackaged software, we have a limited operating history upon which an evaluation of our business and our prospects can be based. Our prospects must be considered in light of the risks and difficulties frequently encountered by early stage technology companies. We have had significant quarterly and annual operating losses since our inception, and as of December 31, 2002, had an accumulated deficit of \$224,077,000. There can be no assurance that we will achieve or sustain profitability.

We may, from time to time, provide guidance of certain financial and non-financial expectations and we have done so within this Form 10-K/A. We use these expectations to assist us in making decisions about our allocations of resources, not as predictions of future results. The expectations are subject to risks of our business as well as those contained in Factors That May Affect Future Results of Operations.

**Table of Contents****Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth certain selected financial information expressed as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
<b>Statements of Operations Data</b>			
Revenues:			
Licenses	28%	58%	40%
Related party licenses	42	11	
Services	18	25	46
Related party services	12	6	14
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Total revenues			
Cost of revenues:			
Licenses	2	2	2
Services	20	24	41
	<u>22</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>43</u>
Total cost of revenues			
Gross profit	<u>78</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>57</u>
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing (including non-cash stock-based compensation charges)	92	125	520
Research and development (including non-cash stock-based compensation charges)	30	70	295
General and administrative (including non-cash stock-based compensation charges)	50	74	274
Depreciation	11	13	23
Amortization of intangible assets	4	24	34
Amortization of goodwill		101	49
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	35	57	
Compensation charge related to forgiveness of an officer loan			65
Non-cash sales and marketing charges			559
Acquired in-process research and development costs			27
	<u>222</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>1,846</u>
Total operating expenses			
Loss from operations	(144)	(389)	(1,789)
Other income	1	7	60
	<u>(143)</u>	<u>(382)</u>	<u>(1,729)</u>
Loss before provision for income taxes			
Provision for income taxes	(1)		
	<u>(144)</u>	<u>(382)</u>	<u>(1,729)</u>
Loss before minority interest in loss of subsidiary			
Minority interest in loss of subsidiary			124
	<u>(144)</u>	<u>(382)</u>	<u>(1,605)</u>
Net loss from continuing operations			
Adjustment to net loss on disposal of discontinued operations	1	8	42
	<u>(143)</u>	<u>(374)</u>	<u>(1,563)</u>

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Net loss	(143)	(374)	(1,563)
Accretion of mandatorily redeemable preferred stock of subsidiary	—	—	(12)
Net loss applicable to common shareholders	(143)%	(374)%	(1,575)%

**Table of Contents****Revenues**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	<b>(Dollars in thousands)</b>				
Licenses	\$ 5,039	(38)%	\$ 8,148	473%	\$ 1,421
Related party licenses	7,554	393%	1,533	N/A	
Services	3,302	(6)%	3,500	111%	1,659
Related party services	2,244	171%	827	65%	500
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>\$ 18,139</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>\$ 14,008</b>	<b>291%</b>	<b>\$ 3,580</b>

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Statement of Position ( SOP ) 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, as amended, and Staff Accounting Bulletin ( SAB ) No. 101 Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements. Per SOP 97-2 and SAB No. 101, the Company recognizes revenue when the following criteria are met: (a) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (b) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, (c) the Company's fee is fixed or determinable, and (d) collectibility is reasonably assured.

Viewpoint generates revenues through two sources: (a) software licenses and (b) services. License revenues are generated from licensing the rights to use our products directly to end-users and indirectly through value added resellers ( VARs ). Service revenues are generated from fee-based professional services, sales of customer support services (maintenance contracts), and training services performed for customers that license our products.

License revenues from direct customers include sales of perpetual and term-based licenses for broadcasting digital content in the Viewpoint format, and licenses for our digital content library. License revenues are recognized over the term of the license in a term-based broadcast license model when the term is less than 15 months, and up-front in a perpetual broadcast license model and term-based broadcast license model when the term is 15 months or longer, providing no further significant obligations exist and the resulting receivable is deemed collectible by management. License revenues for our digital content library are recognized when the license right begins, which is upon contract signing, provided all other revenue recognition criteria are met and no further significant obligations exist. Arrangements with VARs require either (i) an upfront, non-refundable payment or (ii) a percentage royalty based on sell through, or both, as consideration for the right to resell our technology. Up-front, non-refundable payments are recognized as license revenues when the VARs right to resell our technology begins and the technology has been delivered to the VAR, which is upon contract signing, provided all other revenue recognition criteria are met and no further significant obligations exist. For arrangements that do not call for an up-front, non-refundable payment, revenues are recognized as the royalties are earned, which is upon notification of sell through, provided all other revenue recognition criteria are met and no further significant obligations exist.

Fee-based professional services for customized software development are performed on a time-and-material or fixed-fee basis, under separate service arrangements. Revenues for fixed-fee arrangements are recognized on a percentage-of-completion basis in accordance with the provisions of SOP 81-1 Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts and SAB No. 101. Percentage-of-completion for service contracts is measured principally by the percentage of costs incurred and accrued to date for each contract, which principally consist of direct labor costs and overhead, to the estimated total cost for each contract at completion. Revenues from customer support services are recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Revenues from training services are recognized as services are performed.

Fees from licenses sold together with fee-based professional services are generally recognized upon delivery of the software, provided that the payment of the license fees are not dependent upon the performance of the services, and the services are not essential to the functionality of the licensed software. If the services are essential to the functionality of the software, or payment of the license fees are dependent upon the performance of the services, both the software license and service fees are recognized on a percentage of completion method of contract accounting.



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For arrangements involving multiple elements, we defer revenue for the undelivered elements based on their fair value and recognize the difference between the total arrangement fee and the amount deferred for the undelivered elements as revenue. The determination of fair value of each undelivered element in multiple element arrangements is based on the price charged when the same element is sold separately. For maintenance and technical support elements, we use renewal rates to determine the price when sold separately.

License revenues decreased approximately \$3,109,000, or 38%, for 2002 compared to 2001. The decrease is due to revenues generated by our digital content library decreasing by \$3,203,000. The decrease is the direct result of a license agreement entered into during the fourth quarter of 2001, under which the Company perpetually licensed its digital content library to a long-time, leading distributor of 3D animation software for \$750,000, which represented a non-refundable minimum license fee of \$500,000 in cash due upon signing and \$250,000 due within 90 days. As a result of this transaction, the Company significantly reduced its sales efforts relating to its digital content library in return for an expected revenue share. For the period commencing the day following the date on which net revenues, less an \$85,000 monthly expense retainer, exceed \$500,000, the Company will receive a 50% share in future net revenues derived from sublicenses of its digital content library. During the year ended December 31, 2002, net revenues (\$1,005,000) less an \$85,000 monthly expense retainer (\$1,020,000), did not exceed \$500,000, therefore the Company did not receive a revenue share. Because we will not begin to share in this revenue until the \$500,000 target is met, it is likely that we will not derive significant revenue, if any, from this arrangement in 2003. Although the amount of revenue share will be based on a number of factors, including overall economic and market conditions, we expect to begin receiving a revenue share in 2004.

Related party license revenues increased by approximately \$6,021,000, or 393%, for 2002 compared to 2001. The increase in related party license revenues is the result of \$5,993,000 in increased AOL license revenues and \$125,000 in increased Adobe license revenues, which were partially offset by a decrease of \$97,000 in Computer Associates license revenues. The increase in AOL license revenues is due to our expanding relationship with AOL which was evidenced by two new licensing arrangements in 2002 in addition to a full year of license revenues in 2002 related to a contract entered into in July of 2001. In addition, in March 2002, the Company amended the July 2001 contract, which resulted in the Company recording revenues when payments are due, as compared to the partial deferral of those payments, which would otherwise have occurred. This amendment resulted in the Company recognizing \$5,825,000 in license revenues for this contract as opposed to \$2,700,000 if the contract had not been amended.

Service revenues decreased \$198,000, or 6%, for 2002 compared to 2001. The decrease was caused by the persistence of unfavorable economic conditions.

Related party service revenues increased by approximately \$1,417,000, or 171%, for 2002 compared to 2001. The increase is primarily related to our expanding relationship with AOL, which accounted for a \$1,837,000 increase in service revenues primarily related to the creation of customized digital content and specific engineering services. This increase was partially offset by a \$420,000 decrease in service revenues with Computer Associates primarily due to the expiration, during the year, of an engineering services agreement from 1999.

Total related party revenues for the year ended December 31, 2002, were \$9,337,000, \$336,000, and \$125,000 related to agreements, including reseller agreements, with AOL, Computer Associates, and Adobe, respectively, all of whom have representatives on the Company's Board of Directors.

License revenues increased by approximately \$6,727,000, or 473%, and service revenues increased by approximately \$1,841,000 or 111%, in 2001 compared to 2000. The increase was primarily attributable to an expansion of our direct sales force and indirect channel partnerships, and incremental sales from the acquisition of Viewpoint Digital.

Related party license revenues increased by \$1,533,000, and related party service revenues increased \$327,000, or 65%, in 2001 compared to 2000. The increase was due to the new contract with AOL entered into in July 2001, which accounted for \$1,350,000 and \$317,000 of the increase in related party license revenues and related party service revenues, respectively.

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Total related party revenues for the year ended December 31, 2001 were \$1,507,000 and \$853,000, related to agreements, including reseller arrangements, with AOL and Computer Associates, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2001, the Company established a strategic relationship with one of its customers whereby the customer purchased licenses from the Company and the Company agreed to purchase publicly traded equities of the customer's parent. The Company also entered into a license agreement with another customer in exchange for the customer's mass distribution of Viewpoint Media Player to an important target audience. These transactions effectively include nonmonetary sales of our software for equity securities and services of our customers, and accordingly the Company used the fair value of the equities and services received in determining the amount of revenues and expenses to record. Total revenues and expenses were \$429,000 and \$264,000, respectively, related to these transactions.

The increase in license and service revenues in 2002 compared to 2001, and 2001 compared to 2000, were the direct result of increases in the amount of licenses sold and services performed as the Company's pricing and product offerings did not materially change from 2000 to 2002.

Revenues in 2000 were related to sales of licenses and fee-based professional services with two customers accounting for 40% of total revenues. Revenues of \$2,459,000 were the result of the acquisition of Viewpoint Digital in September 2000. Related party service revenues for 2000 were \$500,000 related to an engineering services agreement with Computer Associates.

**Cost of Revenues**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
<b>(Dollars in thousands)</b>					
Licenses	\$ 353	14%	\$ 309	307%	\$ 76
Services	3,587	9%	3,283	124%	1,467
<b>Total cost of revenues</b>	<b>\$3,940</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>\$3,592</b>	<b>133%</b>	<b>\$1,543</b>
Percentage of total revenues	22%		26%		43%

Cost of revenues for licenses consist of commissions to VARs for the resale of our technology and license fees to third parties for certain software and digital media that are sublicensed to direct customers. Cost of revenues for services consist primarily of salaries and consulting fees for those who provide fee-based professional services.

Cost of revenues for licenses increased by \$44,000, or 14%, in 2002 compared to 2001 due to an increase in license fees to third parties for certain software and digital media of \$203,000 and an increase in commissions to VARs of \$107,000. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in royalties to publishers of our digital content library of \$266,000, as a result of a license agreement entered into during the fourth quarter of 2001, under which the Company perpetually licensed its digital content library to a long-time leading distributor of 3D animation software. Cost of revenues for services increased by \$304,000, or 9%, in 2002 compared to 2001 due to an increase in service revenues, which was partially offset by higher margins related to an increase in engineering professional services.

Cost of revenues for licenses increased by \$233,000, or 307%, in 2001 compared to 2000 which was primarily due to an increase in royalties to publishers of our digital content library of \$190,000 due to a full year of digital content library revenues in 2001 compared to four months in 2000. Cost of revenues for services increased by \$1,816,000, or 124%, in 2001 compared to 2000 due to an increase in service revenues.

**Sales and Marketing (Including Non-Cash Stock-Based Compensation Charges Totalling \$3,187 in 2002, \$2,335 in 2001, and \$5,122 in 2000)**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
<b>(Dollars in thousands)</b>					
Sales and marketing	\$ 16,682	(5)%	\$ 17,521	(6)%	\$ 18,616
Percentage of total revenues	92%		125%		520%



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Sales and marketing expenses include salaries and benefits, sales commissions, non-cash stock-based compensation charges, consulting fees and travel and entertainment expenses for our sales and marketing personnel. Sales and marketing expenses also include the cost of programs aimed at increasing revenue, such as advertising, trade shows and public relations.

Sales and marketing expenses decreased \$839,000, or 5%, in 2002 compared to 2001 due to a decrease in marketing costs of \$662,000, salaries and benefits of \$588,000, travel and entertainment expenses of \$545,000, and facilities expenses of \$388,000, which was partially offset by an increase in non-cash stock-based compensation charges of \$852,000 and reserves for officer loans of \$612,000. The decrease in marketing costs was attributable to the Company's overall cost reduction efforts and the elimination of marketing costs related to the Company's digital content library. Salaries and benefits, and travel and entertainment expenses decreased due to headcount reductions in sales personnel related to the Company's digital content library and other headcount reductions in marketing and creative service personnel. The decrease in facilities expenses was due to the closure of our Tokyo sales office in December 2001. Non-cash stock-based compensation charges increased as certain personnel who were reflected in research and development during 2001 are now reflected in sales and marketing due to a change in the nature of their duties. The Company loaned a total of \$575,000 to two officers of the Company during 2001 in accordance with the contractual terms of the officers' employment agreements. One loan for \$200,000 was secured solely by the proceeds from the sale of Company stock issuable upon exercise of the officer's stock options and another loan for \$375,000 was secured solely by the net, after tax proceeds from the sale of Company stock issuable upon exercise of the officer's stock options. The Company recorded a reserve against these loans in 2002 as the value of the Company's stock fell substantially below the exercise price of the options securing the loans. The amounts reserved represent the unsecured portion of the loans and accrued interest. One of the officers resigned from the Company effective December 31, 2002, requiring the loan to be repaid. The officer defaulted on the loan on January 31, 2003, and the Company took possession of the collateral.

Quarterly savings of approximately \$992,000 in sales and marketing costs are expected to be realized beginning in the second quarter of 2003, resulting from the Company's office consolidation and accompanying workforce reductions in Utah, as well as workforce reductions in New York and California, which occurred during the first quarter of 2003. In accordance with SFAS 146, the Company will record a restructuring charge of approximately \$1,400,000 during the first quarter of 2003 related to the closure of its Utah and London facility.

Sales and marketing expenses decreased \$1,095,000, or 6%, in 2001 compared to 2000 primarily due to a decrease in non-cash stock-based compensation charges of \$2,787,000, Web development costs of \$2,252,000, and marketing and public relations costs of \$1,540,000 costs, which was partially offset by an increase in salaries and benefits of \$4,813,000. Non-cash stock-based compensation charges decreased because the Company generally no longer grants stock options to employees at below fair market value at the date of grant and certain employees who were granted stock options below fair market value have left the Company. Marketing costs and Web development costs decreased from 2000 to 2001 due to the initial launch costs related to Metastream, which occurred in 2000. Salaries and benefits increased from 2000 to 2001 due to internal growth and the acquisition of Viewpoint Digital.

***Research and Development (Including Non-Cash Stock-Based Compensation Charges Totaling \$712 in 2002, \$2,920 in 2001, and \$4,193 in 2000)***

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Research and development	\$5,548	(44)%	\$9,846	(7)%	\$10,559
Percentage of total revenues	30%		70%		295%

Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits for software developers, contracted development efforts, and non-cash stock-based compensation charges related to the Company's product development efforts. The Company expenses as incurred research and development costs necessary to establish the technological feasibility of its internally developed software products and technologies. To date, the establishment of technological feasibility of the Company's products and general release has substantially

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coincided. As a result, the Company has not capitalized any internal software development costs since costs qualifying for such capitalization have not been significant. Additionally, the Company capitalizes costs of software, consulting services, hardware and payroll-related costs incurred to purchase or develop internal-use software, when technological feasibility has been established, it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used as intended. The Company expenses costs incurred during preliminary project assessment, research and development, re-engineering, training and application maintenance.

Research and development expenses decreased \$4,298,000, or 44%, in 2002 compared to 2001 due to a decrease in non-cash stock-based compensation charges of \$2,208,000, and salaries and benefits of \$1,421,000, and contracted development costs of \$1,022,000. Non-cash stock-based compensation charges and salaries and benefits decreased as certain personnel who were reflected in research and development during 2001, are now reflected in sales and marketing due to a change in the nature of their duties. In addition, non-cash stock-based compensation charges decreased because the Company generally no longer grants stock options to employees at below fair market value at the date of grant and certain employees who were granted stock options below fair market value have left the Company. Salaries and benefits decreased due to specific engineering salaries and benefits being classified as cost of revenues as compared to research and development, as a result of revenue generating customer-specific development work. The decrease in contracted development costs is the direct result of specific projects that were necessary in 2001 and able to be outsourced which were not required in 2002.

Quarterly savings of approximately \$151,000 in research and development costs are expected to be realized beginning in the second quarter of 2003, resulting from the Company's office consolidation and accompanying workforce reductions in Utah, as well as workforce reductions in New York and California, which occurred in the first quarter of 2003.

Research and development expenses decreased \$713,000, or 7%, in 2001 compared to 2000 primarily due to a decrease in a reserve for notes receivable of \$2,106,000, and non-cash stock-based compensation charges of \$1,273,000, which was partially offset by an increase in salaries and benefits and contracted development efforts of \$2,851,000. The Company loaned \$2,000,000 to a former executive of the Company in 1996, in accordance with the contractual terms of the former executive's employment agreement. The loan, which accrued interest semi-annually at 5.67%, was secured solely by 160,000 shares of Company stock owned by the executive. The decrease in reserve for notes receivable is attributable to a \$1,441,000 reserve against the loan in 2000 of which approximately \$665,000 was recovered during 2001. The amount reserved in 2000 represents the unsecured portion of the loan and accrued interest. The increase in salaries and benefits and contracted development is the result of an increase in headcount related to research and development.

***General and Administrative (Including Non-Cash Stock-Based Compensation Charges Totaling \$1,523 in 2002, \$1,918 in 2001, and \$3,026 in 2000)***

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
General and administrative	\$9,134	(12)%	\$10,423	6%	\$9,814
Percentage of total revenues	50%		74%		274%

General and administrative expenses primarily consist of corporate overhead of the Company, which includes salaries and benefits related to finance, human resources, legal, and executive personnel along with other administrative costs such as facilities costs, legal, accounting and investor relation fees, and insurance expense.

General and administrative expenses decreased \$1,289,000, or 12%, in 2002 compared to 2001 due to a decrease in facilities costs of \$600,000, non-cash stock-based compensation charges of \$395,000, and salaries and benefits of \$265,000. Facilities costs decreased due to the closure of the San Francisco office in August 2001 and the consolidation of certain New York office space. Salaries and benefits decreased due to reduction in headcount.

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Quarterly savings of approximately \$210,000 in general and administrative costs are expected to be realized beginning in the second quarter of 2003, resulting from the Company's office consolidation and accompanying workforce reductions as well as workforce reductions in New York and California, which occurred during the first quarter of 2003.

General and administrative expenses increased \$609,000, or 6%, in 2001 compared to 2000 due to an increase in facilities expense of \$727,000, and salaries and benefits of \$660,000, which was partially offset by a decrease in non-cash stock-based compensation charges of \$1,108,000. Salaries and benefits and facilities expense increased due to an increase in headcount and the acquisition of Viewpoint Digital.

**Depreciation**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Depreciation	\$ 1,962	9%	\$ 1,804	125%	\$ 801
Percentage of total revenues	11%		13%		23%

Depreciation expense increased \$158,000, or 9% in 2002 compared to 2001, and \$1,003,000, or 125% in 2001 compared to 2000 due to increases in property and equipment additions.

**Amortization of Intangible Assets**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 664	(80)%	\$ 3,325	164%	\$ 1,258
Percentage of total revenues	4%		24%		34%

Amortization of intangible assets decreased \$2,661,000 or 80%, in 2002 compared to 2001 as all intangible assets acquired in the Viewpoint Digital transaction were either fully amortized or written off in accordance with SFAS No. 144 during 2002.

Amortization of intangible assets increased \$2,067,000, or 164%, in 2001 compared to 2000 due to a full year of amortization on the intangible assets recorded as part of the acquisition of Viewpoint Digital.

**Amortization of Goodwill**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Amortization of goodwill	\$	(100)%	\$ 14,128	700%	\$ 1,767
Percentage of total revenues	%		(101)%		49%

Amortization of goodwill decreased \$14,128,000 or 100% in 2002 compared to 2001 due to the adoption of SFAS No. 142. As required by SFAS No. 142, the Company discontinued amortizing the remaining balances of goodwill as of January 1, 2002. All remaining and future acquired goodwill will be subject to impairment tests annually, or earlier if indicators of potential impairment exist, using a fair-value-based approach.

Amortization of goodwill increased \$12,361,000 or 700% in 2001 compared to 2000 due to a full year of amortization on goodwill recorded as part of the acquisition of Viewpoint Digital and the acquisition of Computer Associates' minority interest in Metastream.

**Impairment of Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

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	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	\$6,275	(21)%	\$7,925	N/A	\$
Percentage of total revenues	35%		57%		%

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In conjunction with the implementation of SFAS No. 142, the Company completed a goodwill impairment review as of January 1, 2002 and found no impairment on that date. As of March 31, 2002, due to the persistence of unfavorable economic conditions along with lower-than-expected revenues generated to date and reduced estimates of future performance of the Viewpoint Digital assets, the Company performed an additional impairment analysis on the goodwill and other intangible asset balances recorded upon the acquisition of Viewpoint Digital. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142 and SFAS No. 144, the Company recorded impairment charges totaling \$6,275,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2002. The fair value of the Viewpoint Digital assets was estimated using the expected present value of future cash flows. The assumptions supporting the cash flows, including a discount rate of 20%, were determined using the Company's best estimates as of the date the impairment was recorded.

During 2001, the Company assessed the impairment of long-lived assets periodically in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of. During 2001, the Company performed impairment assessments on the goodwill and other intangibles recorded upon the acquisition of Viewpoint Digital and the acquisition of Computer Associates' minority interest in Metastream. As a result of continuing poor economic conditions, which resulted in a decrease in estimated undiscounted future cash flows, the Company recorded a \$7,925,000 goodwill impairment charge on the Viewpoint Digital goodwill during the fourth quarter of 2001. The charge was determined based upon the estimated discounted cash flows over the remaining useful life of the goodwill using a discount rate of 15%. The assumptions supporting the cash flows including the discount rate were determined using the Company's best estimates as of the date the impairment was recorded.

During 2003 the market value of the Company's stockholders' equity fell below its carrying value indicating the existence of a potential goodwill impairment. The Company will assess the carrying value of its goodwill in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142, during the first quarter of 2003.

**Compensation Charge Related to Forgiveness of an Officer Loan**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Compensation charge related to forgiveness of an officer loan	\$	N/A	\$	(100)%	\$2,322
Percentage of total revenues		%		%	65%

The Company loaned \$1,000,000 to an officer of the Company in 1996 in accordance with the contractual terms of the officer's employment agreement. The loan, which accrued interest semi-annually at 5.67%, was secured solely by the net, after tax proceeds from the sale of Company stock issuable upon the exercise of the officer's stock options. The loan was forgiven in 2000 in accordance with the contractual terms of the officer's employment agreement, upon the merger of the Company with Metastream. The compensation charge of \$2,322,000 included the forgiveness of the loan and the income taxes thereon.

**Non-Cash Sales and Marketing Charges**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Non-cash sales and marketing charges	\$	N/A	\$	(100)%	\$19,998
Percentage of total revenues		%		%	559%

In connection with the issuance of mandatorily redeemable preferred stock in Metastream to AOL and Adobe, the Company recorded one-time non-cash sales and marketing charges of \$19,998,000 during the year ended December 31, 2000. These charges represented the difference between the fair market value of the Company's common shares into which AOL and Adobe could have converted the Metastream shares on the date of issuance, and the \$20,000,000 aggregate cash consideration received from both AOL and Adobe. These charges were recorded as sales and marketing, as the incremental value of the equity over the cash consideration received was deemed to be the fair value of the license and distribution agreements simultaneously entered into with AOL and Adobe.





**Table of Contents****Acquired In-Process Research and Development Costs**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Acquired in-process research and development costs	\$	N/A	\$	(100)%	\$963
Percentage of total revenues	%		%		27%

Acquired in-process research and development costs represent the write-off of research and development costs recorded as part of the Viewpoint Digital acquisition in September 2000.

**Other Income**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Other income	\$153	(86)%	\$1,064	(51)%	\$2,180
Percentage of total revenues	1%		7%		60%

Other income primarily consists of interest and investment income on cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. As a result, other income fluctuates with changes in the Company's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities balances and market interest rates.

Other income decreased \$911,000 or 86% in 2002 compared to 2001, and \$1,116,000 or 51% in 2001 compared to 2000 due to a decrease in average cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities balances as well as a decline in interest rates.

**Minority Interest in Loss of Subsidiary**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Minority interest in loss of subsidiary	\$	N/A	\$	(100)%	\$4,429
Percentage of total revenues	%		%		124%

Metastream, originally a joint initiative between the Company and Computer Associates, was formed in June 1999. For financial reporting purposes, the assets, liabilities and operations of Metastream were included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Computer Associates and another minority shareholder's combined 20% interest in Metastream was recorded as minority interest in the Company's consolidated balance sheets, and the losses attributed to their combined 20% interest were reported as the minority interest in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. In November 2000, the Company acquired the minority interest by issuing approximately 5,578,000 shares of Company common stock in exchange for 4,850,000 shares of Metastream common stock.

**Adjustment to Net Loss on Disposal of Discontinued Operations**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Adjustment to net loss on disposal of discontinued operations	\$127	(89)%	\$1,122	(25)%	\$1,496
Percentage of total revenues	1%		8%		42%

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In December 1999, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a plan to focus exclusively on its interactive media technologies and digital content creation services and to correspondingly divest itself of its prepackaged software graphics business. Accordingly, these operations are reflected as discontinued operations for all periods presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The loss on disposal of discontinued operations, which totaled approximately \$21,260,000 for the year ended December 31, 1999, consisted of the estimated future results of operations of the discontinued business through the estimated date of divestiture, the amounts expected to be realized upon the sale of the discontinued business, severance and related benefits, and asset write-downs. The Company recorded an

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adjustment to net loss on disposal of discontinued operations of \$1,496,000 during the year ended December 31, 2000, primarily as a result of better than expected net revenues during the year from the discontinued business. During the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, the Company recorded an adjustment to net loss on disposal of discontinued operations of \$127,000 and \$1,122,000, respectively, as a result of changes in estimates related to accounts receivable and accounts payable of the discontinued business. Changes in estimates, which are not expected to be significant, will be accounted for prospectively and included in adjustment to net loss on disposal of discontinued operations.

### **Factors That May Affect Future Results of Operations**

#### ***We Have a History of Losses and Expect to Incur Losses in the Future, Which May Cause Our Share Price to Decline***

We have had significant quarterly and annual operating losses since our inception, and as of December 31, 2002, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$224,077,000. We believe that we will continue to incur operating losses in the future, which may cause our share price to decline.

#### ***Our Future Revenues May be Unpredictable and May Cause Our Quarterly Results to Fall Below Market Expectations***

As a result of our limited operating history and the rapidly changing nature of the markets in which we compete, we may be unable to forecast our quarterly and annual revenues accurately. If our future quarterly operating results fall below the expectations of securities analysts or investors due to the following factors, the trading price of our common stock will likely drop:

our ability to retain existing customers, attract new customers, and satisfy our customers' demands;

introduction or enhancement of new products, technologies or services by our competitors which may render our technologies and services less attractive or obsolete;

varying operating costs and capital expenditures related to the expansion of our business operations and infrastructure; and

difficulty integrating our graphics technology with third party software programs.

Based on these factors, we believe our revenues, expenses and operating results could vary significantly in the future and period-to-period comparisons should not be relied upon as indications of future results. Our staffing and other operating expenses are based in large part on anticipated revenues. It may be difficult for us to adjust our spending to compensate for any unexpected shortfall. If we are unable to reduce our spending following any such shortfall, our results of operations would be adversely affected.

#### ***We May Have to Obtain Financing on Less Favorable Terms, Which Could Dilute Current Stockholders' Ownership Interests in the Company***

In order to fund our operations and pursue our growth strategy we may seek additional funding through public or private equity financing or from other sources. We have no commitment for additional financing and we may experience difficulty in obtaining additional financing on favorable terms, if at all. Any financing we obtain may contain covenants that restrict our freedom to operate our business or may have rights, preferences, or privileges senior to our common stock and may dilute our current shareholders' ownership interest in the Company.

#### ***Our Stock Price is Volatile, Which Could Subject Us to Class Action Litigation***

The market price of our common stock has fluctuated significantly in the past. The price at which our common stock will trade in the future will depend on a number of factors including:

actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;

general market and economic conditions affecting Internet companies;

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our announcement of new products, technologies or services; and

developments regarding our products, technologies or services, or those of our competitors.

In addition, securities class action litigation has often been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. We may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

***We May be Delisted From Nasdaq, Which Would Adversely Impact Our Stock Price and the Ability of Our Stockholders to Purchase and Sell Our Shares in an Orderly Manner***

We may be unable to maintain compliance with Nasdaq listing standards.

The Nasdaq National Market notified us on March 20, 2003 that our common stock may be delisted from Nasdaq for failure to maintain a minimum bid price of \$1.00 and that we will be provided until September 16, 2003 to regain compliance with National Market standards. If we are unable to regain compliance with the minimum bid price we may be eligible to transfer our common stock to listing on The Nasdaq SmallCap Market if we meet applicable listing standards and thereby gain an additional 180 days to regain compliance with the minimum bid price requirement. Transitioning to the SmallCap Market or the delisting of our stock could damage our general business reputation and impair our ability to raise additional funds. This may further adversely impact our stock price. Furthermore, if our shares are delisted and are traded on the Nasdaq Small Cap Market, the over-the-counter bulletin board or the pink sheets, their value may be negatively impacted because stocks which trade on the over-the-counter bulletin board or the pink sheets tend to be less liquid and trade with larger variations between the bid and ask price than stocks on the Nasdaq National Market. Accordingly, any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

***We may effect a reverse stock split and if we do so, our stock price may decline after the reverse stock split***

In response to the potential delisting of our common stock due to the failure to meet the Nasdaq National Market's minimum bid price requirement discussed above, we may ask our stockholders to authorize a reverse stock split at our annual meeting in 2003. If the reverse stock split is approved by our stockholders and we effect the reverse stock split, we would reduce the number of outstanding shares of common stock. With fewer shares outstanding, we would expect our stock price to increase. While a reverse stock split may enable us to cure the minimum bid price deficiency, share prices of companies effecting reverse stock splits often decline and we cannot assure you that our stock price would not decline after a reverse stock split.

***If the Internet Does Not Become a More Widespread Commerce Medium, Demand for Our Products and Technologies May Decline Significantly***

The market for our products, technologies and services is new and evolving rapidly. Growth in the computer graphics market depends, in large part, on increased use of the Internet for e-commerce. If the rate of adoption of the Internet as a method for e-commerce slows, the market for our products, technologies and services may not grow, or may develop more slowly than expected. Licensing of our products and technologies depends in large part on the development of the Internet as a viable commercial marketplace. There are now substantially more users and much more traffic over the Internet than ever before, use of the Internet is growing faster than anticipated, and the technological infrastructure of the Internet may be unable to support the demands placed on it by continued growth. Delays in development or adoption of new technological standards and protocols, or increased government regulation, could also affect Internet use. Any of these developments could adversely effect our business because substantially all of our revenues are derived from online services and sales.

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***Our Market is Characterized by Rapidly Changing Technology, and if We Do Not Respond in a Timely Manner, Our Products and Technologies May Not Succeed in the Marketplace***

The market for e-commerce visualization is characterized by rapidly changing technology. As a result, our success depends substantially upon our ability to continue to enhance our products and technologies and to develop new products and technologies that meet customers increasing expectations. Additionally, we may not be successful in developing and marketing enhancements to our existing products and technologies or introducing new products and technologies on a timely basis. Our new or enhanced products and technologies may not succeed in the marketplace.

In addition, the computer graphics industry is subject to rapidly changing methods and models of information delivery. If a general market migration to a method of information delivery that is not conforming with our technologies were to occur, our business and financial results would be adversely impacted.

***Security Risks Could Limit the Growth of E-Commerce Which Would Adversely Impact Our Ability to Increase Sales of Graphics Technology***

E-tailers are less likely to acquire licenses to use our graphics technology and less likely to have a desire for our services if e-commerce activity fails to grow or declines due to Internet security risks. Security risks that may occur are failure of encryption and authentication technologies and third-party circumvention of security measures. These risks may limit the ability of e-tailers to sell their products online due to damage to the e-tailers' reputations and restrictions by credit card companies of online transactions.

***We May Be Unable to Protect Our Intellectual Property Rights***

Our success and ability to compete substantially depend on the uniqueness or value of our products and technologies. We rely on a combination of copyright, trademark, patent, trade secret laws, and employee and third-party nondisclosure agreements to protect our intellectual and proprietary rights, products, and technologies. Policing unauthorized use of our products and technologies is difficult and the steps we take may not prevent the misappropriation or infringement of technology or proprietary rights. In addition, litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights. Such misappropriation or litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and the potential loss of intellectual property rights, any of which would adversely impair our business.

***We May Be Liable for Infringing the Intellectual Property Rights of Others***

Our products and technologies may be the subject of infringement claims in the future. This could result in costly litigation and could require us to obtain a license to the intellectual property of third parties. We may be unable to obtain licenses from these third parties on favorable terms, if at all. Even if a license is available, we may have to pay substantial royalties to obtain it. If we cannot obtain necessary licenses on reasonable terms, our business would be adversely affected.

***We May Need to Enter Into Business Combinations and Strategic Alliances Which Could Be Difficult to Integrate and May Disrupt Our Business***

We may continue to expand our operations or market presence by entering into business combinations, investments, joint ventures or other strategic alliances with other companies. These transactions create risks such as:

difficulty assimilating the operations, technology and personnel of the combined companies;

disruption of our ongoing business;

problems retaining key technical and managerial personnel;

expenses associated with amortization of purchased intangible assets;

additional operating losses and expenses of acquired businesses; and

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impairment of relationships with existing employees, customers and business partners. We do not currently have plans, nor have we entered into negotiations, to acquire any businesses.

### ***The Loss of Our Key Engineering or Management Employees Would Harm Our Business***

We depend on the continued employment of our key engineering and management employees. We do not have long-term employment agreements with our key personnel, and we do not have key person life insurance policies. If any of our key engineering or management employees leave our company, our business may be adversely affected.

### ***If we Fail to Establish, Maintain, or Expand our Strategic Relationships for the Integration of Our Technology With the Services and Products of Third Parties, the Growth of Our Business May Cease or Decline***

Currently, we have relationships with Adobe Systems Incorporated, Autodesk, Inc., Alias Wavefront (a division of Silicon Graphics Limited), Curious Labs Incorporated, and other makers of leading content creation software products under which we provide the right and ability for their products to output content in our format. Customers who deploy content created in the Viewpoint format with these software products are required to purchase a license from Viewpoint in order to publish the content. We also have a relationship with AOL under which the Viewpoint Media Player is distributed along with AOL's internet access software product. If Adobe, Autodesk, Caligari, Curious Labs, or AOL do not continue to integrate and support our technology correctly, or if we are unable to enter into successful new strategic relationships with leading software providers that can integrate and support our graphics technology, our revenues and growth may suffer because professionals will less likely offer services involving the creation of content in the Viewpoint format to their customers.

### ***AOL accounted for 51% of our revenues in 2002, but may not generate similar amounts of revenue in subsequent years***

Our licensing and service arrangements with AOL accounted for 51% of our revenue in 2002. However, AOL is not contractually obligated to renew its licenses with us or retain our services for similar services fees in the future. Any cancellation, deferral or significant reduction in our work performed for AOL would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

### ***Our Charter Documents Could Make it More Difficult for an Unsolicited Third Party to Acquire Us***

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws are designed to make it difficult for an unsolicited third party to acquire control of us, even if a change in control would be beneficial to stockholders. For example, our certificate of incorporation authorizes our board of directors to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of blank check preferred stock. Without stockholder approval, the board of directors has the authority to attach special rights, including voting and dividend rights, to this preferred stock. With these rights, preferred stockholders could make it more difficult for an unsolicited third party to acquire our company. In addition, we must receive a stockholders' proposal for an annual meeting within a specified period for that proposal to be included on the agenda. Because stockholders do not have the power to call meetings and are subject to timing requirements in submitting stockholder proposals for consideration at an annual or special meeting, any third-party takeover not supported by the board of directors would be subject to significant delays and difficulties.

## **Critical Accounting Policies And Estimates**

Viewpoint's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon its consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principals generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its critical accounting policies and estimates, including those related to revenue recognition and



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goodwill and other intangible assets. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances though actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. For a complete description of the Company's accounting policies, see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

### ***Revenue Recognition***

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, as amended, and SAB No. 101 Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements. Per SOP 97-2 and SAB No. 101, the Company recognizes revenue when the following criteria are met: (a) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (b) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, (c) the Company's fee is fixed or determinable, and (d) collectibility is reasonably assured.

Viewpoint generates revenues through two sources: (a) software licenses and (b) services. License revenues are generated from licensing the rights to use our products directly to end-users and indirectly through VARs. Service revenues are generated from fee-based professional services, sales of customer support services (maintenance contracts), and training services performed for customers that license our products.

License revenues from direct customers include sales of perpetual and term based licenses for broadcasting digital content in the Viewpoint format, and licenses for our digital content library. License revenues are recognized over the term of the license in a term-based broadcast license model when the term is less than 15 months, and up-front in a perpetual broadcast license model and a term-based broadcast license model when the term is 15 months or longer, providing no further significant obligations exist and the resulting receivable is deemed collectible by management. License revenues for our digital content library are recognized when the license right begins, which is upon contract signing, provided all other revenue recognition criteria are met and no further significant obligations exist. Arrangements with VARs require either (i) an upfront, non-refundable payment or (ii) a percentage royalty based on sell through, or both, as consideration for the right to resell our technology. Up-front, non-refundable payments are recognized as license revenues when the VARs right to resell our technology begins and the technology has been delivered to the VAR, which is upon contract signing, provided all other revenue recognition criteria are met and no further significant obligations exist. For arrangements that do not call for an up-front, non-refundable payment, revenues are recognized as the royalties are earned, which is upon notification of sell through, provided all other revenue recognition criteria are met and no further significant obligations exist.

Fee-based professional services for customized software development are performed on a time-and-material or fixed-fee basis, under separate service arrangements. Revenues for fixed-fee arrangements are recognized on a percentage-of-completion basis in accordance with the provisions of SOP 81-1 Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts and SAB No. 101. Percentage-of-completion for service contracts is measured principally by the percentage of costs incurred and accrued to date for each contract, which principally consist of direct labor costs and overhead, to the estimated total cost for each contract at completion. Revenues from customer support services are recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Revenues from training services are recognized as services are performed.

Fees from licenses sold together with fee-based professional services are generally recognized upon delivery of the software, provided that the payment of the license fees are not dependent upon the performance of the services, and the services are not essential to the functionality of the licensed software. If the services are essential to the functionality of the software, or payment of the license fees are dependent upon the performance of the services, both the software license and service fees are recognized on a percentage of completion method of contract accounting.

For arrangements involving multiple elements, we defer revenue for the undelivered elements based on their fair value and recognize the difference between the total arrangement fee and the amount deferred for the

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undelivered elements as revenue. The determination of fair value of each undelivered element in multiple element arrangements is based on the price charged when the same element is sold separately. For maintenance and technical support elements, we use renewal rates to determine the price when sold separately.

Standard terms for license and service agreements call for payment within 90 days. Probability of collection is based upon the assessment of the customer's financial condition through the review of their current financial statements and/or credit reports. For follow-on sales to existing customers, prior payment history is also used to evaluate probability of collection. Our agreements with customers do not contain product return rights. If the fee is not fixed or determinable, revenue is recognized as payments become due from the customer. If a nonstandard acceptance period is required, revenues are recognized upon the earlier of customer acceptance or the expiration of the acceptance period.

The Company periodically enters into nonmonetary arrangements whereby the Company's licenses or services are exchanged for services of its customers. Nonmonetary revenues are recognized at the estimated fair value of the services received. Generally, nonmonetary revenues equal nonmonetary expenses, however, due to timing, nonmonetary accounts receivable and accounts payable may result.

### ***Goodwill and Intangible Assets***

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company completed the adoption of SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations, and SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 141 requires all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 to be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. As required by SFAS No. 142, the Company discontinued amortizing the remaining balances of goodwill as of January 1, 2002. All remaining and future acquired goodwill will be subject to impairment tests annually, or earlier if indicators of potential impairment exist, using a fair-value-based approach. When evaluating goodwill for potential impairment, the Company first compares the fair value of the reporting unit, based on market values of the reporting unit or on the present value of estimated future cash flows, with its carrying amount. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss calculation is prepared. The impairment loss calculation compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. All other intangible assets will continue to be amortized over their estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment under SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.

### **Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In January 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ( FASB ) issued Financial Interpretation ( FIN ) No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities which requires the consolidation by primary beneficiaries of variable interest entities ( VIEs ), as defined. Public companies will generally be subject to its provisions effective after January 31, 2003 for newly-acquired VIEs and the first fiscal or interim period beginning after June 15, 2003 for VIE holdings acquired prior to February 1, 2003. The adoption of FIN 46 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. This Statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force ( EITF ) Issue No. 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring). This Statement requires recognition of a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity when the liability is incurred, as opposed to when the entity commits to an exit plan under EITF No. 94-3. SFAS No. 146 is to be applied prospectively to exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. The provisions of SFAS No. 146 will be applied to the costs associated with the Company's consolidation of its workforce into two main facilities, which occurred during the first quarter of 2003.

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In November 2002, the FASB issued FIN No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness to Others*, an interpretation of FASB Statements No. 5, 57 and 107 and a rescission of FASB Interpretation No. 34. FIN 45 expands on the disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about its obligations under guarantees issued. It also clarifies that a guarantor is required to recognize, at inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken. The initial recognition and measurement provisions are applicable to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002 and are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements. The disclosure requirements are effective for financial statements of interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2002.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure*. This Statement amends SFAS No. 123, *Stock-Based Compensation*, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this Statement amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The disclosure provisions of this Standard are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002 and have been incorporated into these financial statements and accompanying footnotes.

**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

Cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities totaled \$11,568,000 at December 31, 2002, down from \$15,122,000 at December 31, 2001 and \$29,033,000 at December 31, 2000.

Net cash used in operating activities of the Company totaled \$10,043,000 for 2002 compared to \$15,500,000 for 2001 and \$28,745,000 for 2000. Net cash used in operating activities in 2002 primarily resulted from a \$26,020,000 net loss from continuing operations offset in part by \$6,275,000 in impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, \$5,422,000 in non-cash stock-based compensation charges, \$2,626,000 in depreciation and amortization, and \$1,353,000 in provisions for bad debt and reserve for notes receivable. Net cash used in operating activities in 2001 primarily resulted from a \$53,492,000 net loss from continuing operations offset in part by \$19,257,000 in depreciation and amortization, \$7,925,000 in goodwill impairment, \$7,173,000 in non-cash stock-based compensation charges, and \$6,488,000 of net cash provided by discontinued operations. Net cash used in operating activities in 2000 primarily resulted from a \$57,452,000 net loss from continuing operations and \$8,607,000 of net cash used in discontinued operations, offset in part by \$19,998,000 in non-cash sales and marketing charges, \$12,341,000 in non-cash stock-based compensation charges, and \$4,789,000 in depreciation and amortization.

Net cash provided by investing activities totaled \$5,142,000, \$8,387,000, and \$1,584,000 for 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively. Net cash provided by investing activities in 2002 primarily resulted from \$6,127,000 of net proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities partially offset by \$936,000 for the purchase of property and equipment. Net cash provided by investing activities in 2001 primarily resulted from \$8,843,000 of net proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities partially offset by \$872,000 for the purchase of property and equipment. Net cash provided by investing activities in 2000 primarily resulted from \$17,135,000 of net proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities, partially offset by \$10,225,000 of cash used to acquire Viewpoint Digital and \$4,233,000 for the purchase of property and equipment.

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$7,534,000, \$1,874,000, and \$35,993,000 for 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2002 primarily resulted from the issuance of convertible notes and warrants of \$6,840,000 and \$1,387,000 of proceeds from the exercise of stock options by the Company's employees, partially offset by \$693,000 in cash put in a restricted escrow account for interest on the convertible notes. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2001 primarily resulted from \$2,449,000 of proceeds from the exercise of stock options by the Company's employees, partially offset by \$575,000 in loans to two officers of the Company. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2000 primarily resulted from \$19,839,000 received from AOL and Adobe relating to their investment in Metastream,

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\$12,604,000 of proceeds from the exercise of stock options by the Company's employees and \$3,500,000 received from Computer Associates related to their investment in Metastream.

On December 31, 2002, the Company completed a private placement of convertible notes and warrants in which it issued to three institutional investors, 4.95% convertible notes having an aggregate principal amount of \$7,000,000, and warrants to purchase 726,330 shares of Company common stock. Interest on the convertible notes is payable quarterly in arrears in cash or, at the option of the Company, in shares of Company common stock, provided the Company satisfies certain financial and other conditions. If interest is paid in shares of Company common stock, the number of shares to be issued shall be calculated by dividing the interest payable by 95% of the arithmetic average of the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock on each of the five consecutive trading days immediately preceding the interest payment date. The convertible notes mature on December 31, 2007, unless earlier converted into shares of Company common stock at a price of \$2.26 per share. The warrants expire on December 31, 2006, and are exercisable at a price of \$2.26 per share.

The Company is required to file a registration statement covering the resale of all of the shares of common stock issuable to the investors upon conversion of the convertible notes and exercise of the warrants issued, (including any interest shares under the convertible notes) and have the registration statement declared effective no later than April 30, 2003.

At any time after June 30, 2004, the investors may cause the Company to redeem up to all of the outstanding convertible notes in cash at par plus accrued and unpaid interest if the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock is less than \$2.26 for any 25 consecutive trading days. If the investors redeem their convertible notes, up to 20% of the amount to be redeemed may, at the Company's option, be paid in shares of Company common stock, and said payment would be at 95% of the arithmetic average of the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock for the 20 consecutive trading days immediately preceding payment. At any time after December 31, 2005, the investors may cause the Company to redeem up to all of the outstanding convertible notes in cash at 83% of par plus accrued and unpaid interest if the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock is less than \$2.26 for any 25 consecutive trading days following December 31, 2005.

At any time after April 15, 2004, the Company has the right to require the investors to convert up to all of the outstanding convertible notes at \$2.26 if the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common Stock exceeds \$3.39 for any 25 consecutive trading days following April 15, 2004. At any time following the 30 month anniversary of the day the registration statement is declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ), the Company has the right to redeem the convertible notes at a price equal to the greater of (i) par plus accrued and unpaid interest and (ii) a value assigned to the convertible notes by an independent investment bank or major financial institution.

The investors may require the Company to sell additional 4.95% convertible notes having an aggregate principal amount of up to \$2,800,000, and warrants to purchase up to 290,533 shares of Company common stock prior to December 31, 2003 or later if the registration statement is not effective by a certain date.

The Company has the right to sell additional 4.95% convertible notes having an aggregate principal amount of up to \$7,000,000 and warrants to purchase up to 726,330 shares of Company common stock prior to June 30, 2003, if the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock exceeds \$3.25 on each of not less than 15 trading days in any 20 consecutive trading day period.

In conjunction with the issuance of convertible notes and warrants on December 31, 2002, there were several covenants with events of default, including but not limited to: i) failure to have the Company's registration statement declared effective by the SEC, ii) event of delisting from The Nasdaq National Market or other national exchange, iii) change in control, iv) event of conversion default such as lack of authorized capital, v) event of bankruptcy, vi) failure to pay principal and interest on the convertible notes when payments become due, vii) judgements against the Company in excess of \$1,000,000 and viii) breach of any

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representation, warranty, covenant or other term. Upon an event of default, the convertible notes will become immediately due and payable, after a grace period to cure the default lapses.

On February 28, 2003, the Company received a notice of default, from two of the three investors based upon an alleged breach of representation and warranties by the Company.

On March 25, 2003, the Company entered into Redemption, Amendment and Exchange Agreements with the three institutional investors with whom it had completed a private placement of convertible notes and warrants on December 31, 2002. Pursuant to these agreements, the notice of default was withdrawn and Viewpoint redeemed an aggregate of \$3,300,000 principal amount of the outstanding convertible notes, exchanged an aggregate of \$1,000,000 principal amount of the outstanding convertible notes for shares of Viewpoint common stock at \$0.74 per share, and exchanged the remaining \$2,700,000 principal amount of outstanding convertible notes for \$2,700,000 principal amount of new convertible notes. The convertible notes were issued in three tranches of \$900,000 each. The warrants to purchase 726,330 shares of Company common stock, which were issued to these investors on December 31, 2002, remain outstanding.

Interest on the new convertible notes is payable quarterly in arrears in cash or, at the option of the Company, in shares of Company common stock, provided the Company satisfies certain financial and other conditions. If interest is paid in shares of Company common stock, the number of shares to be issued shall be calculated by dividing the interest payable by 95% of the arithmetic average of the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock on each of the five consecutive trading days immediately preceding the interest payment date. The new convertible notes mature on December 31, 2007, unless earlier converted into shares of Company common stock. The new convertible notes are initially convertible into Company common stock at a price of \$2.26 per share. However, the conversion price may be adjusted as follows: (i) one third of the notes will have a conversion price equal to the arithmetic average of the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock for the ten trading days following May 16, 2003, (ii) one third of the notes will have a conversion price equal to such average for the ten trading days following August 16, 2003, and (iii) one third of the notes will have a conversion price equal to such average for the ten trading days following November 16, 2003, provided, that the conversion price in each case shall not be less than \$1.00 nor more than \$2.26.

The Company is required to file a registration statement by April 14, 2003, covering the resale of all of the shares of common stock issued to the investors in exchange for the \$1,000,000 principal of convertible notes, and all the shares of common stock issuable to the investors upon the conversion of the new convertible notes and exercise of the warrants issued and to be issued, (including any interest shares under the new convertible notes) and have the registration statement declared effective no later than June 30, 2003. The Company is required to pay cash penalties if the registration statement is not filed or declared effective on time.

If the Company raises capital after March 31, 2003, up to 20% of the net proceeds will be used, at the investors' option, to redeem outstanding notes at par plus accrued interest.

Each tranche of the notes is redeemable by the investors at any time after June 30, 2004 in cash at par plus accrued and unpaid interest if the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock is less than the conversion price applicable to the notes for any 25 consecutive trading days. If the investors redeem their convertible notes, up to 20% of the amount to be redeemed may, at the Company's option, be paid in shares of Company common stock, and said payment would be at 95% of the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock for the 20 consecutive trading days immediately preceding payment. Each tranche of the notes is redeemable by the investors at any time after December 31, 2005 in cash at 83% of par plus accrued and unpaid interest if the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock is less than the conversion price applicable to the notes for any 25 consecutive trading days following December 31, 2005.

The Company has the right at any time to redeem up to all of the outstanding notes at par plus accrued and unpaid interest. If the redemption is after April 30, 2003, concurrently with any such redemption, the Company is required to deliver to the investors warrants, with an exercise price of \$1.00 and a term equal to

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the remaining term of the notes being redeemed, to subscribe for a number of shares of common stock equal to X% of the principal amount being redeemed divided by the conversion price of the notes then in effect. X% means (i) before May 31, 2003, 50% and (ii) after May 31, 2003, 100%.

Each tranche of the notes is convertible at the Company's election at any time after April 15, 2004 if the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock exceeds 150% of the conversion price applicable to the notes for any 25 consecutive trading days following April 15, 2004.

The investors may require the Company to sell additional 4.95% convertible notes having an aggregate principal amount of up to \$2,800,000, and warrants to purchase up to 290,533 shares of Company common stock prior to December 31, 2003 or later if the registration statement is not effective by a certain date.

The Company has the right to sell additional 4.95% convertible notes having an aggregate principal amount of up to \$7,000,000 and warrants to purchase up to 726,330 shares of Company common stock prior to June 30, 2003, if the dollar volume-weighted average price of Company common stock exceeds \$3.25 on each of not less than 15 trading days in any 20 consecutive trading-day period.

Under the terms of the amended agreement, certain covenants and events of default were restructured as follows: the failure to have its registration statement declared effective by the SEC and the requirement to remain listed on The Nasdaq National Market or other national exchange, both of which were waived through March 2004, unless the Company receives a going concern or qualified opinion from its auditors. If such a report is received from the Company's auditors through March 2004, the original events of default remain effective.

The Nasdaq National Market notified us on March 20, 2003 that our common stock may be delisted from Nasdaq for failure to maintain a minimum bid price of \$1.00 and that we will be provided until September 16, 2003 to regain compliance with National Market standards. If we are unable to regain compliance with the minimum bid price we may be eligible to transfer our common stock to listing on The Nasdaq SmallCap Market if we meet applicable listing standards and thereby gain an additional 180 days to regain compliance with the minimum bid price requirement. In response to the potential delisting of our common stock due to the failure to meet the Nasdaq National Market's minimum bid price requirement, we may ask our stockholders to authorize a reverse stock split at our annual meeting in 2003. If the reverse stock split is approved by our stockholders and we effect the reverse stock split, we would reduce the number of outstanding shares of common stock. With fewer shares outstanding, we would expect our stock price to increase. While a reverse stock split may enable us to cure the minimum bid price deficiency, share prices of companies effecting reverse stock splits often decline and we cannot assure you that our stock price would not decline after a reverse stock split.

On March 26, 2003, Viewpoint Corporation entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with three other institutional investors, pursuant to which it received \$3,500,000 and issued an aggregate of \$3,500,000 principal amount of 4.95% subordinated notes and 3,614,756 shares of Viewpoint common stock.

Interest on these notes is payable quarterly in arrears in cash. The notes contain certain events of default, including, but not limited to: i) failure to pay principal and interest on the notes when payments become due, ii) judgements against the Company in excess of \$1,000,000, iii) event of bankruptcy and iv) breach of any representation, covenant or other term. Upon an event of default, the notes will become immediately due and payable.

The Company is required to file a registration statement by May 9, 2003, covering the resale of all of the shares of common stock issued and have the registration statement declared effective no later than July 23, 2003. The Company is required to pay cash penalties if the registration statement is not filed or declared effective on time.

The Company has the right at any time to redeem up to all of the outstanding notes at par plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Pursuant to the purchase of all of the outstanding capital stock of Viewpoint Digital on September 8, 2000, the Company issued two contingent promissory notes to Computer Associates each in the maximum

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amount of \$15,000,000, but subject to reduction on the basis of the performance of the Viewpoint Digital assets. During 2001, the Company entered into certain agreements with Computer Associates whereby Computer Associates agreed to accept newly-issued shares of Viewpoint common stock having a value of \$4,000,000, in partial repayment of the first contingent promissory note due June 8, 2001. In addition, Computer Associates agreed to accept, at the Company's election, either cash or newly-issued shares of Viewpoint common stock at an issue price of \$4.00 per share in repayment of any additional amounts due under the promissory note due June 8, 2001, and the first \$8,943,000 of the \$15,000,000 contingent promissory note due April 30, 2002.

In June 2002, Viewpoint issued 909,093 shares of Viewpoint common stock to Computer Associates in full satisfaction of the first contingent promissory note due June 8, 2001. The amount due Computer Associates under the promissory note due April 30, 2002 is approximately \$2,928,000 and is reflected in due to related parties in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002. The Company expects to make this payment in newly issued shares of Viewpoint common stock.

As of December 31, 2002, the Company had cash commitments totaling approximately \$18,324,000 through 2010, related to long-term convertible notes, current promissory notes related to the Viewpoint Digital acquisition, and future minimum lease payments for office space, equipment, and an executive's vehicle.

	<b>Payments Due By Period</b>				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 Year or Less</b>	<b>2-3 Years</b>	<b>4-5 Years</b>	<b>More Than 5 Years</b>
Long-Term Debt Obligations	\$ 7,000	\$	\$	\$7,000	\$
Operating Lease Obligations	6,663	1,117	2,033	1,917	1,596
Interest Payments on Long Term-Debt Obligations	1,733	347	693	693	
Promissory Note due to Computer Associates(1)	2,928	2,928			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 18,324</b>	<b>\$ 4,392</b>	<b>\$ 2,726</b>	<b>\$ 9,610</b>	<b>\$ 1,596</b>

(1) The Company has the option to pay this promissory note in cash or company stock.

During the first quarter of 2003, the Company consolidated its operations and reduced its workforce by 48 employees to a level of business that would not significantly reduce cash resources while continuing to provide for investment in new initiatives. The office consolidation and accompanying workforce reductions are expected to decrease the amount of cash used in operations by approximately \$1,250,000 per quarter beginning in the second quarter of 2003. The Company operates in a dynamic environment and must remain responsive to changes as they occur. The Company has configured its business with a substantial level of variable costs, giving it the flexibility to reduce costs if economic conditions deteriorate. The Company has the ability and intention to reduce or delay these variable costs such that it will have sufficient cash resources through December 31, 2003, however, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to adjust variable costs in sufficient time to respond to revenue shortfalls should they occur.

The Company has contingency plans for 2003 if expected revenue targets are not achieved. These plans include further workforce reductions as well as reductions in overhead and capital expenditures.

The Company believes that its current cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities balances and cash provided by future operations, if any, are sufficient to meet its operating cash flow needs and anticipated capital expenditure requirements through at least the next twelve months. The Company may seek additional funds before that time through public or private equity financing or from other sources to fund our operations and pursue our growth strategy. We have no commitment for additional financing, and we may experience difficulty in obtaining additional financing on favorable terms, if at all. Any financing we obtain may contain covenants that restrict our freedom to operate our business or may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to our common stock and may dilute our current shareholders' ownership interest in Viewpoint.





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The Company is subject to concentration of credit risk and interest rate risk related to cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. The Company does not have any derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2002. Credit risk is managed by limiting the amount of securities placed with any one issuer, investing in high-quality marketable securities and securities of the U.S. government and limiting the average maturity of the overall portfolio. The majority of the Company's portfolio, which is classified as available-for-sale, is composed of fixed income securities that are subject to the risk of market interest rate fluctuations, and all of the Company's securities are subject to risks associated with the ability of the issuers to perform their obligations under the instruments. The Company may suffer losses in principal if forced to sell securities, which have declined in market value due to changes in interest rates.

**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data***1. Index to Financial Statements*

The following financial statements are filed as part of this Report:

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<b>Audited Financial Statements</b>	
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Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002	40
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for each of the three Years in the period ended December 31, 2002	41
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	43

*2. Index to Financial Statement Schedule*

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All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable, or not required, or because the required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS**

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Viewpoint Corporation

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Viewpoint Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Notes 2 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements, on January 1, 2002, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

New York, New York  
March 31, 2003

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**VIEWPOINT CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2002	2001
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,678	\$ 8,054
Marketable securities	890	7,068
Accounts receivable, net	2,925	2,959
Related party accounts receivable, net	838	1,137
Notes receivable, net	750	750
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	599	836
Current assets related to discontinued operations		141
	16,680	20,945
Restricted cash	987	291
Property and equipment, net	3,591	4,662
Goodwill, net	31,276	33,042
Intangibles assets, net	165	2,361
Loans to officers, net		595
Other assets	653	21
	53,352	61,917
	53,352	61,917
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,962	\$ 1,314
Accrued expenses	759	1,304
Due to related parties, net	2,920	4,764
Deferred revenues	334	381
Related party deferred revenues	249	526
Accrued incentive compensation	545	545
Current liabilities related to discontinued operations	231	346
	8,000	9,180
Convertible notes	6,712	
Warrants to purchase common stock	288	
Commitments and contingencies (footnote 12)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value; 5,000 shares authorized no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2002 and 2001		
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 75,000 shares authorized 41,179 shares issued and 41,019 shares outstanding at December 31, 2002, and 39,620 shares issued and 39,460 shares outstanding at December 31, 2001	41	40
Paid-in capital	267,569	263,157
Deferred compensation	(4,130)	(11,279)
	(1,015)	(1,015)

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Treasury stock at cost; 160 at December 31, 2002 and 2001

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(36)	18
Accumulated deficit	(224,077)	(198,184)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total stockholders equity	38,352	52,737
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 53,352	\$ 61,917
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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

**Table of Contents****VIEWPOINT CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Licenses	\$ 5,039	\$ 8,148	\$ 1,421
Related party licenses	7,554	1,533	
Services	3,302	3,500	1,659
Related party services	2,244	827	500
	<u>18,139</u>	<u>14,008</u>	<u>3,580</u>
<b>Cost of Revenues:</b>			
Licenses	353	309	76
Services	3,587	3,283	1,467
	<u>3,940</u>	<u>3,592</u>	<u>1,543</u>
Total cost of revenues	3,940	3,592	1,543
Gross profit	<u>14,199</u>	<u>10,416</u>	<u>2,037</u>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>			
Sales and marketing (including non-cash stock-based compensation charges totaling \$3,187 in 2002, \$2,335 in 2001, and \$5,122 in 2000)	16,682	17,521	18,616
Research and development (including non-cash stock-based compensation charges totaling \$712 in 2002, \$2,920 in 2001, and \$4,193 in 2000)	5,548	9,846	10,559
General and administrative (including non-cash stock-based compensation charges totaling \$1,523 in 2002, \$1,918 in 2001, and \$3,026 in 2000)	9,134	10,423	9,814
Depreciation	1,962	1,804	801
Amortization of intangible assets	664	3,325	1,258
Amortization of goodwill		14,128	1,767
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	6,275	7,925	
Compensation charge related to forgiveness of an officer loan			2,322
Non-cash sales and marketing charges			19,998
Acquired in-process research and development costs			963
	<u>40,265</u>	<u>64,972</u>	<u>66,098</u>
Total operating expenses	40,265	64,972	66,098
Loss from operations	(26,066)	(54,556)	(64,061)
Other income	153	1,064	2,180
	<u>(25,913)</u>	<u>(53,492)</u>	<u>(61,881)</u>
Loss before provision for income taxes	(25,913)	(53,492)	(61,881)
Provision for income taxes	107		
	<u>(26,020)</u>	<u>(53,492)</u>	<u>(61,881)</u>
Loss before minority interest in loss of subsidiary	(26,020)	(53,492)	(61,881)
Minority interest in loss of subsidiary			4,429

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Net loss from continuing operations	(26,020)	(53,492)	(57,452)
Adjustment to net loss on disposal of discontinued operations	127	1,122	1,496
Net loss	(25,893)	(52,370)	(55,956)
Accretion of mandatorily redeemable preferred stock of subsidiary			(438)
Net loss applicable to common shareholders	\$ (25,893)	\$ (52,370)	\$ (56,394)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share:			
Net loss per common share from continuing operations	\$ (0.64)	\$ (1.37)	\$ (2.01)
Net income per common share from discontinued operations		0.03	0.05
Net loss per common share	\$ (0.64)	\$ (1.34)	\$ (1.96)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding basic and diluted	40,759	39,077	28,718

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

**Table of Contents****VIEWPOINT CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

For the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000

	Series A Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Paid-In Capital	Deferred Compensation	Treasury Stock	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			Shares	Amount
(In thousands)								
Balances at December 31, 1999		\$	25,496	\$ 25	\$ 119,940	\$		\$
Issuance of common stock upon the exercise of stock options			2,678	3	12,601			
Issuance of common stock in connection with the employee stock purchase plan			47		242			
Conversion of accrued compensation to equity upon exercise of certain options					75			
Change in interest gain related to subsidiary								