

MANHATTAN ASSOCIATES INC

Form 10-K/A

March 01, 2006

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

**FORM 10-K/A
(Amendment No. 1)**

(Mark One)

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004
OR**

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 000-23999
Manhattan Associates, Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant As Specified in Its Charter)**

Georgia
*(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)*

58-2373424
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**2300 Windy Ridge Parkway, Suite 700
Atlanta, Georgia**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

30339
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(770) 955-7070**

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

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

None

None

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

Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share

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

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

Note Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from their obligations under those Sections.

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based upon the closing sales price of the Common Stock on June 30, 2004 as reported by the Nasdaq Stock Market, was approximately \$919,214,409. As of March 14, 2005, the Registrant had outstanding 29,591,324 shares of Common Stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 20, 2005 is incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K/A to the extent stated herein.

Table of Contents

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-K/A (Form 10-K/A) to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, initially filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on March 16, 2005 (Original Filing), reflects a restatement (Restatement) of our Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2000 through December 31, 2004. The determination by management to restate those financial statements was made as a result of net income in those years being overstated by a total of approximately \$7.4 million, resulting primarily from an error in the method of computing our research and development income tax credit following a small acquisition in 1998 and for not providing the appropriate liability for sales taxes in certain states (Restatement Items). Although it is possible to recover some, if not all, of the lost tax credits through a retroactive relief request from the Internal Revenue Service and some of the sales taxes from our customers who contractually agreed to be responsible for these taxes, the amount of recovery cannot be estimated precisely and at this time collection is not considered probable.

This Form 10-K/A only amends and restates Items 6, 7, 8 and 9A of Part II of the Original Filing, and references to this Form 10-K have been revised to refer to this Form 10-K/A. Except for the items described above, no other information in the Original Filing, including the exhibits thereto, is amended hereby. The foregoing items have not been updated to reflect other events occurring after the Original Filing or to modify or update those disclosures affected by subsequent events. In addition, Item 15 of Part IV of the Original Filing has been amended to contain the consent of our independent registered public accounting firm and currently dated certifications from our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. An updated consent of our independent registered public accounting firm and the certifications of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are attached to this Form 10-K/A as Exhibits 23.1, 31.3, 31.4, and 32.2.

This Form 10-K/A is being filed to reflect and effect the Restatement for the affected periods, and as such, our previously issued consolidated financial statements and related financial information for the years ended December 31, 2000 through December 31, 2004 should no longer be relied upon.

Forward-Looking Statements

In addition to historical information, this Annual Report may contain forward-looking statements relating to Manhattan Associates, Inc. Prospective investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements. Among the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements are delays in product development, undetected software errors, competitive pressures, technical difficulties, market acceptance, availability of technical personnel, changes in customer requirements and general economic conditions. Additional factors are set forth in Safe Harbor Compliance Statement for Forward-Looking Statements included as Exhibit 99.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes in future operating results. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K is available through our Web site at www.manh.com.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART II

Item 6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data

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

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

SIGNATURES

EXHIBIT INDEX

EX-23.1 CONSENT OF ERNST & YOUNG LLP

EX-31.3 SECTION 302. CERTIFICATION OF THE PEO

EX-31.4 SECTION 302. CERTIFICATION OF THE PFO

EX-32.2 CERTIFICATION OF THE CEO AND CFO

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data**

You should read the following selected consolidated financial data in conjunction with our restated Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes thereto and with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this Form 10-K/A. The statement of income data for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, are derived from, and are qualified by reference to, the audited financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-K/A. The statement of income data for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2000, 2001 and 2002, are derived from the audited financial statements not included herein, as adjusted for the Restatement Items. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in the future.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2000 (unaudited)	2001 (unaudited)	2002	2003	2004
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Income Data (1):					
Revenue:					
Software and hosting fees	\$ 26,190	\$ 35,436	\$ 40,233	\$ 43,229	\$ 49,886
Services	81,085	97,510	110,516	129,320	141,492
Hardware and other	31,344	27,760	22,675	23,417	23,541
Recovery (allowance) relating to bankrupt customer (2)		(4,328)	2,297	848	
Total revenue	138,619	156,378	175,721	196,814	214,919
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of software and hosting fees	1,239	1,455	1,927	4,470	4,085
Amortization of acquired developed technology	250	1,500	1,500	1,999	2,079
Cost of services	34,299	42,372	46,611	54,218	65,853
Cost of hardware and other	26,345	23,092	19,027	20,123	20,071
Research and development	16,106	19,413	20,780	26,982	28,822
Sales and marketing	18,051	22,334	26,413	31,200	34,049
General and administrative	17,268	20,186	22,136	24,117	26,855
In-process research and development and acquisition-related charges	3,001		1,470	885	
Restructuring charge				893	
Amortization of acquisition-related intangibles	915	3,740	272	1,433	1,496
Total costs and expenses	117,474	134,092	140,136	166,320	183,310
Income from operations	21,145	22,286	35,585	30,494	31,609
Other income, net	2,718	2,059	2,801	2,746	3,257
Income before income taxes	23,863	24,345	38,386	33,240	34,866
Income tax expense	9,153	9,197	14,781	12,659	13,232
Net income	\$ 14,710	\$ 15,148	\$ 23,605	\$ 20,581	\$ 21,634

Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.70
Shares used in computing diluted net income per share	30,453	30,742	30,451	30,882	31,067

	2000	2001	December 31, 2002	2003	2004
	(In thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data (1):					
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 67,667	\$ 104,189	\$ 121,857	\$ 155,403	\$ 172,656
Working capital	67,933	97,926	119,790	154,858	133,628
Total assets	153,540	182,179	221,864	266,608	290,239
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations and note payable	5,866	2,182	240	288	148
Total shareholders equity	106,994	137,127	179,618	224,158	239,017

- (1) The amounts above have been adjusted to reflect the Restatement Items for all periods presented. The restatement resulted from an error in the method of computing our research and development income tax credit following a small acquisition in 1998 and for not providing the appropriate liability for sales taxes in certain states. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details on the restatement.
- (2) In connection with a significant customer filing for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, an allowance of \$4.3 million was recorded to effectively defer revenues arising in the fourth quarter of 2001 from the significant customer, but unpaid at the time of the bankruptcy declaration. In the fourth quarter of 2002 and the second quarter of 2003, \$2.3 million and \$0.8 million of the receivable was recovered, respectively. See Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

Table of Contents

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

All statements, trend analyses and other information contained in the following discussion relative to markets for our products and trends in revenue, gross margins and anticipated expense levels, as well as other statements including words such as anticipate, believe, plan, estimate, expect, and intend and other similar expressions forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to business and economic risks and uncertainties, and our actual results of operations may differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements.

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations set forth in this Item 7 is restated to reflect the correction of errors that were contained in our Consolidated Financial Statements and other financial information for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 as discussed below and in Note 2 of the restated Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Item 8. The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our restated Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes thereto.

Business

We are a global leader in providing supply chain execution and optimization solutions. Our integrated logistics solutions leverage a comprehensive set of applications that can be implemented as an integrated whole or as individual point solutions to better manage the supply chain. This platform for logistics is comprised of various applications including warehouse management, transportation management, distributed order management, reverse logistics and trading partner management along with Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and performance management. Our solution offering is comprised of software, services, and hardware.

Our warehouse management solutions (WMS) manage the processes that take place within the distribution center, from receipt of goods to fulfillment of orders, and include applications for optimizing labor and slotting. With our transportation management solutions (TMS), companies can optimally procure, plan and execute transportation services across transportation modes, such as air, ship and ground. Our distributed order management solution enables companies to balance supply with demand and source goods to meet customer needs in a timely and cost effective manner. With our reverse logistics management solutions, companies can effectively manage the returns process and improve net asset recovery. Our trading partner management solutions (TPM) provide Web-based synchronization between trading partners, improving communication and visibility across the entire supply chain. Our RFID solutions offer a flexible, scalable and modular solution that provide an integration and reporting platform between RFID chip readers and supply chain execution and enterprise resource planning systems. Finally, our performance management applications include event management, alerting and reporting modules, which use analytic tools and alerting processes to monitor and proactively respond to events within the supply chain cycle, analyze historical and operational data and generate reports.

In addition to our software solutions, we also offer a variety of services to enhance the value we provide customers. Our offerings include design, configuration, implementation, training, product assessment, customer support, hardware, consulting services and software enhancement subscriptions.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The SEC defines critical accounting policies as those that require application of management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions in certain circumstances that affect amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related footnotes. In preparing these financial statements, management has made estimates and judgments relating to certain amounts included in the financial statements. As a result, application of these accounting policies, could cause actual results to differ from these estimates.

Table of Contents

We have identified the following as our critical accounting policies:

Revenues and Revenue Recognition

Our revenue is derived from (i) Software and Hosting Fees, which consist of revenue from the licensing and hosting of software and revenue from funded research and development efforts; (ii) Services Revenue, which consist of fees from consulting, implementation and training services (collectively, professional services), plus customer support services and software enhancement subscriptions; and (iii) Hardware and Other Revenue, which consists of sales of hardware and reimbursed project expenses.

Revenue recognition rules for software companies are very complex. We recognize software fees in accordance with Statement of Position No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition (SOP 97-2), as amended by Statement of Position No. 98-9, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions (SOP 98-9). Although we follow very specific and detailed guidelines in measuring revenue, the application of those guidelines requires judgment including: (i) whether a software arrangement includes multiple elements, and if so, whether vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value exists for those elements; (ii) whether customizations or modifications of the software are significant; and (iii) whether collection of the software fee is probable. Additionally, we specifically evaluate any other elements in our license transactions, including but not limited to options to purchase additional software at a future date, extended payment terms, functionality commitments not delivered with the software and existing outstanding receivable balances in making the determination of the amount and timing of revenue recognition.

Most of our software arrangements include professional services. Professional services revenues are generally accounted for separately from the software license revenues because the arrangements qualify as service transactions as defined by SOP 97-2. The most significant factors considered in determining whether the revenue should be accounted for separately include the nature of the services (*i.e.*, consideration of whether the services are essential to the functionality of the licensed product), degree of risk, availability of services from other vendors and timing of payments. We provide our professional services under services agreements on a time and material basis or based on a fixed-price and/or fixed-time arrangement. The revenues from our time and material based professional consulting and implementation services are recognized as the work is performed, provided that the customer has a contractual obligation to pay, the fee is non-refundable and collection is probable. Delays in project implementation will result in delays in revenue recognition. For our professional consulting services under fixed-price and/or fixed-time arrangements, we recognize the related revenues using the percentage-of-completion method, with progress-to-completion measured by using labor costs input compared to estimated cost of completion. Revisions to the estimates are reflected in the period in which changes become known. Project losses are provided for in their entirety in the period they become known, without regard to the percentage-of-completion. If we do not accurately estimate the resources required or the scope of work to be performed, or if we do not manage our projects properly within the planned periods of time, then future consulting margins on our projects may be negatively affected or losses on existing contracts may need to be recognized.

Hardware revenue is generated from the resale of a variety of hardware products, developed and manufactured by third parties, which are integrated with and complementary to our software solutions. These products include computer equipment, radio frequency terminal networks, RFID chip readers, bar code printers and scanners and other peripherals. We generally purchase hardware from our vendors only after receiving an order from a customer, and revenue is recognized upon shipment by the vendor to the customer.

Accounts Receivable

We continuously monitor collections and payments from our customers and maintain an allowance for estimated credit losses based upon our historical experience and any specific customer collection issues that we have identified. Additions to the allowance for doubtful accounts generally represent a sales allowance on services revenue, which are recorded to operations as a reduction to services revenue. While such credit losses have historically been within our expectations and the provisions established, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that we have in the past. Our top five customers in aggregate accounted for 16%, 16% and 14% of total revenue for each of the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004, respectively. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of revenue in 2002, 2003 or 2004.

On January 22, 2002, a significant customer from 2001 filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. As a result of the filing, the uncertainties around the bankruptcy proceedings and the

-5-

Table of Contents

ultimate timing of payment, we recorded an allowance of \$4.3 million in 2001 to effectively defer revenues arising in the fourth quarter of 2001 from the significant customer, but unpaid at the time of the bankruptcy declaration. We recorded a recovery of approximately \$2.3 million of the receivable in the fourth quarter of 2002. Upon receiving the final cash settlement in June 2003, subsequent to the significant customer emerging from bankruptcy, we recovered an additional \$848,000 of the receivable during the second quarter of 2003. The recoveries were recorded as separate revenue line items in the Consolidated Statements of Income and reductions to the allowance for doubtful accounts in the Consolidated Balance Sheets during the respective quarters.

Valuation of long-lived and intangible assets and goodwill

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS No. 142), we do not amortize goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives. Our long-lived and intangible assets and goodwill are subject to annual impairment tests, which require us to estimate the fair value of our business compared to the carrying value. The impairment reviews require an analysis of future projections and assumptions about our operating performance. Should such review indicate the assets are impaired, we would record an expense for the impaired assets.

Annual tests or other future events could cause us to conclude that impairment indicators exist and that our goodwill is impaired. For example, if we had reason to believe that our recorded goodwill and intangible assets had become impaired due to decreases in the fair market value of the underlying business, we would have to take a charge to income for that portion of goodwill or intangible assets that we believed was impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and results of operations. At December 31, 2004, our goodwill balance was \$32.5 million and our intangible assets with definite lives balance was \$8.3 million, net of accumulated amortization.

Income Taxes

We provide for the effect of income taxes on our financial position and results of operations in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under this accounting pronouncement, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of income taxes payable or refundable for the current year and for the change in net deferred tax assets or liabilities resulting from events that are recorded for financial reporting purposes in a different reporting period than recorded in the tax return. Management must make significant assumptions, judgments and estimates to determine our current provision for income taxes and also our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance to be recorded against our net deferred tax asset. Our judgments, assumptions and estimates relative to the current provision for income tax take into account current tax laws, our interpretation of current tax laws, allowable deductions, projected tax credits and possible outcomes of current and future audits conducted by foreign and domestic tax authorities. Changes in tax law or our interpretation of tax laws and the resolution of current and future tax audits could significantly impact the amounts provided for income taxes in our financial position and results of operations. Our assumptions, judgments and estimates relative to the value of our net deferred tax asset take into account predictions of the amount and category of future taxable income. Actual operating results and the underlying amount and category of income in future years could render our current assumptions, judgments and estimates of recoverable net deferred taxes inaccurate, thus materially impacting our financial position and results of operations.

Restatement of Financial Statements

In connection with the financial reporting close process for the year ended December 31, 2005, we became aware of certain tax accounting issues related to prior years and determined that a restatement of our previously issued Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2000 through December 31, 2004 (the

Restatement Period) was necessary. As a result, we are filing this Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2004 to restate our Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004.

The restatements are primarily the result of certain errors made in connection with the calculation of our income tax credits and evaluation of sales tax expenses. The net income during the Restatement Period was overstated by a total of approximately \$7.4 million, resulting primarily from an error in the method of computing its research and development income tax credit following a small acquisition in 1998 and from not providing the appropriate liability for sales taxes in certain states.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the net impact of the restatement corrections for selected balance sheet line items as of December 31, 2003 and 2004 (in thousands):

	Total Current	Total Assets	Total Current Liabilities	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders Equity	Total Liabilities & Shareholders Equity
December 31, 2003	Assets	Assets	Liabilities	Earnings	Equity	Equity
As previously reported	\$ 193,459	\$ 264,882	\$ 35,296	\$ 83,653	\$ 228,242	\$ 264,882
Adjustments	2,901	1,726	6,206	(6,932)	(4,084)	1,726
As restated	\$ 196,360	\$ 266,608	\$ 41,502	\$ 76,721	\$ 224,158	\$ 266,608

	Total Current	Total Assets	Total Current Liabilities	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders Equity	Total Liabilities & Shareholders Equity
December 31, 2004	Assets	Assets	Liabilities	Earnings	Equity	Equity
As previously reported	\$ 183,563	\$ 290,501	\$ 44,803	\$ 105,762	\$ 244,627	\$ 290,501
Adjustments	682	(262)	5,814	(7,407)	(5,610)	(262)
As restated	\$ 184,245	\$ 290,239	\$ 50,617	\$ 98,355	\$ 239,017	\$ 290,239

The following table summarizes the net impact of the restatement corrections for selected income statement line items for the three years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Net Income	Basic Earnings per Share	Diluted Earnings per Share
Year ended December 31, 2002			
As previously reported	\$ 25,196	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.83
Adjustments	(1,591)	(0.06)	(0.05)
As restated	\$ 23,605	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.78

	Net Income	Basic Earnings per Share	Diluted Earnings per Share
Year ended December 31, 2003			
As previously reported	\$ 21,845	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.71
Adjustments	(1,264)	(0.04)	(0.04)
As restated	\$ 20,581	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.67

Diluted

	Net Income	Basic Earnings per Share	Earnings per Share
Year ended December 31, 2004			
As previously reported	\$22,109	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.71
Adjustments	(475)	(0.02)	(0.01)
As restated	\$21,634	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.70

For further details on the restatement adjustments, see Note 2 to the restated Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

Pursuant to the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Standards and following a further review and examination of the Company's internal controls, the management has determined that a material weakness existed in the Company's internal controls with respect to processes surrounding the calculation of the income tax provision and the accrual for sales taxes. See Item 9A Controls and Procedures Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting for further information regarding our reassessment of material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting.

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

Over the past several years, our primary goal has been and continues to be to expand of our position as a leading provider of supply chain execution and optimization solutions by delivering integrated, modular solutions to our customers. With the addition and integration of new products resulting from the acquisitions completed during 2002, 2003 and 2004, as discussed above, along with the synchronized release of new versions of our product suite with enhanced functionality, we were able to accomplish continued revenue growth.

During 2004, we continued to experience the effects of a weak spending environment for information technology in the United States and Europe, in the form of delayed and cancelled buying decisions by customers for our software, services and hardware, deferrals by customers of service engagements previously scheduled and pressure by our customers and competitors to discount our offerings. We believe that a deterioration in the current business climates or continued delay in capital spending within the United States and/or other geographic regions in which we operate, principally the United Kingdom and continental Europe, could have a material adverse impact on our future operations.

In 2005, we plan to continue to enhance our solutions, expand globally and further develop our sales and marketing, including strategic alliances and indirect sales channels. Our success could be limited by several factors, including spending on information technology, the timely release of quality new products and releases, continued market acceptance of our solutions and the introduction of new products by existing or new competitors.

On December 31, 2002, we acquired certain assets of Logistics.com, Inc. for a cash payment of approximately \$21.3 million. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting; thus the results of operations reflect the incremental effect beginning January 1, 2003. \$1.5 million of the purchase price was allocated to acquired in-process research and development. Values assigned to the acquired in-process research and development (IPRD) were determined using the income approach. To determine the value of the IPRD, we considered, among other factors, the state of development of each project, the time and costs required to complete each project, expected income and associated risks, which included the inherent difficulties and uncertainties in completing the project and achieving technological feasibility and risks related to the viability of and potential changes in future target markets. This analysis resulted in amounts assigned to IPRD for projects that had not yet reached technological feasibility and do not have alternative future uses.

Revenue

	Year Ended December 31, 2002	% Change 2002 to 2003	Year Ended December 31, 2003	% Change 2003 to 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2004
Software and hosting fees	\$ 40,233	7%	\$ 43,229	15%	\$ 49,886
Percentage of total revenues	23%		22%		23%
Services	110,516	17%	129,320	9%	141,492
Percentage of total revenues	63%		66%		66%
Hardware and other	22,675	3%	23,417	1%	23,541
Percentage of total revenues	13%		12%		11%
Recovery relating to bankrupt customer	2,297	*	848	*	
Total revenue	\$ 175,721	12%	\$ 196,814	9%	\$ 214,919

* Percentage is not meaningful

Our revenue consists of fees generated from the licensing and hosting of software; fees from professional services, customer support services and software enhancement subscriptions; and sales of complementary radio frequency and computer equipment, which are considered non-strategic. We believe our revenue growth in the last two years is attributable to several factors, including, among others, increased sales of our expanded product suite, geographic expansion, our market leadership positions as to breadth of product offerings and financial stability and a compelling return on investment proposition for our customers.

-8-

Table of Contents

Software and hosting fees. The increase in software and hosting fees from 2002 to 2003 was due to sales of newer products, hosting fees and funded development, relating primarily to the TMS products obtained through the acquisition of Logistics.com. Sales of our solution groups other than our warehouse management solution group increased by \$10.9 million, or 166%, from 2002 to 2003, while sales of our warehouse management solution group decreased by \$7.9 million, or 24%, from 2002 to 2003. The increase from 2003 to 2004 was attributable to an increase of \$2.8 million, or 11%, in sales of our warehouse management solution group and an increase of \$3.9 million, or 22%, for all other solution groups. Sales outside of North America also impacted the increase from 2003 to 2004 as sales increased from 18% of total software and hosting fees in 2003 to 28% in 2004.

Services revenue. The increases in services revenue from 2002 to 2003 and 2003 to 2004 were principally due to: (i) increases of 14% and 13% in 2003 and 2004, respectively, in the number of active engagements required to implement the increased amount of software sold and to upgrade existing customers to more current versions of our offerings; and (ii) renewals of customer support services and software enhancement subscription agreements on a growing installed base. Revenue from software enhancement subscription agreements increased by 30% and 20% during 2003 and 2004, respectively. During the economic downturn, we have experienced some pricing pressures with regard to our services. We believe that the pricing pressures are attributable to global macro-economic conditions and competitive pressures. Our services revenue growth has been and will likely continue to be affected by the mix of products sold. The individual engagements involving our newer products, including TMS, RFID and TPM, typically require less implementation services; however, the number of engagements continue to grow.

Hardware and other. Sales of hardware are non-strategic and largely dependent upon customer-specific desires. Sales of hardware decreased \$0.4 million, or 2%, from approximately \$17.3 million in 2002 to approximately \$16.9 million in 2003 and decreased an additional \$0.4 million, or 2%, to approximately \$16.5 million in 2004. The decreases in hardware sales from 2002 to 2003 and 2003 to 2004 are attributable to customers' desires in the current macro-economic environment to buy hardware from other suppliers offering greater discounts, combined with increased sales of our optimization and transportation products, which require less hardware than our core warehouse management products. As described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenses are required to be classified as revenue and are included in hardware and other revenue. For 2002, 2003 and 2004, reimbursements by customers for out-of-pocket expenses were approximately \$5.4 million, \$6.5 million and \$7.0 million, respectively.

Recovery relating to bankrupt customer. On January 22, 2002, a significant customer for 2001 filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. As a result of the filing, the uncertainties around the bankruptcy proceedings and the ultimate timing of payment, we recorded an allowance of \$4.3 million in 2001 to effectively defer revenues arising in the fourth quarter of 2001 from the significant customer, but unpaid at the time of the bankruptcy declaration. We recorded a recovery of approximately \$2.3 million of the receivable in the fourth quarter of 2002. Upon receiving the final cash settlement in June 2003, subsequent to the significant customer emerging from bankruptcy, we recovered an additional \$848,000 of the receivable during the second quarter of 2003. The recoveries were recorded as separate revenue line items in the Consolidated Statements of Income and reductions to the allowance for doubtful accounts in the Consolidated Balance Sheets during the respective quarters.

Table of Contents**Costs and Expenses**

	Year Ended December 31, 2002	% Change 2002 to 2003	Year Ended December 31, 2003	% Change 2003 to 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2004
Cost of software and hosting fees	\$ 1,927	132%	\$ 4,470	(9%)	\$ 4,085
Percentage of software and hosting fees	5%		10%		8%
Amortization of acquired developed technology	1,500	33%	1,999	4%	2,079
Percentage of software and hosting fees	4%		5%		4%
Cost of services	46,611	16%	54,218	21%	65,853
Percentage of services revenues	42%		42%		47%
Cost of hardware and other	19,027	6%	20,123	0%	20,071
Percentage of hardware and other revenues	84%		86%		85%
Research and development	20,780	30%	26,982	7%	28,822
Percentage of total revenues	12%		14%		13%
Sales and marketing	26,413	18%	31,200	9%	34,049
Percentage of total revenues	15%		16%		16%
General and administrative (restated)	22,136	9%	24,117	11%	26,855
Percentage of total revenues	13%		12%		12%
Amortization of acquisition-related intangibles	272	427%	1,433	4%	1,496
Percentage of total revenues	0%		1%		1%
In-process research and development and acquisition-related charges	1,470	*	885	*	
Restructuring charge		*	893	*	

* Percentage is not meaningful

Cost of Software and Hosting Fees. Cost of software and hosting fees consists of the costs associated with software reproduction; hosting services; funded development; media, packaging and delivery, documentation and other related costs; royalties on third-party software sold with or as part of our products; and the amortization of capitalized research and development costs. The increase in cost of software fees, as a percent of software and hosting fees and in absolute dollars, in 2003 is principally attributable to the costs associated with hosting certain of our software solutions, which was approximately \$1.7 million in 2003. As discussed above, we did not offer hosting services

during 2002. In addition, sales of our open systems products as a percentage of total revenue from all products sold, increased from approximately 50% in 2002 to approximately 80% in 2003 which resulted in higher royalties paid to third parties during 2003. The decrease in cost of software fees, as a percentage of software and hosting fees and in absolute dollars, in 2004 is attributable to lower telecommunication costs associated with hosting certain of our software solutions and lower amortization expense. There was approximately \$300,000 of amortization expense in 2003 associated with capitalized development costs, which were fully amortized by the end of 2003.

Amortization of Acquired Developed Technology. Amortization of acquired developed technology increased from \$1.5 million in 2002 to \$2.0 million in 2003 to \$2.1 million in 2004. The increases were the result of the acquisitions of Logistics.com in December 2002, ReturnCentral in June 2003, Streamsoft in October 2003 and Avere in January 2004.

Cost of Services. Cost of services consists primarily of salaries and other personnel-related expenses of employees dedicated to professional and technical services and customer support services. The increases in cost of services from 2002 to 2003 and 2003 to 2004 were principally due to increases in salary-related costs resulting from: (i) increases of 11% and 19%, respectively, in the number of personnel dedicated to the delivery of professional and technical services; and (ii) annual compensation increases. The decrease in the services gross margin from 58% in 2002 and 2003 to 53.5% during 2004 was attributable to the shift in product mix to open systems, fixed price contracts, including unusually high costs associated with the implementation for one particularly challenging customer, and increased costs due to international expansion and training. The implementation of our warehouse management open systems products is more costly than the implementation of our legacy warehouse management product, the iSeries or AS400, due to the lower maturity level of the product and limited experience of the services

-10-

Table of Contents

personnel and integration requirements with multiple third party hardware and software products. Due to the shift towards open systems sales and less implementation services on our other products outside of warehouse management, we do not anticipate our services gross margin to return to the 2002 and 2003 levels, although some improvement is anticipated.

Cost of Hardware and other. Cost of hardware decreased from approximately \$13.6 million in 2002 and 2003 to approximately \$13.1 million in 2004 as a direct result of lower sales of hardware. Cost of hardware and other includes out-of-pocket expenses to be reimbursed by customers of approximately \$5.4 million, \$6.5 million and \$7.0 million for 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. The increase in reimbursed out-of-pocket expenses is due to increased travel related to the increase in services projects.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses primarily consist of salaries and other personnel-related costs for personnel involved in our research and development activities. The increases in research and development expenses from 2002 to 2003 and 2003 to 2004 are principally attributable to: (i) increases in the number of full-time and contracted personnel dedicated to our ongoing research and development activities; (ii) the expansion of our offshore development center in India, which was formed in 2002; and (iii) annual compensation increases. Domestic research and development personnel increased by approximately 11% from the end of 2002 to the end of 2003 and 4% from the end of 2003 to the end of 2004. The number of personnel related to our offshore development center increased from 32 at December 31, 2002 to 164 at December 31, 2003 to 279 at December 31, 2004. Our principal research and development activities in 2004 focused on the expansion and integration of new products and the synchronized product release, which included expanded product functionality, interoperability and testing.

Computer software development costs are charged to research and development expense until technological feasibility is established, after which remaining software production costs are capitalized. We have defined technological feasibility as the point in time at which we have a detailed program design or a working model of the related product, depending upon the type of development effort. For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, we capitalized no research and development costs because the costs between the attainment of technological feasibility for the related software product through the date of general release were insignificant.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses include salaries, commissions, travel and other personnel-related costs of sales and marketing personnel and the costs of our marketing and alliance programs and related activities. The increases in sales and marketing expenses from 2002 to 2003 and 2003 to 2004 are principally attributable to: (i) an increase in salary-related costs resulting from a 9% increase in the average number of international and domestic sales and marketing personnel in 2003 compared to 2002 and no increase in 2004 compared to 2003; (ii) greater incentive compensation paid on 7% and 15% higher license and hosting fees in 2003 over 2002 and 2004 over 2003, respectively; and (iii) continued global expansion of our sales and marketing programs.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other personnel-related costs of executive, financial, human resources, information technology and administrative personnel, as well as facilities, depreciation, legal, insurance, accounting and other administrative expenses. The increases in general and administrative expenses from 2002 to 2003 and 2003 to 2004 were principally attributable to increases in salary-related costs from increases of approximately 16% each year in the average number of general and administrative personnel, primarily from our international expansion, and increased audit and outside consulting costs associated with Sarbanes-Oxley compliance. The increases in general and administrative expenses from 2002 to 2003 and 2003 to 2004 were partially offset by decreases in the amount of expense recorded to provide for sales taxes on consulting and maintenance services performed in those years by our employees for our customers where the collectibility of those taxes from our customers is uncertain. During 2002 and 2003, we recorded sales tax expense of approximately \$1.2 million and \$30,000, respectively, and in 2004, we recorded a reduction in sales tax expense of approximately \$191,000. The sales tax expense decreased as a result of the expiration of certain state sales tax statutes, which resulted in the reversal of previously recorded sales tax liabilities. Depreciation expense is included in general and administrative expenses and was \$6.3 million, \$7.6 million and \$7.2 million during 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Table of Contents

Amortization of Acquisition-Related Intangibles. We have recorded goodwill and other acquisition-related intangible assets as part of the purchase accounting associated with various acquisitions, including the acquisitions of Logistics.com in December 2002, ReturnCentral in June 2003, Streamsoft in October 2003, Avere in January 2004, and eebiznet in July 2004. The increase in the amortization of acquisition-related intangibles is the result of amortization of intangible assets with finite lives that were purchased as part of the various acquisitions. Effective January 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS No. 142, which requires that goodwill and certain intangible assets no longer be amortized to earnings, but instead be tested for impairment at least annually.

In-Process Research and Development and Acquisition-Related Charges. On December 31, 2002, we acquired certain assets of Logistics.com, Inc. from Internet Capital Group for a cash payment of approximately \$21.3 million. The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. The purchase price was allocated to net assets acquired of \$1.2 million, acquired in-process research and development of \$1.5 million, acquired developed technology of \$1.5 million, and other intangible assets of \$17.1 million.

During the third quarter of 2003, we recorded expenses of \$885,000 relating to fees incurred in connection with two potential acquisitions that we decided not to consummate. The acquisition-related charges are presented as a separate line item in the Consolidated Statements of Income and consist primarily of legal, accounting and travel expenses associated with the two transactions.

Restructuring Charge. During the second quarter of 2003, we recorded a restructuring charge of \$893,000 relating to an internal reorganization. The reorganization more closely aligned our implementation teams and customer support organization with our technical teams. The charge consisted primarily of severance payments. Approximately \$857,000 was paid prior to December 31, 2003 and the remaining \$36,000 was and paid out in January 2004.

	Year Ended December 31, 2002	% Change 2002 to 2003	Year Ended December 31, 2003	% Change 2003 to 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2004
Income from operations (restated)	\$ 35,585	(14%)	\$ 30,494	4%	\$ 31,609
Percentage of total revenues	20%		15%		15%
Other income, net	2,801	(2%)	2,746	19%	3,257
Percentage of total revenues	2%		1%		2%
Income tax provision (restated)	14,781	(14%)	12,659	5%	13,232
Percentage of income before income taxes	39%		38%		38%

Income from Operations. The decrease in operating income from 2002 to 2003 was attributable to a lower margin on our software fees resulting from our hosting services, a \$1.5 million decrease in the amount recovered relating to the bankrupt customer and an overall increase in operating expenses from the continued investment in global expansion initiatives and the further development of our product suite. Operating income for 2002 reflects a recovery relating to the bankrupt customer totaling \$2.3 million; a charge for in-process research and development totaling \$1.5 million associated with the acquisition of Logistics.com, \$1.2 million of sales tax expense on consulting and maintenance services performed for customers and non-cash, acquisition-related intangible asset amortization totaling \$1.8 million. Operating income for 2003 reflects a recovery relating to the bankrupt customer totaling \$0.8 million; acquisition-related expenses of \$0.9 million; a restructuring charge of \$0.9 million; and non-cash, acquisition-related intangible asset amortization totaling \$3.4 million. The increase in operating income from 2003 to 2004 resulted from the growth in higher margin software fees. Operating income for 2004 reflects acquisition-related intangible asset amortization totaling \$3.6 million.

Other Income, Net. Other income, net includes interest income and interest expense and foreign currency gains and losses. Interest income decreased from \$2.1 million in 2002 to \$1.5 million in 2003 due to an overall decline in market

interest rates, and increased to \$2.4 million in 2004 due to an overall increase in market interest rates along with an increase in the cash available to invest. The weighted-average interest rate on investment securities at December 31, 2002 was approximately 1.4%, as compared to 1.1% at December 31, 2003 and 2.2% at December 31, 2004. Interest expense was \$147,000 in 2002, \$13,000 in 2003, and \$26,000 in 2004. We recorded net foreign currency gains of \$0.8 million in 2002, \$1.3 million in 2003, and \$0.9 million in 2004. The foreign

Table of Contents

currency gains resulted from gains on intercompany transactions denominated in U.S. dollars with subsidiaries due to the weakening of the U.S. dollar relative to other foreign currencies, primarily the British Pound and Euro.

Income Tax Provision. The fluctuation in the income tax provision during 2003 and 2004 is directly attributable to the decrease during 2003 and increase during 2004 of income before income taxes. Our effective income tax rates were 38.5%, 38.1% and 38.0% in 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Our effective income tax rate takes into account the source of taxable income, domestically by state and internationally by country, and available income tax credits. The decrease in the tax rates in 2003 was attributable to an increase in income generated in countries with lower tax rates. The impact of the restatement on the 2002, 2003 and 2004 income tax rates was an increase of approximately 2.2%, 3.9% and 1.6% from the previously reported income tax rates. The provisions for income taxes for 2002, 2003 and 2004 do not include the \$14.0 million, \$14.2 million and \$9.7 million of tax benefits realized from stock options exercised during the years, respectively. These tax benefits reduce our income tax liabilities and are included in additional paid-in capital.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During 2003 and 2004, we funded our operations primarily through cash generated from operations. As of December 31, 2003, we had \$155.4 million in cash, cash equivalents and investments compared to \$172.7 million at December 31, 2004.

Our operating activities provided cash of \$45.5 million in 2002, \$37.0 million in 2003 and \$44.5 million in 2004. Cash from operating activities for 2002 arose principally from a substantial increase in operating income, the income tax benefits arising from exercises of stock options by employees, partially off-set by the increase in accounts receivable. Cash from operating activities for 2003 arose principally from operating income, the income tax benefits arising from exercises of stock options by employees, the increase in deferred revenue and rent, partially off-set by the increase in accounts receivable and decreases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Days sales outstanding increased from 65 days at December 31, 2002 to 76 days at December 31, 2003, as a result of slower collections associated with international revenues. Cash from operating activities for 2004 arose principally from operating income, the income tax benefits arising from exercises of stock options by employees, increases in deferred revenue, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, partially off-set by the increase in accounts receivable. Days sales outstanding was 76 days at December 31, 2004, consistent with the prior year.

Our investing activities used approximately \$65.7 million, \$77.8 million, and \$20.9 million of cash during the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. During 2002, our principal uses of cash were \$21.2 million for the acquisition of Logistics.com, \$6.0 million for purchases of capital equipment to support our business and infrastructure and net purchases of \$38.6 million in investments. During 2003, our principal uses of cash were for net purchases of \$65.3 million in investments, purchases of capital equipment of \$7.7 million to support our business and infrastructure, \$2.6 million for the acquisitions of ReturnCentral and Streamsoft, and the \$2.0 million investment in Alien Technology. During 2004, our principal uses of cash were \$7.6 million for purchases of capital equipment to support our business and infrastructure, \$1.7 million for acquisitions and net purchases of \$11.6 million in investments.

Our financing activities used cash of approximately \$0.9 million in 2002 and \$17.9 million in 2004 and provided approximately \$9.0 million of cash in 2003. The principal uses of cash for financing activities in 2002 was for the repurchase of 260,000 shares of our common stock for approximately \$4.1 million and the repayment of \$5.3 million relating to the note payable issued in conjunction with the acquisition of Intrepa, L.L.C. in October 2000. The principal source of cash provided by financing activities in 2003 was \$9.3 million in proceeds from the issuance of common stock pursuant to the exercise of stock options. The principal uses of cash for financing activities in 2004 was for repurchase of 885,400 shares of our common stock for approximately \$21.8 million, partially off-set by the proceeds from the issuance of common stock pursuant to the exercise of stock options of approximately \$4.0 million. The stock purchases in 2002 and 2004 were through open market transactions as part of a publicly-announced repurchase program.

We believe there are opportunities to grow our business through the acquisition of complementary and synergistic companies, products and technologies. Any material acquisition could result in a decrease to our working capital depending on the amount, timing and nature of the consideration to be paid. Our Board of Directors has approved a

stock repurchase program covering up to \$20 million of our common stock over a period ending no
-13-

Table of Contents

later than July 21, 2005, of which \$4.2 million in approved but unspent stock repurchases remains at December 31, 2004. In February 2005, our Board of Directors authorized us to purchase up to \$20 million of our common stock, including the amount that had previously been approved but not yet spent, over a period ending no later than February 3, 2006. We expect to fund purchases under the program through existing cash, cash equivalents and investments.

We believe that our existing liquidity and expected cash flows from operations will satisfy our capital requirements for normal operations for the foreseeable future. We believe that existing balances of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure needs at least for the next twelve months, although there can be no assurance that this will be the case.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) approved the consensus reached on the EITF Issue No. 03-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*. The objective of this Issue is to provide guidance for identifying impaired investments. EITF 03-1 also provides new disclosure requirements for investments that are deemed to be temporarily impaired. The accounting provisions of EITF 03-1 were effective for all reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2004, while the disclosure requirements were effective only for annual periods ending after June 15, 2004. The adoption of EITF 03-1 did not have a material effect on the Consolidated Statements of Income, financial position or liquidity.

In December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*, which is a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. Statement 123(R) supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and amends FASB Statement No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*. Generally, the approach in Statement 123(R) is similar to the approach described in Statement 123. However, Statement 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

Statement 123(R) must be adopted no later than July 1, 2005. Early adoption will be permitted in periods in which financial statements have not yet been issued.

Statement 123(R) permits public companies to adopt its requirements using one of two methods:

1. A modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of Statement 123(R) for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of Statement 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of Statement 123(R) that remain unvested on the effective date.

2. A modified retrospective method, which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above, but also permits entities to restate based on the amounts previously recognized under Statement 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures either (a) all prior periods presented or (b) prior interim periods of the year of adoption.

We will adopt Statement 123(R) beginning on July 1, 2005 and are currently in the process of evaluating which method we will adopt.

As permitted by Statement 123, we currently account for share-based payments to employees using Opinion 25's intrinsic value method and, as such, generally recognize no compensation cost for employee stock options. Accordingly, the adoption of Statement 123(R)'s fair value method will have a significant impact on our results of operations. The impact of adoption of Statement 123(R) cannot be predicted at this time because it will depend on levels of share-based payments granted in the future. However, had we adopted Statement 123(R) in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of Statement 123 as described in the disclosure of pro forma net income and earnings per share in Note 1. Pro forma net loss for 2002, 2003 and 2004 was \$1.4 million, \$7.7 million and \$9.0 million, respectively, compared to reported net income of \$23.6 million, \$20.6 million and \$21.6 million in 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Statement 123(R) also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This

Table of Contents

requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. While we cannot estimate what those amounts will be in the future (because they depend on, among other things, when employees exercise stock options), the amount of operating cash flows recognized in prior periods for such excess tax deductions were \$14.0 million, \$14.2 million, and \$9.7 million in 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

In December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 109-1, Application of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the Act) that provides tax relief to U.S. domestic manufacturers. The FSP states that the manufacturers' deduction provided for under the Act should be accounted for as a special deduction in accordance with Statement 109 rather than as a tax rate reduction. Also in December 2004, the FASB issued FSP FAS 109-2, Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, addressing accounting and disclosure guidance relating to a company's repatriation program. The additional disclosures required under this FSP are included in Note 3, Income Taxes. Both FSPs were effective upon issuance.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Aggregate Contractual Obligations

Our principal commitments as of December 31, 2004, consist of obligations under operating leases. We expect to fulfill all of the following commitments from our working capital.

Lease Commitments

We lease certain of our facilities and some of our equipment under noncancelable operating lease arrangements that expire at various dates through 2008. Rent expense for these leases aggregated \$4.0 million, \$5.0 million and \$5.9 million during fiscal 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

The following table summarizes our contractual commitments as of December 31, 2004 (in thousands):

	Total	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	After 2009
Non-cancelable operating leases	\$22,233	\$5,554	\$6,373	\$6,007	\$2,715	\$1,298	\$ 286
Capital leases	\$ 304	\$ 152	\$ 152	\$	\$	\$	\$

Indemnifications

Our sales agreements with customers generally contain infringement indemnity provisions. Under these agreements, we agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the customer in connection with patent, copyright or trade secret infringement claims made by third parties with respect to the customer's authorized use of our products and services. The indemnity provisions generally provide for our control of defense and settlement and cover costs and damages finally awarded against the customer, as well as our modification of the product so it is no longer infringing or, if it cannot be corrected, return of the product for a refund. Our sales agreements with customers sometimes also contain indemnity provisions for death, personal injury or property damage caused by our personnel or contractors in the course of performing services to customers. Under these agreements, we agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the customer in connection with death, personal injury and property damage claims made by third parties with respect to actions of our personnel or contractors. The indemnity provisions generally provide for our control of defense and settlement and cover costs and damages finally awarded against the customer. The indemnity obligations contained in sales agreements generally have no specified expiration date and no specified monetary limitation on the amount of award covered. We have not previously incurred costs to settle claims or pay awards under these indemnification obligations. We account for these indemnity obligations in accordance with SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, and record a liability for these obligations when a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. We have not recorded any liabilities for these agreements as of December 31, 2004.

We warrant to our customers that our software products will perform in all material respects in accordance with our standard published specifications in effect at the time of delivery of the licensed products to the customer for 90 days after first use of the licensed products, but no more than 24 months after execution of the license agreement. Additionally, we warrant to our customers that our services will be performed consistent with generally accepted industry standards or specific service levels through completion of the agreed upon services. If necessary, we would

provide for the estimated cost of product and service warranties based on specific warranty claims and claim history. However, we have not incurred significant recurring expense under our product or service warranties. As a result,

-15-

Table of Contents

we believe the estimated fair value of these agreements is nominal. Accordingly, we have no liabilities recorded for these agreements as of December 31, 2004.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*Financial Statements*

Index	Page
Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	17
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	19
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on the Consolidated Financial Statements	21
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2003 and 2004 (Restated)	22
Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 (Restated)	23
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 (Restated)	24
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 (Restated)	25
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 (Restated)	26
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Restated)	27

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (AS REVISED)

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004 based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on that evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2004 due to material weaknesses.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. As of December 31, 2004, management has determined that:

- § The Company's controls over monitoring vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value for undelivered elements related to sales contracts with multiple revenue elements were insufficient. Although no material misstatements related to revenue recognition were discovered, until this deficiency is remediated, there is a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim consolidated financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected by the Company's controls in a timely manner.

- § The Company's controls over monitoring the completeness and accuracy of the determination and reporting of sales tax payable were insufficient. Specifically, the Company did not have personnel with sufficient skills and experience to enable the Company to properly determine whether certain consulting and maintenance services were considered taxable transactions in certain states. As a result, the Company concluded that its previously reported general and administrative expenses and accrued liabilities had been understated. These control deficiencies resulted in the restatement of the annual consolidated financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and for each of the quarters in the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004.

- § The Company's review and approval controls over the accounting for income taxes, including the determination and reporting of income taxes payable, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and the related income tax provision were insufficient. Specifically, the Company did not have personnel with sufficient skills and experience to enable the Company to properly consider and apply generally accepted accounting principles for taxes, and ensure that the rationale for certain tax positions was adequately documented and appropriately communicated. Additionally, the Company did not maintain effective controls to review and monitor the accuracy of the components of the income tax provision calculations and the related deferred income taxes and income taxes payable. As a result, the Company concluded that its previously reported income tax provision, current and noncurrent deferred income taxes, and income taxes payable had been misstated. These control deficiencies resulted in the restatement of the annual consolidated financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and for each of the quarters in the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004.

Because of these material weaknesses, we have concluded that the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004 based on the criteria in the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. We previously had concluded that the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting because of the material weakness related to insufficient controls over monitoring vendor-specific objective

evidence of fair value for undelivered elements related to sales contracts with multiple revenue elements as described above. In connection with the restatement of the Company's consolidated financial statements as discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, we have determined that the additional material weaknesses described above also existed at December 31, 2004. Accordingly, we have revised our annual report on internal control over financial reporting.

-17-

Table of Contents

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm who also audited the Company's consolidated financial statements. Ernst & Young's attestation report on management's assessment of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting appears beginning on page 19 hereof.

/s/ Steven R. Norton

Steven R. Norton
Senior Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer

/s/ Peter F. Sinisgalli

Peter F. Sinisgalli
President and Chief Executive
Officer

-18-

Table of Contents

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Manhattan Associates, Inc.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, that Manhattan Associates, Inc. did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, because of the effect of the material weaknesses identified in management's assessment and described below, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Manhattan Associates, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. The following material weaknesses have been identified and included in management's assessment:

The Company's controls over monitoring vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value for undelivered elements related to sales contracts with multiple revenue elements were insufficient. Although no material misstatements related to revenue recognition were discovered, until this deficiency is remediated, there is a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement to the annual or interim consolidated financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected by the Company's controls in a timely manner.

The Company's controls over monitoring the completeness and accuracy of the determination and reporting of sales tax payable were insufficient. Specifically, the Company did not have personnel with sufficient skills and experience to enable the Company to properly determine whether certain consulting and maintenance services were considered taxable transactions in certain states. As a result, the Company concluded that its previously reported general and administrative expenses and accrued liabilities had been understated. These control

Table of Contents

deficiencies resulted in the restatement of the annual consolidated financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and for each of the quarters in the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004.

The Company's review and approval controls over the accounting for income taxes, including the determination and reporting of income taxes payable, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and the related income tax provision were insufficient. Specifically, the Company did not have personnel with sufficient skills and experience to enable the Company to properly consider and apply generally accepted accounting principles for taxes, and ensure that the rationale for certain tax positions was adequately documented and appropriately communicated. Additionally, the Company did not maintain effective controls to review and monitor the accuracy of the components of the income tax provision calculations and the related deferred income taxes and income taxes payable. As a result, the Company concluded that its previously reported income tax provision, current and noncurrent deferred income taxes, and income taxes payable had been misstated. These control deficiencies resulted in the restatement of the annual consolidated financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004 and for each of the quarters in the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004.

Management previously had concluded that the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting because of the material weakness related to insufficient controls over monitoring vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value for undelivered elements related to sales contracts with multiple revenue elements as described above. In connection with the restatement of the Company's consolidated financial statements as discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, management has determined that the additional material weaknesses described above also existed at December 31, 2004. As a result, management has revised its assessment to include these additional material weaknesses in their conclusion that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2004. Accordingly, we have revised our annual report on internal control over financial reporting to include a description of these additional material weaknesses.

These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2004 consolidated financial statements (as restated), and this report does not affect our report dated March 16, 2005, except for Note 2 as to which the date is February 28, 2006, on those consolidated financial statements (as restated).

In our opinion, management's assessment that Manhattan Associates, Inc. did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO control criteria. Also, in our opinion, because of the effect of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, Manhattan Associates, Inc. has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on the COSO control criteria.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Atlanta, Georgia

March 16, 2005, except for the effect of the material weaknesses described in the seventh, eighth, and ninth paragraphs above, as to which the date is February 28, 2006

-20-

Table of Contents

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Manhattan Associates, Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Manhattan Associates, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2003 and 2004 (as restated), and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004 (as restated). Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company at December 31, 2003 and 2004 (as restated), and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004 (as restated), in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2003 and 2004 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004 have been restated as discussed in Note 2.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 16, 2005, except for the effect of the material weaknesses described in the seventh, eighth, and ninth paragraphs in that report, as to which the date is February 28, 2006, expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment and an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Atlanta, Georgia

March 16, 2005, except for

Note 2, as to which the date is February 28, 2006

-21-

Table of Contents

MANHATTAN ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (RESTATED)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 31,	
	2003	2004
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31,407	\$ 37,429
Short-term investments	114,549	88,794
Accounts receivable, net of a \$3,181 and \$4,171 allowance for doubtful accounts in 2003 and 2004, respectively	40,790	45,996
Deferred income taxes	4,987	4,939
Refundable income taxes		776
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,627	6,311
Total current assets	196,360	184,245
Property and equipment, net	13,015	13,598
Long-term investments	9,447	46,433
Acquisition-related intangible assets, net	10,942	8,320
Goodwill, net	31,688	32,469
Deferred income taxes	2,935	2,639
Other assets	2,221	2,535
Total assets	\$ 266,608	\$ 290,239

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,235	\$ 6,800
Accrued compensation and benefits	6,702	6,639
Accrued liabilities	10,376	12,647
Current portion of capital lease obligations	132	139
Income taxes payable	917	1,479
Deferred rent	203	203
Deferred revenue	17,937	22,710
Total current liabilities	41,502	50,617
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations	288	148
Deferred rent	660	457
Commitments and contingencies (see footnote 6)		

Shareholders equity:

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Preferred stock, no par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding in 2003 or 2004		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 30,086,164 shares issued and outstanding in 2003 and 29,580,724 shares issued and outstanding in 2004	301	296
Additional paid-in-capital	146,614	139,871
Retained earnings	76,721	98,355
Accumulated other comprehensive income	720	882
Deferred compensation	(198)	(387)
Total shareholders' equity	224,158	239,017
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 266,608	\$ 290,239

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Balance Sheets.

-22-

Table of Contents

MANHATTAN ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (RESTATED)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Revenue:			
Software and hosting fees	\$ 40,233	\$ 43,229	\$ 49,886
Services	110,516	129,320	141,492
Hardware and other	22,675	23,417	23,541
Recovery relating to bankrupt customer	2,297	848	
 Total revenue	 175,721	 196,814	 214,919
 Costs and expenses:			
Cost of software and hosting fees	1,927	4,470	4,085
Amortization of acquired developed technology	1,500	1,999	2,079
Cost of services	46,611	54,218	65,853
Cost of hardware and other	19,027	20,123	20,071
Research and development	20,780	26,982	28,822
Sales and marketing	26,413	31,200	34,049
General and administrative	22,136	24,117	26,855
In-process research and development and other acquisition-related charges	1,470	885	
Restructuring charge		893	
Amortization of acquisition-related intangibles	272	1,433	1,496
 Total operating expenses	 140,136	 166,320	 183,310
 Income from operations	 35,585	 30,494	 31,609
 Interest income	 2,098	 1,503	 2,383
Interest expense	(147)	(13)	(26)
Other income, net	850	1,256	900
 Income before income taxes	 38,386	 33,240	 34,866
Income tax provision	14,781	12,659	13,232
 Net income	 \$ 23,605	 \$ 20,581	 \$ 21,634
 Basic net income per share	 \$ 0.82	 \$ 0.70	 \$ 0.72
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.70

Weighted average shares:

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Basic	28,653	29,532	30,056
Diluted	30,451	30,882	31,067

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Statements of Income.

-23-

Table of Contents

MANHATTAN ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (RESTATED)
(In thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Deferred Compensation	Total Shareholders Equity
Balance, December 31, 2001	27,719,753	\$ 277	\$ 104,445	\$ 32,535	\$ (25)	\$ (105)	\$ 137,127
Cancellation of common stock options			(5)			5	
Exercise of common stock options	1,571,354	16	8,620				8,636
Buyback of Manhattan common stock	(260,000)	(3)	(4,107)				(4,110)
Tax benefit from stock options exercised			14,024				14,024
Amortization of deferred compensation						58	58
Foreign currency translation adjustment					306		306
Unrealized loss on investments					(28)		(28)
Net income				23,605			23,605
Balance, December 31, 2002	29,031,107	290	122,977	56,140	253	(42)	179,618
Cancellation of common stock options			(24)			24	
Exercise of common stock options	1,046,948	11	9,259				9,270
Issuance of restricted Stock	8,109		232			(232)	
Tax benefit from stock options exercised			14,170				14,170
Amortization of deferred compensation						52	52

Foreign currency translation adjustment						482		482
Unrealized loss on investments						(15)		(15)
Net income				20,581				20,581
Balance, December 31, 2003	30,086,164	301	146,614	76,721	720	(198)		224,158
Exercise of common stock options	334,157	3	4,036					4,039
Issuance of restricted Stock	45,803	1	1,289			(1,290)		
Buyback of Manhattan common stock	(885,400)	(9)	(21,754)					(21,763)
Tax benefit from stock options exercised			9,686					9,686
Amortization of deferred compensation						1,101		1,101
Foreign currency translation adjustment						421		421
Unrealized loss on investments						(259)		(259)
Net income				21,634				21,634
Balance, December 31, 2004	29,580,724	\$ 296	\$ 139,871	\$ 98,355	\$ 882	\$ (387)	\$	239,017

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Statements of Shareholders Equity.

Table of Contents

MANHATTAN ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (RESTATED)
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Net income	\$ 23,605	\$ 20,581	\$ 21,634
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax expense of \$174, \$248, and \$222 in 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively	306	482	421
Unrealized loss on investments, net of tax benefit of \$16, \$8, and \$136 in 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively	(28)	(15)	(259)
Other comprehensive income	278	467	162
Comprehensive income	\$ 23,883	\$ 21,048	\$ 21,796

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

-25-

Table of Contents

MANHATTAN ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (RESTATED)
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 23,605	\$ 20,581	\$ 21,634
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	6,801	7,982	7,207
Amortization of acquired developed technology and acquisition-related intangibles	1,772	3,432	3,575
Stock compensation	58	52	1,101
Loss (gain) on disposal of equipment	(8)		42
Unrealized foreign currency gain	(520)	(281)	(643)
Acquired in-process research and development	1,470		
Tax benefit of options exercised	14,024	14,170	9,686
Deferred income taxes	(1,081)	(586)	286
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable, net	(3,685)	(6,814)	(4,018)
Other assets	1,437	(1,345)	(1,878)
Accounts payable	(2,237)	(1,750)	1,413
Accrued liabilities	176	(628)	1,898
Income taxes	3,166	(1,048)	(175)
Deferred rent		863	(203)
Deferred revenue	468	2,367	4,556
Net cash provided by operating activities	45,446	36,995	44,481
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(5,990)	(7,733)	(7,572)
Purchases of investments	(114,728)	(609,078)	(1,095,608)
Maturities and sales of investments	76,151	543,751	1,083,982
Payments in connection with the investment in Alien Technologies		(2,000)	
Payments in connection with various acquisitions, net of cash acquired (see footnote 7)	(21,163)	(2,750)	(1,698)
Net cash used in investing activities	(65,730)	(77,810)	(20,896)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayment of note payable	(5,250)		
Payment of capital lease obligations	(191)	(234)	(133)
Purchase of Manhattan common stock	(4,110)		(21,763)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock from option exercises	8,636	9,270	4,039

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(915)	9,036	(17,857)
Foreign currency impact on cash	334	22	294
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(20,865)	(31,757)	6,022
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	84,029	63,164	31,407
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 63,164	\$ 31,407	\$ 37,429
Supplemental cash flow disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 248	\$ 14	\$ 26
Cash paid (refund received) for income taxes	\$ (2,478)	\$ 163	\$ 2,816
Non-cash transaction:			
Issuance of restricted stock	\$	\$ 232	\$ 1,290

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

-26-

Table of Contents

MANHATTAN ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (RESTATED)
December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Business

Manhattan Associates, Inc. (*Manhattan* or the *Company*) is a provider of technology-based solutions to improve supply chain effectiveness and efficiencies across the supply chain. The *Company*'s solutions are designed to optimize the receipt, storage, assembly and distribution of inventory and the management of equipment and personnel within a distribution center, enhance the management of transportation costs and transportation providers, and improve the management of trading partners. The *Company*'s solutions consist of *software*, including, the licensing or hosting of a comprehensive suite of robust and modular software products; *services*, including design, configuration, implementation and training services, plus customer support services and software enhancements subscriptions; and *hardware*.

The *Company*'s operations are in North America, Europe and Asia/Pacific. Its European operations are conducted through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Manhattan Associates Limited, Manhattan Associates Europe B.V., Manhattan France SARL, and Manhattan Associates GmbH, in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, and Germany, respectively. The *Company*'s Asia/Pacific operations are conducted through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Manhattan Associates Pty Ltd., Manhattan Associates KK, Manhattan Associates Software (Shanghai), Co. Ltd., Manhattan Associates Software Pte Ltd., and Manhattan Associates (India) Development Centre Private Limited in Australia, Japan, China, Singapore, and India, respectively. The *Company* occasionally sells its products and services in other countries, such as countries in Latin America, through its direct sales channel as well as various reseller channels.

Principles of Consolidation and Foreign Currency Translation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the *Company* and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries have been translated into United States dollars in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (*FASB*) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (*SFAS*) No. 52, *Foreign Currency Translation*. Revenues and expenses from international operations were denominated in the respective local currencies and translated using the average monthly exchange rates for the year. All balance sheet accounts have been translated using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and the effect of changes in exchange rates from year to year are disclosed as a separate component of shareholders' equity and comprehensive income.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The *Company* considers all highly liquid investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less to be cash or cash equivalents.

Table of Contents**1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)***Concentrations of Credit Risk*

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, short- and long-term investments and accounts receivable. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents and short- and long-term investments with various financial institutions. The Company's sales are primarily to companies located in the United States, Europe and Asia. The Company performs periodic credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and does not require collateral. Accounts receivable are due principally from large U.S., European and Asia Pacific companies under stated contract terms. Accounts receivable as of December 31, 2003 for the United States, Europe and Asia Pacific companies were \$31.1 million, \$9.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. Accounts receivable as of December 31, 2004 for the United States, Europe and Asia Pacific companies were \$32.3 million, \$11.0 million and \$2.7 million, respectively. The Company provides for estimated uncollectible amounts and credit losses at the time of sale.

The Company's top five customers in aggregate accounted for 16%, 16% and 14% of total revenue for each of the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004, respectively. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of revenue in the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004. On January 22, 2002, a significant customer for 2001 filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. As a result of the filing, the uncertainties around the bankruptcy proceedings and the ultimate timing of payment, we recorded an allowance of \$4.3 million in 2001 to effectively defer revenues arising in the fourth quarter of 2001 from the significant customer, but unpaid at the time of the bankruptcy declaration. The allowance included approximately \$2.3 million of software fees, \$1.6 million of fees for professional services and \$0.4 million of hardware. In September 2002, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Illinois Eastern Division authorized the significant customer's request to assume the software license, services, support and enhancement agreement. With the appeals process completed in October 2002, the Company recovered approximately \$2.3 million of the receivable during the fourth quarter of 2002. Upon receiving the final cash settlement in June 2003, subsequent to the significant customer emerging from bankruptcy, the Company recovered an additional \$848,000 of the receivable during the second quarter of 2003. The recoveries were recorded as separate revenue line items in the Consolidated Statements of Income and reductions to the allowance for doubtful accounts in the Consolidated Balance Sheets during the respective quarters.

Investments

The Company's investments in marketable securities consist of debt instruments of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. government agencies, state and local government agencies and corporate commercial paper. These investments are categorized as available-for-sale securities and recorded at fair market value, as defined by SFAS No. 115,

Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities. Investments with original maturities of 90 days or less are classified as cash equivalents; investments with original maturities of greater than 90 days but less than one year are classified as short-term investments; and those with original maturities of greater than one year are classified as long-term investments. The long-term investments consist of debt instruments of U.S. government agencies and mature after one year through five years. The Company holds investments in Auction Rate Securities, which have original maturities greater than one year, but which have auctions to reset the yield every 7 to 35 days. The Company has classified these assets as short-term investments. Unrealized holding gains and losses are reflected as a net amount in a separate component of shareholders' equity until realized. For the purposes of computing realized gains and losses, cost is identified on a specific identification basis.

Table of Contents**1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

The following is a summary of the available-for-sale securities (in thousands):

December 31, 2003	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Market Value	Cash and Equivalents	Short-term Investments	Long-term Investments
Investments:							
U.S. government obligations	\$ 25,823	\$ 14	\$ 9	\$ 25,828	\$ 13,150	\$ 4,231	\$ 8,447
State and local obligations	110,909			110,909		109,909	1,000
U.S. corporate commercial paper	12,580			12,580	12,171	409	
Total	\$ 149,312	\$ 14	\$ 9	\$ 149,317	\$ 25,321	\$ 114,549	\$ 9,447
December 31, 2004	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Market Value	Cash and Equivalents	Short-term Investments	Long-term Investments
Investments:							
U.S. government obligations	\$ 7,659	\$	\$ 16	\$ 7,643	\$	\$	\$ 7,643
State and local obligations	87,450		1	87,449		85,949	1,500
U.S. corporate commercial paper	66,568		373	66,195	26,060	2,845	37,290
Total	\$ 161,677	\$	\$ 390	\$ 161,287	\$ 26,060	\$ 88,794	\$ 46,433

As of December 31, 2004, \$38.1 million, \$35.7 million, \$0 and \$87.5 million of the Company's investments mature within 1 year, after 1 year through 5 years, after 5 years through 10 years and after 10 years, respectively.

On July 11, 2003, the Company made a cash investment of \$2 million in Alien Technology Corp. ("Alien"), a provider of ultra-low cost radio frequency identification (RFID) tags and hardware. The investment represents approximately a 1.5% ownership interest in the privately-held corporation. The Company's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with Alien is its investment of \$2 million. The investment has been accounted for under the cost method, and is included in "Other Assets" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair value of this investment is not estimated as there were no identified events or changes in circumstances that had a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates include the allowance for doubtful accounts, which is based upon an evaluation of historical amounts written-off, the Company's customers' ability to pay and general economic conditions; the useful lives of intangible assets; self insurance accruals; the recoverability or impairment of intangible asset values; and the Company's effective income tax rate and deferred tax assets, which are based upon the Company's expectations of future taxable income, allowable deductions, and projected tax credits. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and other financial instruments included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets approximate their fair values principally due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Unrealized gains and losses on investments are included as a separate component of Accumulated other comprehensive income , net of any related tax effect, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

-29-

Table of Contents**1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)***Risks Associated with Single Business Line, Technological Advances, and Foreign Operations*

The Company currently derives a substantial portion of its revenues from sales of its software and related services and hardware. The markets for supply chain execution are subject to rapid technological change, changing customer needs, frequent new product introductions, and evolving industry standards that may render existing products and services obsolete. As a result, the Company's position in these markets could be eroded rapidly by unforeseen changes in customer requirements for application features, functions, and technologies. The Company's growth and future operating results will depend, in part, upon its ability to enhance existing applications and develop and introduce new applications that meet changing customer requirements that respond to competitive products and that achieve market acceptance. Any factor adversely affecting the markets for supply chain execution solutions could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Company's international business is subject to risks typical of an international business, including, but not limited to: differing economic conditions, changes in political climate, differing tax structures, other regulations and restrictions, and foreign exchange rate volatility. Accordingly, the future results could be materially adversely impacted by changes in these or other factors. The Company recognized foreign exchange rate gains of approximately \$830,000 in 2002, \$1,283,000 in 2003 and \$927,000 in 2004, classified in Other income, net on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue consists of revenues from the licensing and hosting of software; fees from consulting, implementation and training services (collectively, professional services), plus customer support services and software enhancement subscriptions; and sales of hardware.

The Company recognizes software license revenue under Statement of Position No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition (SOP 97-2), as amended by Statement of Position No. 98-9, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions (SOP 98-9), specifically when the following criteria are met: (1) a signed contract is obtained; (2) delivery of the product has occurred; (3) the license fee is fixed or determinable; and (4) collectibility is probable. SOP 98-9 requires recognition of revenue using the residual method when (1) there is vendor-specific objective evidence of the fair values of all undelivered elements in a multiple-element arrangement that is not accounted for using long-term contract accounting; (2) vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value does not exist for one or more of the delivered elements in the arrangement; and (3) all revenue-recognition criteria in SOP 97-2, other than the requirement for vendor-specific objective evidence of the fair value of each delivered element of the arrangement are satisfied. For those contracts that contain significant customization or modifications, license revenue is recognized under the percentage of completion method.

The Company's services revenue consists of fees generated from professional services, customer support services and software enhancement subscriptions related to the Company's software products. Fees from professional services performed by the Company are generally billed on an hourly basis, and revenue is recognized as the services are performed. Professional services are sometimes rendered under agreements in which billings are limited to contractual maximums or based upon a fixed-fee for portions of or all of the engagement. Revenue related to fixed-fee based contracts is recognized on a percent complete basis based on the hours incurred. Project losses are provided for in their entirety in the period in which they become known. Revenue related to customer support services and software enhancement subscriptions are generally paid in advance and recognized ratably over the term of the agreement, typically 12 months.

Hardware revenue is generated from the resale of a variety of hardware products, developed and manufactured by third parties, that are integrated with and complementary to the Company's software solutions. As part of a complete solution, the Company's customers frequently purchase hardware from the Company in conjunction with the licensing of software. These products include computer hardware, radio frequency terminals networks, RFID chip readers, bar code printers and scanners, and other peripherals. Hardware revenue is recognized upon shipment to the customer when title passes. The Company generally purchases hardware from its vendors only after receiving an order from a customer. As a result, the Company does not maintain significant hardware inventory.

Table of Contents**1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

In accordance with the FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 01-14 (EITF No. 01-14), Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred, the Company recognizes amounts associated with reimbursements from customers for out-of-pocket expenses as revenue. Such amounts have been classified to hardware and other revenue. The total amount of expense reimbursement recorded to revenue was \$5.4 million, \$6.5 million and \$7.0 million for 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents amounts collected prior to having completed performance of professional services, customer support services and software enhancement subscriptions and significant remaining obligations under license agreements. The Company expects to complete such services or obligations within the next twelve months.

Returns and Allowances

The Company has not experienced significant returns or warranty claims to date and, as a result, has not recorded a provision for the cost of returns and product warranty claims at December 31, 2003 or 2004.

The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the historical experience of write-offs and a detailed assessment of accounts receivable. Additions to the allowance for doubtful accounts generally represent a sales allowance on services revenue, which are recorded to operations as a reduction to services revenue. The total amounts charged to operations were \$3.1 million, \$3.5 million and \$4.0 million for 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. In estimating the allowance for doubtful accounts, management considers the age of the accounts receivable, the Company's historical write-offs, and the credit worthiness of the customer, among others. Should any of these factors change, the estimates made by management will also change accordingly, which could affect the level of the Company's future provision for doubtful accounts. Uncollectible accounts are written off when it is determined that the specific balance is not collectible.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of furniture, computers, other office equipment, purchased software for internal use, and leasehold improvements recorded at cost. The Company depreciates the cost of furniture, computers, other office equipment and purchased software on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (three years for computer equipment and software, five years for office equipment, seven years for furniture). Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lesser of their useful lives or the term of the lease. Included in computer equipment and software are assets under a capital lease of approximately \$247,000 as of December 31, 2003 and 2004. Accumulated depreciation relating to the assets under a capital lease was \$0 and \$82,000 as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment, including assets under a capital lease, for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 was approximately \$6,275,000, \$7,639,000 and \$7,207,000, respectively, and was included in general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Property and equipment, at cost, consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Computer equipment and software	\$ 23,624	\$ 29,198
Furniture and office equipment	7,432	8,221
Leasehold improvements	4,743	5,258
	35,799	42,677
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(22,784)	(29,079)
	\$ 13,015	\$ 13,598

Table of Contents**1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)***Acquisition-Related Intangible Assets*

Acquisition-related intangible assets are stated at historical cost and include acquired software and certain other intangible assets with definite lives. The acquired software is being amortized over the greater of the amount computed using (a) the ratio that current gross revenues for a product bear to the total of current and anticipated future gross revenues for that product or (b) the straight-line method over the remaining estimated economic life of the product including the period being reported on. The other intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of two to ten years. Total amortization expense related to acquisition-related intangible assets was approximately \$1,772,000, \$3,432,000 and \$3,575,000 for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively, and is included in amortization of acquired developed technology and amortization of acquisition-related intangibles in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

Acquisition-Related Intangible Assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Cost:		
Acquired software	\$ 10,218	\$ 11,171
Other intangible assets with definite lives	8,597	8,597
	18,815	19,768
Accumulated amortization:		
Acquired software	5,460	7,528
Other intangible assets with definite lives	2,413	3,920
	7,873	11,448
Net book value:		
Acquired software	\$ 4,758	\$ 3,643
Other intangible assets with definite lives	6,184	4,677
	\$ 10,942	\$ 8,320

The Company expects amortization expense for the next five years to be as follows based on intangible assets as of December 31, 2004 (in thousands):

2005	\$3,264
2006	2,014
2007	1,855
2008	744
2009	418
Thereafter	25

Goodwill

Goodwill, which represents the excess of purchase price over fair value of net identified tangible and intangible assets and liabilities acquired is no longer being amortized. On January 1, 2002, the Company adopted SFAS No. 142,

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Under the new statement, the Company no longer amortizes goodwill, but instead tests for impairment on at least an annual basis. Goodwill consists of the following (in thousands):

December 31,

	2003	2004
Goodwill	\$ 36,268	\$ 37,049
Less accumulated amortization	(4,580)	(4,580)
	\$ 31,688	\$ 32,469

Approximately \$35.8 million of the gross Goodwill is deductible for income tax purposes.

-32-

Table of Contents**1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)***Software Development Costs*

Research and development expenses are charged to expense as incurred. The Company determines the amount of development costs capitalizable under the provisions of SFAS No. 86, Accounting for Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed. Computer software development costs are charged to research and development expense until technological feasibility is established, after which remaining software production costs are capitalized in accordance with SFAS No. 86. The Company has defined technological feasibility as the point in time at which the Company has a detailed program design or a working model of the related product, depending on the type of development efforts. For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, the Company capitalized no internal research and development costs because the costs incurred between the attainment of technological feasibility for the related software product through the date when the product was available for general release to customers has been insignificant. Total amortization expense related to software development costs capitalized prior to 2002 was approximately \$526,000, \$343,000 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively, and is included in cost of software and hosting fees in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. As of December 31, 2003 and 2004, all capitalized development costs were fully amortized.

Impairment of Long-Lived and Intangible Assets

The Company periodically reviews the values assigned to long-lived assets, including property and certain intangible assets, to determine whether events and circumstances have occurred which indicate that the remaining estimated useful lives may warrant revision or that the remaining balances may not be recoverable. In such reviews, undiscounted cash flows associated with these assets are compared with their carrying value to determine if a write-down to fair value is required. Management believes the long-lived and intangible assets in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets are fairly valued.

The evaluation of asset impairment requires management to make assumptions about future cash flows over the life of the asset being evaluated. These assumptions require significant judgment, and actual results may differ from assumed and estimated amounts.

Impairment of Goodwill

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, which was adopted in its entirety on January 1, 2002, the Company evaluates the carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets annually as of December 31 and between annual evaluations if events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying amount. Such circumstances could include, but are not limited to, (1) a significant adverse change in legal factors or in business climate, (2) unanticipated competition, or (3) an adverse action or assessment by a regulator. When evaluating whether the goodwill or other intangible asset is impaired, the Company compares the fair value of the reporting unit to which the goodwill or other intangible asset is assigned to its carrying amount, including goodwill and the other intangible assets. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then the amount of the impairment loss must be measured. The impairment loss would be calculated by comparing the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill to its carrying amount. In calculating the implied fair value of goodwill or other intangible assets, the fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all of the other assets and liabilities of that unit based on their fair values. The excess of the fair value of a reporting unit over the amount assigned to its other assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. The initial evaluation of goodwill and other intangible assets completed as of June 30, 2002 in accordance with SFAS No. 142 resulted in no impairment losses. Additionally, the Company performed its periodic review of its goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment as of December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, and did not identify any asset impairment as a result of the review.

Table of Contents**1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)***Guarantees and Indemnifications*

The Company accounts for guarantees in accordance with Financial Interpretation No. 45 (FIN 45), *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*. The Company's sales agreements with customers generally contain infringement indemnity provisions. Under these agreements, the Company agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the customer in connection with patent, copyright or trade secret infringement claims made by third parties with respect to the customer's authorized use of the Company's products and services. The indemnity provisions generally provide for the Company's control of defense and settlement and cover costs and damages finally awarded against the customer, as well as the Company's modification of the product so it is no longer infringing or, if it cannot be corrected, return of the product for a refund. The sales agreements with customers sometimes also contain indemnity provisions for death, personal injury or property damage caused by the Company's personnel or contractors in the course of performing services to customers. Under these agreements, the Company agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the customer in connection with death, personal injury and property damage claims made by third parties with respect to actions of the Company's personnel or contractors. The indemnity provisions generally provide for the Company's control of defense and settlement and cover costs and damages finally awarded against the customer. The indemnity obligations contained in sales agreements generally have no specified expiration date and no specified monetary limitation on the amount of award covered. The Company has not previously incurred costs to settle claims or pay awards under these indemnification obligations. The Company accounts for these indemnity obligations in accordance with SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, and records a liability for these obligations when a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. The Company has not recorded any liabilities for these agreements as of December 31, 2004.

The Company warrants to its customers that its software products will perform in all material respects in accordance with the standard published specifications in effect at the time of delivery of the licensed products to the customer for 90 days after first use of the licensed products, but no more than 24 months after execution of the license agreement. Additionally, the Company warrants to its customers that services will be performed consistent with generally accepted industry standards or specific service levels through completion of the agreed upon services. If necessary, the Company will provide for the estimated cost of product and service warranties based on specific warranty claims and claim history. However, the Company has not incurred significant recurring expense under product or service warranties. As a result, the Company believes the estimated fair value of these agreements is nominal. Accordingly, the Company has no liabilities recorded for these agreements as of December 31, 2004.

Segment Information

The Company operates in a single segment as defined by SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*. See Note 9 for discussion of foreign operations.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and totaled approximately \$715,000, \$855,000 and \$534,000 in 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Advertising costs are included in sales and marketing on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Basic and Diluted Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is computed using net income divided by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding (*Weighted Shares*) for the period presented.

Table of Contents**1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Diluted net income per share is computed using net income divided by Weighted Shares, and the treasury stock method effect of common equivalent shares (CESs) outstanding for each period presented. The following is a reconciliation of the shares used in the computation of net income per share for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004:

	2002		2003		2004	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Weighted shares	28,652,609	28,652,609	29,532,466	29,532,466	30,055,916	30,055,916
Effect of CESs		1,797,952		1,349,210		1,010,873
	28,652,609	30,450,561	29,532,466	30,881,676	30,055,916	31,066,789

Options to purchase 1,924,075 shares, 1,866,351 shares and 3,020,952 shares of common stock were outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the options exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares during the respective years. See Note 4 for further information on those securities.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation plan for stock issued to employees under Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and, accordingly, records deferred compensation for options granted at an exercise price below the fair value of the underlying stock. The deferred compensation is presented as a component of equity in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets and is amortized over the periods to be benefited, generally the vesting period of the options. Effective in fiscal year 1996, the Company adopted the pro forma disclosure option for stock-based compensation issued to employees of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation.

Pro forma information regarding net income and net income per share is required by SFAS No. 123, which also requires that the information be determined as if the Company had accounted for its employee stock option grants under the fair value method required by SFAS No. 123. The fair value of each option grant has been estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	2002	2003	2004
Dividend yield			
Expected volatility	84%	73%	62%
Risk-free interest rate at the date of grant	2.0%	3.3%	4.3%
Expected life	6 years	6 years	7.5 years

Using these assumptions, the fair values of the stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 are \$24,693,000, \$24,980,000 and \$32,257,000, respectively, which would be amortized over the vesting period of the options.

The weighted average fair values of options at the date of grant for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 was \$16.61, \$17.52 and \$16.95 per share, respectively.

Table of Contents**1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

The following pro forma information adjusts the net income and net income per share of common stock for the impact of SFAS No. 123:

	2002	2003	2004
Net income (loss) (restated):			
As reported	\$ 23,605	\$ 20,581	\$ 21,634
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of taxes	58	52	658
Deduct: Stock-based employee compensation expense determined under the fair-value method for all awards, net of taxes.	(25,072)	(28,380)	(31,290)
Pro forma in accordance with SFAS No. 123 (restated)	\$ (1,409)	\$ (7,747)	\$ (8,998)
Basic net income or pro forma net income (loss) per share (restated):			
As reported	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.72
Pro forma in accordance with SFAS No. 123	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.30)
Diluted net income or pro forma net income (loss) per share (restated):			
As reported	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.70
Pro forma in accordance with SFAS No. 123	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.30)

On December 16, 2004, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*, which is a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. Statement 123(R) supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and amends FASB Statement No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*. Generally, the approach in Statement 123(R) is similar to the approach described in Statement 123. However, Statement 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

Statement 123(R) must be adopted no later than July 1, 2005. Early adoption will be permitted in periods in which financial statements have not yet been issued.

Statement 123(R) permits public companies to adopt its requirements using one of two methods:

1. A modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of Statement 123(R) for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of Statement 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of Statement 123(R) that remain unvested on the effective date.
2. A modified retrospective method, which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above, but also permits entities to restate based on the amounts previously recognized under Statement 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures either (a) all prior periods presented or (b) prior interim periods of the year of adoption.

The Company will be adopting Statement 123(R) beginning July 1, 2005 and is currently in the process of evaluating which method will be adopted.

Table of Contents**1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

As permitted by Statement 123, the Company currently accounts for share-based payments to employees using Opinion 25's intrinsic value method and, as such, generally recognize no compensation cost for employee stock options. Accordingly, the adoption of Statement 123(R)'s fair value method will have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations. The impact of adoption of Statement 123(R) cannot be predicted at this time because it will depend on levels of share-based payments granted in the future. However, had the Company adopted Statement 123(R) in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of Statement 123 as described in the disclosure of pro forma net income and earnings per share above. Statement 123(R) also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. While the Company cannot estimate what those amounts will be in the future (because they depend on, among other things, when employees exercise stock options), the amount of operating cash flows recognized in prior periods for such excess tax deductions were \$14.0 million, \$14.2 million, and \$9.7 million in 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Comprehensive Income

The Company's comprehensive income includes net income, foreign currency translation adjustments and unrealized gains and losses on short-term investments. The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2003 and 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ 717	\$ 1,138
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	3	(256)
Total	\$ 720	\$ 882

New Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2004, the FASB approved the consensus reached on the EITF Issue No. 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments. The objective of this Issue is to provide guidance for identifying impaired investments. EITF 03-1 also provides new disclosure requirements for investments that are deemed to be temporarily impaired. The accounting provisions of EITF 03-1 were effective for all reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2004, while the disclosure requirements were effective only for annual periods ending after June 15, 2004. The adoption of EITF 03-1 did not have a material effect on the Consolidated Statements of Income, financial position or liquidity.

In December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 109-1, Application of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the Act) that provides tax relief to U.S. domestic manufacturers. The FSP states that the manufacturers' deduction provided for under the Act should be accounted for as a special deduction in accordance with Statement 109 rather than as a tax rate reduction. Also in December 2004, the FASB issued FSP FAS 109-2, Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, addressing accounting and disclosure guidance relating to a company's repatriation program. The additional disclosures required under this staff position are included in Note 3, Income Taxes. Both FSPs were effective upon issuance.

Table of Contents**2. Restatements of Financial Statements**

In connection with the financial reporting close process for the year ended December 31, 2005, management determined that a restatement of the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2000 through December 31, 2004 was necessary. The determination to restate those financial statements was made as a result of net income in those years being overstated by a total of approximately \$7.4 million, resulting primarily from an error in the method of computing our research and development income tax credit following a small acquisition in 1998 and for not providing the appropriate liability for sales taxes in certain states. Although it is possible to recover some, if not all, of the lost tax credits through a retroactive relief request from the Internal Revenue Service and some of the transaction taxes from the Company's customers who contractually agreed to be responsible for these taxes, the amount of recovery cannot be estimated precisely and at this time collection is not considered probable.

The following table summarizes the net impact of the restatement corrections by balance sheet line item as of December 31, 2003, and 2004 (in thousands):

	Current	Total	Noncurrent			Income
	Deferred	Current	Deferred		Accrued	taxes
	Income	Assets	Income	Total Assets	Liabilities	Payable
	Taxes		Taxes			
December 31, 2003						
As previously reported	\$2,086	\$193,459	\$4,110	\$264,882	\$3,617	\$1,470
Adjustments	2,901	2,901	(1,175)	1,726	6,759	(553)
As restated	\$4,987	\$196,360	\$2,935	\$266,608	\$10,376	\$917
		Noncurrent			Total	Total
	Total	Deferred	Retained	Additional	Shareholders	Liabilities &
	Current	Income	Earnings	Paid-in-capital	Equity	Shareholders
	Liabilities	Taxes				Equity
December 31, 2003						
As previously reported	\$35,296	\$396	\$83,653	\$143,766	\$228,242	\$264,882
Adjustments	6,206	(396)	(6,932)	2,848	(4,084)	1,726
As restated	\$41,502	\$0	\$76,721	\$146,614	\$224,158	\$266,608
	Current		Noncurrent			Income
	Deferred	Refundable				taxes
	Income	Income	Total	Deferred	Accrued	
	Taxes	Taxes	Current	Income	Liabilities	Payable
			Assets	taxes		
				Total Assets		
December 31, 2004						
As previously reported	\$4,257	\$776	\$183,563	\$3,583	\$290,501	\$6,079
Adjustments	682		682	(944)	(262)	6,568
As restated	\$4,939	\$776	\$184,245	\$2,639	\$290,239	\$12,647

	Total Current Liabilities	Noncurrent Deferred Income Taxes	Retained Earnings	Additional Paid-in-capital	Total Shareholders Equity	Total Liabilities & Shareholders Equity
December 31, 2004						
As previously reported	\$44,803	\$ 466	\$105,762	\$138,074	\$244,627	\$290,501
Adjustments	5,814	(466)	(7,407)	1,797	(5,610)	(262)
As restated	\$50,617	\$	\$ 98,355	\$139,871	\$239,017	\$290,239

-38-

Table of Contents**2. Restatements of Financial Statements (continued)**

The following table summarizes the net impact of the restatement corrections by income statement line item for the three years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (in thousands, except per share data):

	General & Administrative Expenses	Total Operating Expenses	Income from Operations	Income before Income Taxes	Income Tax Provision	Net Income
Year ended						
December 31, 2002						
As previously reported	\$20,943	\$138,943	\$36,778	\$39,579	\$14,383	\$25,196
Adjustments	1,193	1,193	(1,193)	(1,193)	398	(1,591)
As restated	\$22,136	\$140,136	\$35,585	\$38,386	\$14,781	\$23,605
Basic Net Income per Share as previously reported						\$ 0.88
Basic Net Income per Share as restated						\$ 0.82
Diluted Net Income per Share as previously reported						\$ 0.83
Diluted Net Income per Share as restated						\$ 0.78

	General & Administrative Expenses	Total Operating Expenses	Income from Operations	Income before Income Taxes	Income Tax Provision	Net Income
Year ended						
December 31, 2003						
As previously reported	\$24,087	\$166,290	\$30,524	\$33,270	\$11,425	\$21,845
Adjustments	30	30	(30)	(30)	1,234	(1,264)
As restated	\$24,117	\$166,320	\$30,494	\$33,240	\$12,659	\$20,581
Basic Net Income per Share as previously reported						\$ 0.74
Basic Net Income per Share as restated						\$ 0.70
Diluted Net Income per Share as previously reported						\$ 0.71
Diluted Net Income per Share as restated						\$ 0.67

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	General & Administrative Expenses	Total Operating Expenses	Income from Operations	Income before Income Taxes	Income Tax Provision	Net Income	
Year ended							
December 31, 2004							
As previously reported	\$27,046	\$183,501	\$31,418	\$34,675	\$12,566	\$22,109	
Adjustments	(191)	(191)	191	191	666	(475)	
As restated	\$26,855	\$183,310	\$31,609	\$34,866	\$13,232	\$21,634	
Basic Net Income per Share							
as							
previously reported							\$ 0.74
Basic Net Income per Share							
as							
restated							\$ 0.72
Diluted Net Income per Share							
as previously reported							\$ 0.71
Diluted Net Income per Share							
as restated							\$ 0.70

3. Income Taxes (Restated)

The Company is subject to future federal and state income taxes and has recorded net deferred tax assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2003 and 2004. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial accounting and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2003 and 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Deferred tax assets:		
Accounts receivable	\$ 970	\$ 1,069
Net operating loss carryforwards	7,938	
Accrued liabilities	3,612	3,445
Stock compensation expense	26	368
Intangible assets	2,407	2,293
Depreciation	1,001	542
Research and development credits		85
AMT Credit		242
Other	321	
	16,275	8,044
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Other	396	466
	15,879	7,578
Valuation allowance	(7,957)	
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 7,922	\$ 7,578

Table of Contents**3. Income Taxes (Restated) (continued)**

The components of income from domestic and foreign operations before income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

	2002	2003	2004
Domestic	\$ 36,465	\$ 31,468	\$ 33,525
Foreign	1,921	1,772	1,341
Total	\$ 38,386	\$ 33,240	\$ 34,866

The components of the historical income tax provision for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

	2002	2003	2004
Current:			
Federal	\$ 13,070	\$ 11,056	\$ 12,222
State	1,801	1,361	1,752
Foreign	991	375	759
	15,862	12,792	14,733
Deferred:			
Federal	(950)	(202)	(1,492)
State	(131)	(35)	50
Foreign		104	(59)
	(1,081)	(133)	(1,501)
Total	\$ 14,781	\$ 12,659	\$ 13,232

The income tax benefits related to the exercise of stock options were allocated to additional paid-in capital. Such amounts were approximately \$14,024,000, \$14,170,000 and \$9,686,000 for 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

The Company has approximately \$85,000 of research and development tax credit carryforwards that expires in 2024.

The valuation allowance referred to above represents the removal of deferred tax items for net operating loss carryforwards which were generated by stock option exercises recorded to additional paid-in-capital. In fiscal 2004, all net operating loss carryforwards were utilized therefore the deferred tax asset and related valuation allowance decreased to \$0 at December 31, 2004.

The Company currently has a tax holiday in India through March of 2009. As a result of this holiday, the Company had income of approximately \$771,000 in 2003 and \$2,028,000 in 2004 that was not subject to tax. The India entity did not have income in 2002. The impact on diluted earnings per share if the income had been taxable was decreases of \$.01 per share and \$.02 per share in 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Deferred taxes are not provided for temporary differences of approximately \$4.2 million, \$5.5 million and \$8.7 million as of December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively, representing earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries that are intended to be permanently reinvested. Those earnings are considered to be indefinitely reinvested; accordingly, no provision for U.S. federal and state income taxes has been provided thereon. Upon repatriation of those earnings, in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company would be subject to both U.S. income taxes

(subject to adjustment for foreign tax credits) and withholding taxes payable to various foreign countries.

In October 2004, the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the Act) was signed into law. The Act provides for a special one-time deduction of 85% of certain foreign earnings that are repatriated. The Company may elect to apply this provision to qualifying earnings repatriations in 2005. As of December 31, 2004, the Company has started an evaluation of the effects of the repatriation provision, but does not expect to be able to complete this evaluation until the second quarter of 2005. While no repatriation decisions have been made as of December 31, 2004, the range of possible amounts that the Company is considering for repatriation is between zero and \$8.7 million. The related potential range of deferred taxes that would have to be provided should a repatriation decision be made is between zero and \$3 million.

Table of Contents**3. Income Taxes (Restated) (continued)**

The following is a summary of the items that cause recorded income taxes to differ from taxes computed using the statutory federal income tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004:

	2002	2003	2004
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Effect of:			
State income tax, net of federal benefit	2.9	4.0	4.1
Research and development credits	0.0	0.0	(0.9)
Foreign operations	0.6	(0.8)	0.1
Tax exempt income	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.2)
Meals and entertainment	0.2	0.5	0.4
Intangibles	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Other	(0.1)	0.1	0.6
Income taxes	38.5%	38.2%	38.0%

4. Stock Option Plans

The Manhattan Associates LLC Option Plan (the *LLC Option Plan*) became effective on January 1, 1997. The LLC Option Plan is administered by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors. The options are granted at terms determined by the committee; however, the options cannot have a term exceeding ten years. Options granted under the LLC Option Plan have vesting periods ranging from immediately to six years. Subsequent to February 28, 1998, no additional options could be granted pursuant to the LLC Option Plan.

Prior to the establishment of the LLC Option Plan, the Company issued options to purchase 661,784 shares of common stock to certain employees. These grants contain provisions similar to options issued under the LLC Option Plan.

The Manhattan Associates, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (the *Stock Incentive Plan*) was adopted by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders in February 1998. The Stock Incentive Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options. Optionees have the right to purchase a specified number of shares of common stock at a specified option price and subject to such terms and conditions as are specified in connection with the option grant. The Stock Incentive Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The committee has the authority to adopt, amend and repeal the administrative rules, guidelines and practices relating to the Stock Incentive Plan generally and to interpret the provisions thereof. Options granted under the Stock Incentive Plan cannot have a term exceeding ten years and typically vest over a period of two to six years.

As of December 31, 2004, the Stock Incentive Plan provides for issuance of up to 13,603,085 shares of common stock (subject to adjustment in the event of stock splits and other similar events), less the number of shares issued under the LLC Option Plan, in the form of stock options and other stock incentives. The number of shares available for issuance under the Plan is automatically adjusted, without shareholder approval, on the first day of each fiscal year, beginning with the 2000 fiscal year, by a number of shares such that the total number of shares reserved for issuance under the Plan equals the sum of (i) the aggregate number of shares previously issued under the Plan and the LLC Option Plan; (ii) the aggregate number of shares subject to then outstanding stock incentives granted under the Plan and the LLC Option Plan; and (iii) 5% of the number of shares of common stock outstanding on the last day of the preceding fiscal year. However, no more than 1,000,000 of the shares available for grant each year shall be available for issuance pursuant to incentive stock options, and no more than 10,000,000 shares resulting from such automatic adjustments may ever be issued during the term of the Plan.

Table of Contents**4. Stock Option Plans (continued)**

A summary of changes in outstanding options is as follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
December 31, 2001	6,532,767	\$ 17.04
Granted	1,637,900	\$ 23.12
Canceled	(270,871)	\$ 26.54
Exercised	(1,571,354)	\$ 5.49
December 31, 2002	6,328,442	\$ 21.08
Granted	1,541,075	\$ 26.40
Canceled	(444,541)	\$ 27.90
Exercised	(1,046,948)	\$ 8.86
December 31, 2003	6,378,028	\$ 23.90
Granted	1,938,825	\$ 25.15
Canceled	(600,184)	\$ 30.86
Exercised	(334,157)	\$ 12.09
December 31, 2004	7,382,512	\$ 24.19

Details of options outstanding at December 31, 2004 are as follows:

Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding	Outstanding Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Prices	Exercisable		
				Options Exercisable	Average Exercise Price	
\$ 0.56	3.50	286,250	1.9	\$ 2.10	286,250	\$ 2.10
3.51	7.50	172,354	3.8	5.87	172,236	5.87
7.51	15.00	690,699	5.0	10.64	611,366	10.25
15.01	23.00	1,529,100	8.3	19.68	511,857	18.31
23.01	27.00	1,736,215	7.7	25.38	964,909	25.55
27.01	31.00	2,230,744	8.4	28.15	849,522	28.05
31.01	40.00	460,400	6.2	37.52	422,825	37.84
40.01	68.38	276,750	5.8	55.48	265,700	55.66
		7,382,512	7.3	\$24.19	4,084,665	\$23.63

At December 31, 2004, the Company has 7,548,179 shares of common stock reserved for issuance and 111,755 shares available for future grant under the Stock Incentive Plan. On January 1, 2005, the number of shares of common stock available for future grant under the Stock Incentive Plan was increased by 1,359,172 in accordance with the automatic adjustment described above.

The Company recorded deferred compensation of \$580,000 on options granted during 1998, as the exercise price was less than the deemed fair value of the underlying common stock. In addition, the Company recorded deferred compensation of \$232,000 and \$1,290,000 during 2003 and 2004, respectively, for the issuance of 8,109 and 45,803

shares of restricted stock under the stock incentive plan. The Company amortizes deferred compensation over the vesting periods on a straight-line basis. The Company recorded compensation expense of \$58,000, \$52,000 and \$1,101,000 for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively, and had deferred compensation expense of \$198,000 and \$387,000 at December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

5. Shareholders Equity

During 2002 and 2004, the Company purchased 260,000 and 885,400 shares of the Company's common stock for approximately \$4,110,000 and \$21,763,000, respectively, through open market transactions as part of a publicly-announced buy-back program. No shares of the Company's common stock were purchased during 2003.

-42-

Table of Contents**6. Commitments and Contingencies****Leases**

Rents charged to expense were approximately \$4,015,000, \$5,020,000 and \$5,907,000 for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. The leases for the Company's headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia expire on March 31, 2008, at which time the Company has the option to renew for an additional five years at then current market rates. Aggregate future minimum lease payments under the capital lease and noncancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,	Capital Leases	Operating Leases
2005	\$ 152	\$ 5,554
2006	152	6,373
2007		6,007
2008		2,715
2009		1,298
Thereafter		286
Total	\$ 304	\$ 22,233
Less amount representing interest	(17)	
Net present value of future minimum lease payments	287	
Less current portion of capital lease obligation	(139)	
Long-term portion of capital lease obligation	\$ 148	

Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into employment contracts with certain executives and other key employees. The agreements provide for total severance payments of up to approximately \$2.1 million for termination of employment for any reason other than cause. Payment terms vary from a lump sum payment to equal monthly installments over a period of not more than 24 months. No amounts have been accrued because the amounts cannot be reasonably estimated.

Legal and Other Matters

The Company is currently in the process of implementing its warehouse management system at a large customer with whom it is having challenging discussions surrounding their delayed implementation, although no legal claims have been filed by either party to date. The Company believes that its contractual obligations to date have been met and it is entitled to the outstanding receivables of approximately \$3 million from the customer at December 31, 2004. The Company is in discussions with this customer regarding resolution of this matter as well as payment; however, no such resolution has been reached at this time. While no assurance can be given regarding the outcome of the matter discussed, because of the nature and inherent uncertainties of disputes, should the outcome of this matter be unfavorable, the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

From time to time, the Company may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of its ordinary course of business. Many of the Company's installations involve products that are critical to the operations of its clients' businesses. Any failure in a Company product could result in a claim for substantial damages against the Company, regardless of the Company's responsibility for such failure. Although the Company attempts to limit contractually its liability for damages arising from product failures or negligent acts or omissions, there can be no assurance the limitations of liability set forth in its contracts will be enforceable in all instances. The Company is not presently involved in any material litigation. However, it is involved in various legal proceedings. The Company believes that any liability that may arise as a result of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on its financial

condition. The Company expenses legal costs associated with loss contingencies as such legal costs are incurred.

-43-

Table of Contents**7. Acquisitions***Logistics.com*

On December 31, 2002, the Company acquired certain assets of Logistics.com, Inc. from Internet Capital Group for a one-time cash payment of approximately \$21.3 million, of which \$1.5 million was held in escrow until December 31, 2003. Logistics.com provided logistics planning and execution solutions that provide cost savings to shippers and carriers. The Company acquired the assets of Logistics.com to enhance its existing transportation management product offering and to expand its customer base. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and the results of operations are included in the Company's operations after that date. No amounts were included in the operating results for the year ended December 31, 2002.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition, December 31, 2002 (in thousands):

Current assets	\$ 1,825
Property and equipment	1,190
Research and development assets	1,470
Intangible assets subject to amortization:	
Computer software (5 year life)	\$ 1,530
Customers (7 year life)	2,880
Tradenname (5 year life)	1,920
Other intangibles (2 year life)	360
	6,690
Goodwill	11,944
Total assets acquired	23,119
Current liabilities	1,782
Total liabilities assumed	1,782
Net assets acquired	\$ 21,337

The \$1.5 million assigned to in-process research and development assets was written off at the date of acquisition in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 4, *Applicability of FASB Statement No. 2 to Business Combinations Accounted for by the Purchase Method*.

The Goodwill is not being amortized, but is reviewed for impairment on an annual basis.

Unaudited pro forma operating results for the year ended December 31, 2002, assuming that the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of 2002 is as follows (in thousands):

	2002
Revenues	\$ 183,537
Pro forma net income (restated)	13,499
Pro forma diluted net income per share (restated)	\$ 0.44

ReturnCentral

On June 30, 2003, the Company acquired certain assets of ReturnCentral for a cash payment of approximately \$1.5 million. The purchase price includes the earnout of approximately \$900,000 recorded through December 31, 2004, and will be further adjusted for additional potential earnout based upon the total ReturnCentral software and services fees received and recognized prior to August 31, 2005. The earnout payment for the first twelve months is the sum of: (i) 30% of all ReturnCentral software fees up to and including \$800,000; plus 33% of all ReturnCentral software fees greater than \$800,000 and up to and including \$1.3 million; plus 36% of all ReturnCentral software fees

greater than \$1.3 million and up to and including \$2.0 million; plus 40% of all ReturnCentral software fees greater than \$2.0 million; and (ii) 13% of all ReturnCentral service fees. The earnout payment, if any, for the following fourteen month period will be the sum of: (i) 30% of all ReturnCentral software fees up to and including \$2.0 million; plus 33% of all ReturnCentral software fees greater than \$2.0 million and up to and including \$3.0 million; plus 36% of all ReturnCentral software fees greater than \$3.0 million and up to and including \$4.0 million; plus 40% of all ReturnCentral software fees greater than \$4.0 million; and (ii) 13% of all ReturnCentral service fees. The results of operations are included in operations after June 30, 2003.

-44-

Table of Contents**7. Acquisitions (continued)**

The entire purchase price has been recorded as acquired developed technology and is being amortized over the greater of the amount computed using (a) the ratio that current gross revenues for a product bear to the total of current and anticipated future gross revenues for that product or (b) the straight-line method over the remaining estimated economic life of the product (5 years) including the period being reported on.

Streamsoft

On October 14, 2003, the Company closed an Asset Purchase Agreement with Streamsoft, a provider of warehouse optimization software. The Company acquired substantially all of the assets of Streamsoft for a purchase price of approximately \$2.1 million. The purchase price includes the earnout of approximately \$250,000 recorded through December 31, 2004, and will be further adjusted for additional potential earnout based upon the total Streamsoft software fees received and recognized prior to September 30, 2005. The earnout payment shall be calculated as 10% of all net software fees recognized, and is subject to additional terms and conditions, as defined in the purchase agreement. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and the results of operations are included in operations after October 14, 2003. The purchase price has been allocated to net assets acquired of \$0.2 million, acquired developed technology of \$0.2 million, and other intangible assets of \$1.7 million. Acquired developed technology is being amortized over the greater of the amount computed using (a) the ratio that current gross revenues for a product bear to the total of current and anticipated future gross revenues for that product or (b) the straight-line method over the remaining estimated economic life of the product (5 years) including the period being reported on. Approximately \$0.1 million of other intangible assets is being amortized over a ten-year useful life. The remaining \$1.6 million of other intangible assets is goodwill, which is not being amortized, but is being reviewed for impairment on an annual basis.

Avere

On January 23, 2004, the Company acquired certain assets of Avere, Inc. (Avere), a provider of order management software. The Company completed the acquisition to enhance its product offering. The Company acquired substantially all of the assets of Avere for a purchase price of approximately \$285,000 in cash plus a potential earnout based upon the total Avere software fees recognized by the Company during the period starting on December 31, 2003 and ending on December 31, 2005. The earnout payment, if any, will be calculated as the following percentages of all Avere software fees recognized during the earnout period: (i) 25% of the Avere software fees greater than \$200,000 and up to and including \$2 million; (ii) 30% of the Avere software fees greater than \$2 million and up to and including \$4 million; and (iii) 35% of the Avere software fees greater than \$4 million. The entire purchase price has been recorded as acquired developed technology and is being amortized over the greater of the amount computed using (a) the ratio that current gross revenues for a product bear to the total of current and anticipated future gross revenues for that product or (b) the straight-line method over the remaining five-year estimated economic life of the product, including the period being reported on. The operating results of Avere were included in the Company's operations after January 23, 2004.

eebiznet

On July 9, 2004, the Company acquired certain assets of eebiznet (eebiznet), whose primary business activities consist of the marketing and sale of supply software in France. The Company acquired eebiznet to expand its presence in Europe. The Company acquired all the outstanding shares of eebiznet for approximately \$493,000 in cash plus a potential earnout based upon the sales of its software and service solutions in France during the period starting April 1, 2004 through March 31, 2006. The earnout payment, if any, will be calculated based on the following percentages of all license sales in France recognized during the period: (i) 30% of the software fees in France up to 1.5 million (\$2.05 million as of December 31, 2004); (ii) 40% of the software fees in France over 1.5 million (\$2.05 million as of December 31, 2004); and (iii) 2% of all service revenues. The entire purchase price has been recorded on a preliminary basis to goodwill, as eebiznet's assets and liabilities were immaterial. The operating results of eebiznet were included in the Company's operations after July 9, 2004.

Table of Contents**8. In-Process Research and Development, Acquisition-Related Expenses and Restructuring Charge**

In-process research and development represents the value assigned in a purchase business combination to research and development projects of the acquired business that had commenced but had not reached technological feasibility and has no alternative future use. In accordance with SFAS No. 2, Accounting for Research and Development Costs, as clarified by FASB Interpretation No. 4, amounts assigned to in-process research and development meeting the above stated criteria must be charged to expense as part of the allocation of the purchase price of the business combination. Accordingly, a charge totaling \$1,470,000 was recorded during 2002 as part of the allocation of the purchase price related to the acquisition of Logistics.com.

During the third quarter of 2003, the Company recorded expenses of approximately \$885,000 relating to fees incurred in connection with two potential acquisitions that the Company decided not to consummate. The acquisition-related expenses are presented as a separate line item in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The expenses consist primarily of legal, accounting and travel expenses associated with the two transactions.

During the second quarter of 2003, the Company recorded a restructuring charge relating to an internal reorganization of \$893,000. The restructuring charge is presented as a separate line item in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The reorganization more closely aligns the Company's customer advocates with implementation teams, and the customer support organization with the technical teams. The charge consists primarily of one-time severance payments to 25 employees. The Company anticipates no further costs relating to this reorganization.

	2003 Charge	Paid 2003	Paid 2004
Employee severance-related costs	\$893,000	\$857,000	\$36,000

9. Geographic and Product Information

Geographic revenue information for the three years ended December 31, 2004 is based on the location of the customer. Long-lived asset information is based on the physical location of the assets at the end of each of the fiscal years.

Revenue by geographic region/country was as follows (in thousands):

	2002	2003	2004
United States	\$ 142,296	\$ 158,120	\$ 166,267
Europe	29,333	31,920	35,532
Rest of world	4,092	6,774	13,120
Total international	33,425	38,694	48,652
Total revenue	\$ 175,721	\$ 196,814	\$ 214,919

Total U.S. long-lived assets were approximately \$66.4 million and \$100.3 million as of December 31, 2003 (restated) and 2004 (restated), respectively. Total international long-lived assets, which include assets in Australia, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Singapore and the United Kingdom, were approximately \$3.8 million and \$5.7 million as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Table of Contents**9. Geographic and Product Information (continued)**

The software products that the Company sells consist of the following Solution Groups: Warehouse Management, Transportation Management, Trading Partner Management, Distributed Order Management, Reverse Logistics Management, Performance Management and RFID. The Company has not included annual revenue for each of the solution groups in the footnote disclosures primarily to avoid the somewhat misleading method of allocating the revenue to the various products when multiple solutions groups are sold in a single contract. Although the Company currently uses the list prices as a basis for allocating the revenue to the various products, it does not believe that this information is always an accurate indicator of the products' success because of the way certain products are added to contracts for incentive reasons, although the customer may not have the desire to implement that product immediately. The allocation method places revenue on products that could be significantly in excess of the value the customer would place on it in some cases. Therefore, the Company believes that disclosing the software and hosting fees for the Warehouse Management Solution Group and combining all other Solution Groups into one is the most useful information. Software and hosting fees for the three years ended December 31, 2004 were as follows (in thousands):

	2002	2003	2004
Warehouse Management Solution Group	\$ 33,653	\$ 25,704	\$ 28,455
All Other Solution Groups	6,580	17,525	21,431
Total Software and Hosting Fees	\$ 40,233	\$ 43,229	\$ 49,886

10. Employee Benefit Plan

The Company sponsors the Manhattan Associates 401(k) Plan and Trust (the "401(k) Plan"), a qualified profit sharing plan with a 401(k) feature covering substantially all employees of the Company. Under the 401(k) Plan's deferred compensation arrangement, eligible employees who elect to participate in the 401(k) Plan may contribute up to 60% of eligible compensation up to \$14,000, as defined, to the 401(k) Plan. The Company provides for a 50% matching contribution up to 6% of eligible compensation being contributed after the participant's first year of employment. During the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, the Company made matching contributions to the 401(k) Plan of \$1,006,000, \$1,250,000 and \$1,314,000, respectively.

11. Related Party Transactions

During the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004, the Company purchased software and services for approximately \$250,000 and \$63,000, respectively, from a company whose President and Chief Executive Officer is a member of Manhattan's Board of Directors. In the opinion of management, the rates, terms and consideration of the transaction approximated those with unrelated parties. As of December 31, 2004, there was \$1,400 outstanding relating to the purchases.

During the year ended December 31, 2003 and 2004, the Company sold software and services for approximately \$400,000 and \$90,000, respectively, to a company whose Chief Executive Officer is a relative of a member of the Company's executive management team. In the opinion of management, the rates, terms and consideration of the transaction approximated those with unrelated parties. As of December 31, 2004, there was \$90,000 outstanding and included in accounts receivable relating to the 2004 sales.

During the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004, the Company purchased hardware of approximately \$75,000 and \$200,000, respectively, from Alien Technology, a party in which the Company made a \$2 million investment during 2003. See Note 1 for further details on the investment. In the opinion of management, the rates, terms and consideration of the transaction approximated those with unrelated parties. As of December 31, 2004, there was approximately \$13,000 outstanding relating to the purchases.

During the year ended December 31, 2002, there were no related party transactions.

Table of Contents**12. Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited) (Restated)**

The following is a summary of the restated quarterly results of operations of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004. The unaudited quarterly results have been prepared on substantially the same basis as the audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The amounts have been adjusted from previously issued quarterly results to reflect the restatement as detailed in Note 2.

	Quarter Ended							
	Mar. 31, 2003	June 30, 2003	Sept. 30, 2003	Dec. 31, 2003	Mar. 31, 2004	June 30, 2004	Sept. 30, 2004	Dec. 31, 2004
	(In thousands, except per share data)							
Statement of								
Income Data (1):								
Revenue:								
Software and hosting fees	\$ 10,159	\$ 11,357	\$ 9,636	\$ 12,077	\$ 12,306	\$ 13,784	\$ 10,257	\$ 13,539
Services	30,240	33,385	33,546	32,149	33,606	36,328	36,759	34,799
Hardware and other	5,698	5,455	7,045	5,219	5,381	5,858	4,853	7,449
Recovery (allowance) relating to bankrupt customer (2)		848						
Total revenue	46,097	51,045	50,227	49,445	51,293	55,970	51,869	55,787
Costs and expenses:								
Cost of software and hosting fees	1,123	1,222	1,027	1,098	823	850	977	1,435
Amortization of acquired developed technology	452	452	492	603	493	518	521	547
Cost of services	12,766	14,084	13,911	13,457	15,096	16,523	17,009	17,225
Cost of hardware and other	4,927	4,629	6,016	4,551	4,578	5,071	4,211	6,211
Research and development	6,717	6,947	6,708	6,610	7,200	7,281	7,090	7,251
Sales and marketing	7,572	8,608	7,276	7,744	7,920	8,942	8,062	9,125
General and administrative	5,786	5,605	5,838	6,888	6,460	6,487	6,727	7,181
In-process research and development charge and other acquisition-related charges			885					
Amortization of acquisition-related intangibles	311	373	374	375	377	373	373	373
Restructuring Charge		893						
Total costs and expenses	39,654	42,813	42,527	41,326	42,947	46,045	44,970	49,348

Income from operations	6,443	8,232	7,700	8,119	8,346	9,925	6,899	6,439
Other income, net	557	1,055	402	732	389	304	540	2,024
Income before income taxes	7,000	9,287	8,102	8,851	8,735	10,229	7,439	8,463
Income taxes	2,469	3,297	2,916	3,977	3,016	3,536	2,724	3,956
Net income	\$ 4,531	\$ 5,990	\$ 5,186	\$ 4,874	\$ 5,719	\$ 6,693	\$ 4,715	\$ 4,507
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15
Shares used in diluted net income per share	30,446	30,688	31,208	31,341	31,349	31,403	30,786	30,770

- (1) The amounts above have been adjusted to reflect the Restatement Items for all periods presented. The restatement resulted from an error in the method of computing our research and development income tax credit following a small acquisition in 1998 and for not providing the appropriate liability for sales taxes in certain states. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details on the restatement.
- (2) In connection with a significant customer filing for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, an allowance of \$4.3 million was recorded to effectively defer revenues arising in the fourth quarter of 2001 from the significant customer, but unpaid at the time of the bankruptcy declaration. In the fourth quarter of 2002 and the second quarter of 2003, \$2.3 million and \$0.8 million of the receivable was recovered, respectively. See Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

Table of Contents

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to the officers who certify the Company's financial reports and to other members of senior management and the Board of Directors.

Based on their evaluation as of December 31, 2004, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Company have concluded that, due to the material weaknesses discussed in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting on pages 17 and 18 hereof, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) were not effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms.

The material weaknesses identified by management relate to revenue recognition for sales contracts with multiple revenue elements, the accounting for sales taxes and the accounting for income taxes.

Revenue Recognition for Sales Contracts with Multiple Revenue Elements. The Company has historically been able to establish vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value of its professional services and customer support services and software enhancement subscriptions (maintenance) but not for its software licenses and, therefore, typically allocates arrangement consideration using the residual method and recognizes software license revenue upon the execution of the software license contract, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. Although various preventive controls have been in place, management believes that additional detective controls should be established to ensure that professional services and maintenance, when sold separately, are not being offered at prices substantially different than the established VSOE of fair market value for those services. If substantial variations from VSOE of fair value exist, then appropriate evidence of fair value does not exist and the Company would be required to recognize the revenue from software license fees ratably over the service period, rather than at the time of contract execution.

The Company does not believe that the lack of these additional controls has resulted in errors in our revenue recognition. Based on analyses performed by management, we believe that appropriate VSOE of fair value did exist during 2004 for professional services and maintenance. We are improving our internal controls over monitoring VSOE of fair value as it relates to revenue recognition beginning immediately by:

establishing a quarterly procedure of comparing actual professional services billing rates and rates for maintenance renewals to management's assessment of VSOE of fair value for those services to ensure that VSOE of fair value still exists for our consulting and maintenance services, and

providing additional training and documentation of our internal pricing policies to our sales, services, and product management personnel.

Accounting for Sales Taxes. As of December 31, 2004, the Company's controls over monitoring the completeness and accuracy of the determination and reporting of sales tax payable were insufficient. Specifically, the Company did not have personnel with sufficient skills and experience to enable the Company to properly determine whether certain consulting and maintenance services were considered taxable transactions in certain states.

Accounting for Income Taxes. As of December 31, 2004, the Company's review and approval controls over the accounting for income taxes, including the determination and reporting of income taxes payable, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and the related income tax provision were insufficient. Specifically, the Company did not have personnel with sufficient skills and experience to enable the Company to properly consider and apply generally accepted accounting principles for taxes, and ensure that the rationale for certain tax positions was adequately documented and appropriately communicated. Additionally, the Company did not maintain effective controls to

Table of Contents

review and monitor the accuracy of the components of the income tax provision calculations and the related deferred income taxes and income taxes payable.

These control deficiencies resulted in the restatement of the annual consolidated financial statements for 2002, 2003 and 2004.

We have improved our internal controls over our tax function related to accounting for income taxes and sales taxes by:

Increasing the Company's internal tax resources through the hiring of a Sales and Use Tax Manager;

Retaining external tax advisors to prepare the quarterly tax provision and offer tax technical advice;

Expanding the level of review and discussion of significant tax matters and supporting documentation with senior finance management; and

Reviewing, with a third-party tax expert, our sales tax systems and the criteria set for the identification of transactions subject to sales tax liability.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004 and the attestation report of Ernst & Young LLP on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting are contained on pages 17 through 20 of this report.

Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There are no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's last fiscal quarter that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART IV****Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules**(a) 1. *Financial Statements.*

The response to this item is submitted as a separate section of this Form 10-K/A. See Item 8.

2. *Financial Statement Schedule.*

The following financial statement schedule is filed as a part of this report:

SCHEDULE II
MANHATTAN ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

Classification:	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Operations	Net Deductions		Balance at End of Period
Allowance for doubtful accounts					
For the year ended:					
December 31, 2002	\$8,533,000	\$3,082,000	\$6,442,000	(1)	\$5,173,000
December 31, 2003	\$5,173,000	\$3,453,000	\$5,445,000	(2)	\$3,181,000
December 31, 2004	\$3,181,000	\$4,048,000	\$3,058,000		\$4,171,000

- (1) Included in the net deductions for 2002 is the write-off of approximately \$1.8 million and recovery of approximately \$2.3 million relating to the significant customer. Also included is the addition of the allowance balance of approximately \$477,000 acquired as part of the Logistics.com acquisition, which did not impact operations. Excluding these amounts, the net deduction amount for 2002 was \$2.8 million.
- (2) Included in the net deductions for 2003 is the recovery of approximately \$0.8 million relating to the significant customer. Also included is a true-up of approximately \$0.2 million relating to the allowance balance acquired as part of the Logistics.com acquisition, which did not impact operations. Excluding these amounts, the net deduction amount for 2003 was \$4.4 million.

All other schedules are omitted because they are not required or the required information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

Table of Contents

(b) *Exhibits.* The following exhibits are filed as part of, or are incorporated by reference into, this report on Form 10-K/A:

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-47095), filed on February 27, 1998).
3.2	Bylaws of the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report for the period ended September 30, 2003 (File No. 000-23999), filed on November 14, 2003).
4.1	Provisions of the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Registrant defining rights of the holders of common stock of the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-47095), filed on February 27, 1998).
4.2	Specimen Stock Certificate (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-47095), filed on April 2, 1998).
10.1	Lease Agreement by and between Wildwood Associates, a Georgia general partnership, and the Registrant dated September 24, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-47095), filed on February 27, 1998).
10.2	First Amendment to Lease between Wildwood Associates, a Georgia general partnership, and the Registrant dated October 31, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-47095), filed on February 27, 1998).
10.3	Second Amendment to Lease Agreement between Wildwood Associates, a Georgia general partnership, and the Registrant, dated February 27, 1998 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-47095), filed on April 2, 1998).
10.4	Third Amendment to Lease Agreement between Wildwood Associates and the Registrant, dated October 24, 2000 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 2000 (File No. 000-23999), filed on April 2, 2001).
10.5	Lease Agreement by and between Wildwood Associates, a Georgia general partnership, and the Registrant, dated June 25, 2001 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report for the period ended June 30, 2001 (File No. 000-23999), filed August 14, 2001).
10.6	Lease Agreement by and between Tektronix UK Limited, Manhattan Associates Limited and Manhattan Associates, Inc., dated October 21, 1999 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 1999 (File No. 000-23999), filed on March 30, 2000).
10.7*	Lease (Burlington Business Center) by and between Gateway Rosewood, Inc. and Manhattan Associates, Inc., dated August 23, 2004.
10.8*	

Agreement to Build and Lease between Orchid Apartments Private Limited and Manhattan Associates India Development Centre Private Limited, executed on November 19, 2004.

10.9* Lease Agreement between IGE Energy Services (UK) Limited, Manhattan Associates Limited and Manhattan Associates, Inc., dated February 1, 2005.

-52-

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
10.10	Sub-Sublease Agreement between Scientific Research Corporation, a Georgia corporation, and the Registrant, dated July 2, 1998 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 1998 (File No. 000-23999), filed on March 31, 1999).
10.11	Sub-Sublease Agreement between The Profit Recovery Group International 1, Inc., a Georgia corporation, and the Registrant, dated August 19, 1998 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 1998 (File No. 000-23999), filed on March 31, 1999).
10.12	Standard Sublease Agreement between Life Office Management Association, Inc. and the Registrant, dated October 20, 2000 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 2000 (File No. 000-23999), filed on April 2, 2001).
10.13	Standard Sublease Agreement between Chevron USA Inc. and the Registrant, dated November 20, 2000 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 2000 (File No. 000-23999), filed on April 2, 2001).
10.14	Form of Indemnification Agreement with certain directors and officers of the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report for the period ended June 30, 2004 (File No.000-23999), filed on August 9, 2004).
10.15	Form of Tax Indemnification Agreement for direct and indirect shareholders of Manhattan Associates Software, LLC (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-47095), filed on February 27, 1998).
10.16	Summary Plan Description of the Registrant's Money Purchase Plan & Trust, effective January 1, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-47095), filed on February 27, 1998).
10.17	Summary Plan Description of the Registrant's 401(k) Plan and Trust, effective January 1, 1995 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-47095), filed on February 27, 1998).
10.18	Manhattan Associates, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-47095), filed on February 27, 1998).
10.19	First Amendment to the Manhattan Associates, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 1998 (File No. 000-23999), filed on March 31, 1999).
10.20	Second Amendment to the Manhattan Associates, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 1998 (File No. 000-23999), filed on March 31, 1999).

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- 10.21 Third Amendment to the Manhattan Associates, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 1998 (File No. 000-23999), filed on March 31, 1999).
- 10.22 Fourth Amendment to the Manhattan Associates, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 1999 (File No. 000-23999), filed on March 30, 2000).
- 10.23 Fifth Amendment to the Manhattan Associates, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Company's Form S-8 (File No. 333-68968), filed on September 5, 2001).

-53-

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
10.24	Sixth Amendment to the Manhattan Associates, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Annex A to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 2001 (File No. 000-23999), filed on April 1, 2002).
10.25	Amendment No. 7 to the Manhattan Associates, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the Company's Form S-8 (File No. 333-105913), filed on June 6, 2003).
10.26	Manhattan Associates, LLC Option Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-47095), filed on February 27, 1998).
10.27	Executive Employment Agreement by and between the Registrant and Peter F. Sinisgalli, effective as of February 25, 2004 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 2003 (File No. 000-23999), filed on March 15, 2004).
10.28	Separation and Non-Competition Agreement by and between the Registrant and Peter F. Sinisgalli, effective as of February 25, 2004 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to the Company's Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 2003 (File No. 000-23999), filed on March 15, 2004).
10.29	Executive Employment Agreement by and between the Registrant and Steve Norton, effective as of January 24, 2005 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K (File No. 000-23999), filed on January 12, 2005).
10.30	Severance and Non-Competition Agreement by and between the Registrant and Steve Norton,