

VERTICALNET INC
Form 10-K
March 31, 2006
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

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

Commission File Number 000-25269

VERTICALNET, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State or other jurisdiction of

incorporation or organization)

23-2815834
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

400 CHESTER FIELD PARKWAY

MALVERN, PENNSYLVANIA
(Address of principal executive offices)

19355
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (610) 240-0600

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: NONE

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

Common Stock, par value \$.01 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 Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by checkmark 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

As of June 30, 2005 (the last day of our most recently completed second quarter), the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$27,925,568. Such aggregate market value was computed by reference to the closing sale price per share of \$ 0.70 as reported on The Nasdaq Capital Market on such date. For purposes of making this calculation only, the registrant has defined affiliates as including all officers, directors, and beneficial owners of more than five percent of the common stock of the registrant. In making such calculation, the registrant is not making a determination of the affiliate or non-affiliate status of any holders of shares of the registrant's common stock.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of March 1, 2006 was 51,508,660 (includes 668,803 shares subject to an escrow agreement in connection with a recent acquisition).

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to the 2006 annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The information in this report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statements contained in this report that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed forward-looking statements. Words such as may, might, will, would, should, could, project, estimate, pro forma, predict, potential, strategy, anticipate, plan to, believe, continue, intend, expect, and words of similar expression (including the negative of any of the foregoing) are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Additionally, forward-looking statements in this report include statements relating to the design, development, and implementation of our products; the strategies underlying our business objectives; the benefits to our customers, and their trading partners, of our products; our liquidity and capital resources; and the impact of our acquisitions and investments on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Our forward-looking statements are not meant to predict future events or circumstances and may not be realized because they are based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results and the timing of certain events may differ materially from those currently expected as a result of these risks and uncertainties. Factors that may cause or contribute to a difference between the expected or desired results and actual results include, but are not limited to, the availability of and terms of equity and debt financing to fund our business; our reliance on the development of our enterprise software business; our ability to continue to remain listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market; competition in our target markets; economic conditions in general and in our specific target markets; our ability to use and protect our intellectual property; and our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, as well as the risks discussed in Item 1A of this report entitled Risk Factors. Given these uncertainties, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. We disclaim any obligation to update these factors or to announce publicly the results of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained in this report to reflect future events or developments.

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VERTICALNET, INC.

FORM 10-K

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Description of Company

Verticalnet, Inc., which was incorporated on July 28, 1995 under the laws of Pennsylvania, is referred to throughout this report as Verticalnet, the Company, the registrant, we, us, or through similar expressions.

We are a provider of On-Demand Supply Management solutions to companies ranging in size from mid-market to the Global 2000. We provide a full scope of Supply Management software, services, and domain expertise in areas that include: Program Management, Spend Analysis, eSourcing, Contract Management, and Supplier Performance Management. Our solutions provide our clients with the visibility, insight and control required to identify, realize, and sustain value from supply management initiatives.

Historically, we derived our revenue primarily from the licensing of our software, as well as implementation and development services. As a result of the January 2004 acquisition of Tigris Corp (Tigris), we also generate revenues from spend analysis and other supply chain consulting services and as a result of the July 2004 acquisition of B2eMarkets, Inc. (B2eMarkets), we have seen an increase in the amount of our revenues from the licensing of our software products and maintenance of those products. In July 2005, we acquired Digital Union Limited (Digital Union), a leading provider of eSourcing and eProcurement software based in the United Kingdom, and as a result we expect to see an increase in the proportion of our revenues from software and software related revenues. We also anticipate seeing an increase in the proportion of our software revenue coming from our subscription-based on-demand offering. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Company Overview for a discussion of the significant changes in our business in 2005.

Competitive Advantage

We believe our solutions are differentiated by the breadth of our Supply Management offering, our on-demand delivery model, the depth of our consulting and services expertise and our category specific strategic advanced sourcing solutions.

Supply Management Suite We believe that we offer a complete suite of supply management solutions to help our customers to automate the full lifecycle of the strategic sourcing process from opportunity identification, through supplier negotiation, contract management, performance management, and compliance measurement.

On-Demand We believe that we deliver the broadest suite of supply management solutions on-demand. Verticalnet On-Demand enables companies to achieve and sustain lower total cost of ownership by enabling them to access Verticalnet XE applications over the Internet with no software installation required. We believe that Verticalnet On-Demand significantly reduces the risk associated with implementing a strategic supply management solution as well as delivers the fastest results with the lowest total cost of ownership. With Verticalnet On-Demand, there is no software to install, maintain, and support and no prohibitive up-front costs. Verticalnet manages all of the infrastructure management and support services, including buyer and supplier enablement.

Services We offer a services approach across all of our solutions for companies that are looking for business process improvement or assistance with complex data problems. Our services teams have focused skill sets and experience which enable them to address highly complex client sourcing needs. We believe our service capabilities are an advantage versus most of our software-focused competitors.

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Category Solutions We believe that Verticalnet's category-specific Strategic Sourcing solutions are unique amongst other supply management competitors. Category Solutions, a combination of technology and consulting services, are tailored towards specific categories, such as transportation, packaging, industrial maintenance, repair, and operations (MRO), and commercial printing. We believe that this offering provides significant differentiation versus our traditional competitors and often provides a solution to sell to companies that may have already purchased software from a competitor.

Our Solutions

Our solutions consist of a tailored mix of software, services, and process expertise designed to meet the specific needs of our customers. Supply Management encompasses the lifecycle of strategic sourcing and procurement. Our Verticalnet XE suite of software solutions consist of five modules: Program Manager, Spend Manager, Negotiation Manager, Contract Manager, and Performance Manager. Our software is licensed by module, with our customers selecting the modules that are appropriate for their business. Additionally we offer technology enabled, category-specific Strategic Sourcing services, as well as on-demand services.

Software

Verticalnet delivers an end-to-end on-demand supply management suite that enables sourcing and procurement organizations to balance price, performance, and risk to achieve a lower total cost of ownership. The following five modules that comprise our Verticalnet XE suite of software solutions are available on-demand as well as in an independent or integrated offering.

Verticalnet Program Manager facilitates the rollout of re-usable program and process management to ensure that strategic sourcing processes are applied across the supply management lifecycle.

Verticalnet Spend Manager provides a fast, intelligent, repeatable, and straightforward solution to analyze spending patterns to monitor compliance and identify sourcing opportunities.

Verticalnet Negotiation Manager offers comprehensive solutions for creating, collaborating, publishing, negotiating, and analyzing auctions, requests for proposal and/or requests for quote.

Verticalnet Contract Manager provides the tracking, management, and negotiation capabilities necessary to negotiate and provide enterprise-wide access to contracts.

Verticalnet Performance Manager provides effective management of performance and compliance, and then the ability to immediately remedy problem areas.

Verticalnet Category Solutions

Verticalnet Category Solutions combine Verticalnet technology, services, and category expertise to enable companies to drive additional value from strategic, complex categories. Verticalnet Category Solutions include:

Transportation

Packaging

Industrial MRO

Commercial printing

On-Demand Services

Verticalnet On-Demand enables companies to rapidly achieve and sustain lower total cost of ownership by enabling them to access Verticalnet XE applications over the Internet with no software installation required. We believe that Verticalnet On-Demand significantly reduces the risk associated with implementing a strategic

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supply management solution. With Verticalnet On-Demand, there is no software to install, maintain, and support and no prohibitive up-front costs. Verticalnet manages all of the infrastructure management and support services, including buyer and supplier enablement. Verticalnet's on-demand services include:

Community Support

Event support

Proxy bidding

Trading floor management

Application usage support

Infrastructure Management

Application hosting

Hardware and software management

Application performance management

Education and Training

Consulting

Verticalnet's consulting organization has completed hundreds of supply management consulting engagements with Global 2000 enterprises and mid-market companies. Our consultants have particular expertise at managing large volumes of customer data to perform spending analysis and complete strategic sourcing engagements for large, complex purchasing categories such as packaging, transportation, maintenance, repair and operational, services, and printed materials.

Our consultants have also performed many supply chain optimization consulting engagements for large clients. Our consulting organization consists of 34 consultants based out of our Guildford (UK), New York, Chicago, and Malvern offices. Our consulting personnel possess both real world experience and strong academic backgrounds in the fields of engineering, operations research, and computer science which enable them to deliver rigorous data-driven approaches for solving complex sourcing problems.

Our consultants also help customers plan, implement, and manage our software products so that they achieve their business objectives. At the heart of our implementation services are straightforward methodologies and tools that make software implementations smooth and efficient. Our methodology approaches implementation in well-defined, manageable phases rolling out categories, suppliers, and customers over discrete intervals and targets the first customer go-live generally in less than 90 days.

Custom Development

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Verticalnet offers custom development for customers that desire to build additional capabilities into Verticalnet's applications. Verticalnet's Solution Center works with clients to define custom development requirements and build the required functionality on top of our Collaborative Supply Chain Foundation. Often, new capabilities developed for customers can be built into future versions of the Verticalnet software.

Verticalnet's software platform was built to be flexible and extensible. Our customers find that many of their complex supply chain problems often can be solved by taking advantage of the features of the platform. Our Solution Center approach allows Verticalnet to complete customization projects more quickly and cost effectively than internal IT organizations or traditional custom development firms. Typically the resulting custom developed applications are fully integrated with, and built on the same data model as, the customer's existing Verticalnet implementation.

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Customers

We have two customers, Premier, Inc. and A.T. Kearney, which combined represent over 42% of our total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2005. The termination or material reduction of our relationship by either of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Sales and Marketing

Our direct sales organization focuses on selling supply management solutions to large companies, typically with over \$1 billion in revenues as well as mid-market companies with revenues from \$250 million to \$1 billion. We typically target companies in manufacturing, consumer products, pharmaceuticals, and retail where supply management is a critical driver of corporate profitability. Our sales team members have deep experience in either enterprise software sales or in solution-based sales. Our direct sales force is teamed with pre-sales consultants that work with prospects to select the proper solution to meet customer requirements and deliver the greatest value. Account executives are split into two organizations, one focused on new account sales and the other focused on uncovering new business opportunities with existing customers.

We also use selective indirect sales channels, such as third-party alliances, to market our solutions, and to increase the market penetration of our solutions through joint marketing and sales activities. Such relationships allow us to extend the reach of our sales efforts without increasing headcount.

We support our sales activities by conducting a variety of marketing programs and participating in industry conferences. We maintain relationships with recognized industry analysts including Gartner, AMR Research, and the Aberdeen Group. These firms advise our target client base, as well as provide us with critical feedback into our product management process. We also conduct lead-generation programs including telesales, web seminars, advertising, direct mail, email marketing, public relations, ongoing client communication programs, and several Verticalnet-moderated conferences and seminars.

Proprietary Rights

We regard our software as proprietary and rely on a combination of trade secret, patent, copyright and trademark laws, license agreements and other contractual arrangements, and confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements with our employees, our clients, consulting partners, and others to help protect proprietary rights in our products. We distribute our supply management applications under software license agreements, which typically grant clients perpetual nonexclusive, nontransferable licenses to our software products. Under such typical license agreements, we retain all rights to our products.

Use of the licensed software is usually restricted to clients' internal operations and to designated users. Use is subject to terms and conditions that prohibit unauthorized reproduction or transfer of the software. We also seek to protect the source code of our software as a trade secret and as an unpublished, copyrighted work.

We typically enter into master service or professional service agreements and/or statements of work with our customers who purchase our services. These agreements also have similar provisions to protect our intellectual and proprietary rights to the tools we may use to provide our services.

Research and Development

We direct our efforts in research and development to new products, enhancements of the capabilities in existing products, and expansion of our supply management capabilities. Our internal research and development team has developed most of our current products. In addition, we have obtained underlying technologies through acquisitions. In developing new products or enhancements, we work closely with current and prospective clients, as well as with industry experts, to ensure that our products address the critical supply chain needs of today's

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businesses. We believe that this collaboration is necessary to develop and improve our software and products. Our product group works closely with our marketing, sales, and services groups to develop products that meet real customer needs. As of March 1, 2006, our research and development staff consisted of 28 employees.

In August 2003, we entered into an agreement with Symphony Service Corp., a U.S. based company, to provide software development services at a global development center in Bangalore, India. As of March 1, 2006, there were 29 software developers providing development expertise under this agreement.

Competition

The markets for our solutions are highly competitive. Our competitors are diverse and offer a variety of solutions targeting various segments of the extended supply chain, as well as the enterprise as a whole. More specifically, we compete with:

Large enterprise resource planning (ERP) software vendors, including Oracle and SAP, who have added or are attempting to add capabilities for strategic sourcing to their products;

e-Sourcing solution providers, such as Ariba, Emptoris, Frictionless Commerce, Ketera Technologies, Perfect Commerce, Procuri, and a number of privately-held solution providers, and

Internal efforts by corporate information technology departments or procurement organizations.

We believe that the principal competitive factors affecting our market include breadth and depth of solutions, depth of industry or category expertise, specific product features and performance, ability to implement solutions, value of solutions, corporate viability, and a base of reference customers. Although we believe that our solutions currently compete favorably with respect to these factors, our market is evolving rapidly, and we may not be able to maintain our competitive position against current and potential competitors, especially those with greater financial, marketing, service, support, technical, and other resources.

Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, significantly greater current and potential financial, technical, marketing and other resources, significantly greater name recognition, and a larger installed base of customers than we do. Some of these vendors have and may continue to introduce spend management modules that are included as part of broader enterprise applications at little or no cost. In addition, many of our competitors have well-established relationships with our current and potential customers and have extensive knowledge of our industry. In the past, we have lost potential customers to competitors for various reasons, including lower prices and other incentives not matched by us. In addition, current and potential competitors have established or may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase the ability of their products to address customer needs. Accordingly, it is possible that new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share. We also expect that competition will increase as a result of industry consolidations. As a result, we may not be able to successfully compete against our current and future competitors.

Employees

As of March 1, 2006, we had 136 employees. We consider our relationship with our employees to be good. None of our employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements.

Website Disclosures

We maintain a website at www.verticalnet.com and make available free of charge on this website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The material on our website is not part of this report.

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International Operations

We currently have operations in four countries. All of our international operations are conducted through wholly-owned subsidiaries. We develop products primarily in the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and India and market our products primarily in the United States and Europe. For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, approximately 13% and 6%, respectively, of our total revenues were earned in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. During the year ended December 31, 2003, all revenues were earned in U.S. dollars. Also see Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements for financial information about our geographic areas.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We may require additional capital for our operations and obligations.

Although, based on our most recent projections, we believe our current level of liquid assets and the expected cash flows from contractual revenue arrangements will be sufficient to finance our capital requirements and anticipated operating losses through at least March 31, 2007, any projection of future long-term cash needs and cash flows are inherently subject to uncertainty. There is no assurance that our resources will be sufficient for anticipated or unanticipated working capital and capital expenditure requirements during this period. We may need, or find it advantageous, to raise additional funds in the future to fund our growth, pursue sales and licensing opportunities, develop new or enhanced products and services, respond to competitive pressures, or acquire complementary businesses, technologies, or services.

If we are ultimately unable, for any reason, to receive cash payments expected from our customers, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We may not generate an operating profit.

As of December 31, 2005, our accumulated deficit was approximately \$1.2 billion. We may never again generate an operating profit or, even if we do become profitable from operations at some point, we may be unable to sustain that profitability.

We generate a significant portion of our revenues and accounts receivable from two customers.

For 2005, two customers accounted for \$8.7 million or 42.0% of our total revenues. For 2004, these same two customers accounted for \$11.2 million or 48.9% of our total revenues. A termination or material reduction of our professional services by either of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

As of December 31, 2005, these two customers accounted for \$1.6 million or 30.6% of our accounts receivable balance, of which \$1.4 million of the outstanding receivable has been collected as of March 1, 2006. Although we have had a successful collection history with these customers, and do not foresee any collection issues, there can be no assurance that we will be able to collect outstanding balances and future invoices from them.

We have contractual obligations to provide consulting services over many periods.

We maintain a professional services and consulting workforce to fulfill contracts that we enter into with our customers that may extend over multiple periods. Our profitability is largely a function of performing against customer contractual arrangements within the estimated costs to perform these obligations. If we exceed these estimated costs, our profitability under these contracts may be negatively impacted. In addition, if we are not able to obtain sufficient work to keep all of our professionals on revenue generating projects, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be adversely affected.

If we fail to meet client expectations in the performance of our services, our business could suffer.

Our failure to meet client expectations in the performance of our services, including the quality, cost, and timeliness of our services, may adversely affect our ability to attract and retain clients. If a client is not satisfied

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with our services, we will generally spend additional human and other resources at our own expense to ensure client satisfaction. Such expenditures will typically result in a lower margin on such engagements and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may be unable to maintain our listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, which could cause our stock price to fall and decrease the liquidity of our common stock.

Our common stock is currently listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market. A continued listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market requires us to meet certain qualitative standards, including maintaining a certain number of independent Board members and independent Audit Committee members, and certain quantitative standards, including that we maintain \$2.5 million in shareholders' equity and that the closing price of our common stock not be less than \$1.00 per share for 30 consecutive trading days. Since March 14, 2005, our stock has closed below \$1.00 per share. On April 27, 2005, we received written notification from the staff (the "Staff") of The Nasdaq Stock Market ("Nasdaq") that the bid price of our common stock for the last 30 consecutive trading days had closed below the minimum \$1.00 per share required for continued listing under Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(4), (the "Rule"). Pursuant to Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(8)(D), we were provided an initial period of 180 calendar days, or until October 24, 2005, to regain compliance.

On October 26, 2005, we received a second notice from Nasdaq stating that the Staff had determined that we had not regained compliance with the Rule, although we met all of the Nasdaq Capital Market initial listing criteria, except for the bid price requirement. Because we met the initial listing criteria, the Staff notified us that we had been granted an additional 180 calendar days compliance period, or until April 24, 2006, to regain compliance with the minimum bid price rule. The notice states that the Staff will provide written notification that we have achieved compliance with the Rule if at any time before April 24, 2006, the bid price of our common stock closes at \$1.00 per share or more for a minimum of ten consecutive business days, although the notice also states that the Staff has the discretion to require compliance for a period in excess of ten consecutive business days, but generally no more than 20 consecutive business days, under certain circumstances. If we fail to regain compliance by April 24, 2006, the Staff will provide written notice that our securities will be delisted. At that time, we may appeal the Staff's determination to de-list our securities to a Listing Qualifications Panel.

We expect to regain compliance with Nasdaq's listing qualifications for continued listing of our stock. As of March 30, 2006 we met all qualitative and, except for the minimum bid requirement, all quantitative standards for initial and continuing listing of our stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market. On March 24, 2006, we filed a Preliminary Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A with the SEC in connection with our 2006 annual meeting of shareholders (the "Preliminary Proxy Statement") which is scheduled to be held on May 19, 2006. One of the proposals set forth in the Preliminary Proxy Statement is to obtain approval from our shareholders to authorize our board of directors to affect a reverse split of our outstanding common stock at an exchange ratio of no less than 1-for-3 and no more than 1-for-7 (the "Stock Split"). If we put the Stock Split proposal to a vote of our shareholders, no assurance can be given that our shareholders will approve the proposal or that if approved, our board of directors will affect the Stock Split.

If the Stock Split is completed, we expect to satisfy the \$1.00 per share minimum bid requirement for continued listing under the Rule. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to meet all qualitative and quantitative listing qualifications in the future. In the event we do not meet such listing qualifications, our common stock could be subject to delisting from the Nasdaq Capital Market. Please see the Preliminary Proxy Statement for more information on the Stock Split proposal.

If our stock is delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market or our share price declines significantly, then our stock may be deemed to be penny stock.

If our common stock is considered penny stock, it would be subject to rules that impose additional sales practices on broker-dealers who sell our securities. Because of these additional obligations, some brokers may be unwilling to effect transactions in our stock. This could have an adverse effect on the liquidity of our common

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stock and the ability of investors to sell their common stock. For example, broker-dealers must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale. Also, a disclosure schedule must be prepared prior to any transaction involving a penny stock and disclosure is required about sales commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. Monthly statements are required to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stock.

If our stock is delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market, we may be unable to license our products and sell our services to prospective or existing customers.

If our stock is delisted, our prospective and existing customers may lose confidence that we can continue as a viable business to provide support necessary to further develop our solutions and provide ongoing maintenance and consulting services. Prospective and existing customers could consider alternative solutions or significantly reduce the value they are willing to pay for our solutions to compensate for the potential added risk to their business. If our stock is delisted, our ability to meet our revenue goals could be adversely impacted, resulting in deterioration of the financial condition of our business.

Our success depends on our ability to retain key management personnel, whom we may not be able to retain.

We believe that our success depends on the continued employment of our senior management team. If one or more members of our senior management team were unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, our success could be adversely affected.

We may not be able to hire or retain enough additional personnel to meet our hiring needs.

Our success also depends on having highly trained professional services and software development personnel. If we are unable to retain our personnel, it could limit our ability to service our customers and design and develop products, which could reduce our attractiveness to potential customers, investors, or acquirers. We may need to hire additional personnel if our business grows. A shortage in the number of trained consultants and developers could limit our ability to implement our software if we are able to license software to new customers or if our present customers ask us to perform more services for them. Competition for personnel, particularly for employees with technical expertise, could be strong. Our business, financial condition, and operating results will be materially adversely affected if we cannot hire and retain suitable personnel.

Our cost containment and cost reduction initiatives may yield further unintended consequences, such as reduced employee morale, decreased productivity and disclosures of confidential information about us by employees that seek employment with others in violation of their confidentiality agreements with us.

Fluctuations in our quarterly operating results may cause our stock price to decline.

Our quarterly operating results are difficult to forecast and could vary significantly. If our operating results in a future quarter or quarters do not meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, the price of our common stock may fall. Our quarterly operating results will be substantially dependent on software licenses and professional services booked and delivered in that quarter. Any delay in the recognition of revenue for any of our license transactions or professional services could cause significant variations in our quarterly operating results and could cause our revenues to fall significantly short of anticipated levels. Our quarterly operating results could fluctuate significantly due to other factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

anticipated lengthy sales cycle for our products;

the size and timing of individual license transactions;

intense and increased competition in our target markets;

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our ability to develop, introduce, and bring to market new products and services, or enhancements to our existing products and services, on a timely basis; and

risks associated with past acquisitions.

If we are able to grow our business, we may not be able to manage the growth successfully.

If we are able to grow our business, such growth could place a significant strain on our resources and systems. To manage our growth, we must implement systems and train and manage our employees. In addition, we may not be able to limit our exposure to non-creditworthy customers.

We may seek to acquire another business or raise additional capital, which could dilute the ownership of our existing shareholders.

We may seek to grow our business by acquiring another business. In addition, we may seek to raise additional capital. We may be required to incur debt or issue equity securities to pay for acquisitions or to raise additional capital, which may be dilutive to our existing shareholders.

New versions and releases of our products may contain errors or defects.

Our enterprise software products may contain undetected errors or failures when first introduced or as new versions are released. This may result in loss of, or delay in, market acceptance of our products. Errors in new releases and new products after their introduction could result in delays in release, lost revenues and customer frustration during the period required to correct these errors. We may in the future discover errors and defects in new releases or new products after they are shipped or released.

We utilize third-party software that we incorporate into and include with our products and solutions, and impaired relations with these third-parties, defects in third-party software, or their inability or failure to enhance their software over time could have a material adverse effect on our operating performance and financial condition.

We incorporate and include third-party software into and with our products and solutions. We are likely to incorporate and include additional third-party software into and with our products and solutions as we expand our product offerings. If our relations with any of these third-party software providers become impaired, and if we are unable to obtain or develop a replacement for the software, our business could be harmed. Our products may be impacted if errors occur in the third-party software that we utilize. It may be more difficult for us to correct any defects in third-party software because the software is not within our control. Accordingly, our business could be adversely affected in the event of any errors in this software. There can be no assurance that these third-parties will continue to invest the appropriate levels of resources in their products and services to maintain and enhance the capabilities of their software.

We have shifted a significant portion of our product development operations to India, which poses significant risks.

Since September 2003, an unrelated third-party has provided us with software development services in Bangalore, India. We assumed a second software development agreement with another company in Bangalore in connection with our acquisition of B2eMarkets. Since September 2003, we have increased the proportion of our product development work being performed by contractors in India in order to take advantage of cost efficiencies associated with India's lower wage scale. However, we may not achieve the cost savings and other benefits we anticipate from this program and we may not be able to find sufficient numbers of developers with the necessary skill sets in India to meet our needs. We have a heightened risk exposure to changes in the economic, security, and political conditions of India. Economic and political instability, military actions, and other unforeseen occurrences in India could impair our ability to develop and introduce new software applications and functionality in a timely manner, which could put our products at a competitive disadvantage whereby we lose existing customers and/or fail to attract new customers.

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Our target markets are evolving and characterized by rapid technological change, with which we may not be able to keep pace.

The markets for our products and services are evolving and characterized by rapid technological change, changing customer needs, evolving industry standards, and frequent new product and service announcements. The introduction of products employing new technologies and emerging industry standards could render our existing products or services obsolete or unmarketable. If we are unable to respond to these developments successfully or do not respond in a cost-effective way, our business, financial condition, and operating results will suffer. To be successful, we must continually improve and enhance the responsiveness, services, and features of our enterprise software products and introduce and deliver new product and service offerings and new releases of existing products. We may fail to improve or enhance our software products or fail to introduce and deliver new releases or new offerings on a timely and cost-effective basis or at all. If we experience delays in the future with respect to our software products, or if our improvements, enhancements, offerings, or releases to these products do not achieve market acceptance, we could experience a delay or loss of revenues and customer dissatisfaction. Our success will also depend in part on our ability to acquire or license third-party technologies that are useful in our business, which we may not be able to do.

We may ultimately be unable to compete in the markets for the products and services we offer.

The markets for our enterprise software products and services are intensely competitive, which may result in low or negative profit margins and difficulty in achieving market share, either of which could seriously harm our business. We expect the intensity of competition to increase. Our enterprise software products and services face competition from software companies whose products or services compete with a particular aspect of the solution we provide, as well as several major enterprise software developers and consulting firms. Many of our competitors have longer operating histories, greater brand recognition, and greater financial, technical, marketing, and other resources than we do, and may have well-established relationships with our existing and prospective customers. This may place us at a disadvantage in responding to our competitors pricing strategies, technological advances, advertising campaigns, strategic partnerships, and other initiatives. Our competitors may also develop products or services that are superior to or have greater market acceptance than ours. If we are unable to compete successfully against our competitors, our business, financial condition, and operating results would be negatively impacted.

If we do not develop the Verticalnet brand in the supply management solution industry, our revenues might not increase.

We must establish and continuously strengthen the awareness of the Verticalnet brand in the supply management solution industry. If our brand awareness as a maker of supply management solution software does not develop, or if developed, is not sustained as a respected brand, it could decrease the attractiveness of our products and services to potential customers, which could result in decreased revenues.

We may not be able to protect our proprietary rights and may infringe the proprietary rights of others.

Proprietary rights are important to our success and to our competitive position. We may be unable to register, maintain, and protect our proprietary rights adequately. Although we file copyright registrations for the source code underlying our software, enforcement of our rights might be too difficult and costly for us to pursue effectively. We have filed patent applications for the proprietary technology underlying our software, but our ability to fully protect this technology is contingent upon the ultimate issuance of the corresponding patents. Effective patent, copyright, and trade secret protection of our software may be unavailable or limited in certain countries. In addition, third parties may claim that our current or potential future products infringe their intellectual property rights. Any claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, cause product and service delivery delays or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements, which, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all, which could seriously harm our business.

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Several lawsuits have been brought against us and the outcome of these lawsuits is uncertain.

Several lawsuits have been brought against us and the underwriters of our stock in our initial public offering. These lawsuits allege, among other things, that the underwriters engaged in sales practices that had the effect of inflating our stock price, and that our prospectus for that offering was materially misleading because it did not disclose these sales practices. In addition, a lawsuit has been brought against us and several of our former officers and directors alleging, among other things, that we failed to properly register certain Verticalnet stock delivered pursuant to an acquisition in 2000. We intend to vigorously defend ourselves against these lawsuits; however, no assurance can be given as to the outcome of these lawsuits.

Shares eligible for future sale by our current or future shareholders may cause our stock price to decline.

If our shareholders, option holders, warrant holders, or holders of convertible notes sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, including shares issued in completed or future acquisitions, upon the exercise of outstanding options and warrants, or upon conversion of convertible notes, then the market price of our common stock could fall. We also have filed a shelf registration statement to facilitate our acquisition strategy, as well as registration statements to register shares of common stock under our equity compensation and employee stock purchase plans. Shares issued pursuant to existing or future shelf registration statements, upon exercise of stock options and warrants, upon conversion of convertible notes, and in connection with our employee stock purchase plan will be eligible for resale in the public market without restriction.

Anti-takeover provisions and our right to issue preferred stock could make a third-party acquisition of us difficult.

Verticalnet is a Pennsylvania corporation. Anti-takeover provisions of Pennsylvania law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us, even if such change in control would be beneficial to our shareholders. Our articles of incorporation provide that our Board of Directors may issue preferred stock without shareholder approval. In addition, our bylaws provide for a classified board, with each board member serving a staggered three-year term. The issuance of preferred stock and the existence of a classified board could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us.

Our common stock price is likely to remain highly volatile.

The market for stocks of technology companies has been highly volatile since our initial public offering in 1999. Throughout this period, the market price of our common stock has reached extreme highs and lows, and our daily trading volume has been, and will likely continue to be, highly volatile. Investors may not be able to resell their shares of our common stock following periods of price or trading volume volatility because of the market's adverse reaction to such volatility. Factors that could cause volatility in our stock price and trading volume, in some cases regardless of our operating performance, include, among other things:

general economic conditions, including suppressed demand for technology products and services;

actual or anticipated variations in quarterly operating results;

announcements of technological innovations;

new products or services;

changes in the market valuations of other software or technology companies;

failure to meet analysts' or investors' expectations;

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announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, or joint ventures;

our cash position and cash commitments;

our prospects for enterprise software sales and new customers; and

additions or departures of key personnel.

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Acquisitions may disrupt or otherwise have a negative impact on our business.

We have made, and plan to continue to make, investments in and acquisitions of complementary companies, technologies, and assets. Future and past acquisitions are subject to the following risks:

acquisitions may cause a disruption in our ongoing business, distract our management and other resources, and make it difficult to maintain our standards, controls, and procedures;

we may acquire companies in markets in which we have little experience;

we may not be able to successfully integrate the services, products, and personnel of any acquisition into our operations;

we may be required to incur debt or issue equity securities, which may be dilutive to existing shareholders, to pay for the acquisitions;

we may be exposed to unknown or undisclosed liabilities; and

our acquisitions may not result in any return on our investment and we may lose our entire investment.

Interruptions or delays in service from our third-party Web hosting facilities could impair the delivery of our service and harm our business.

We provide our service through computer hardware that is currently located in a third-party web hosting facility in Dulles, Virginia operated by ServerVault, Inc. In the near future, we also plan to provide our service through a co-location facility located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania operated by SunGard, Inc. We do not and will not control the operation of these facilities, and they may be subject to damage or interruption from floods, fires, power loss, telecommunications failures, and similar events. They may also be subject to break-ins, sabotage, intentional acts of vandalism, and similar misconduct. Despite precautions taken at the facilities, the occurrence of a natural disaster, a decision to close a facility without adequate notice, or other unanticipated problems at a facility could result in lengthy interruptions in our service. In addition, the failure by a facility to provide our required data communications capacity could result in interruptions in our service. While we are not aware of any such interruptions, if an actual or perceived interruption of our applications occurred or if our applications become unstable or unavailable, the perception by existing or potential customers of our applications could be harmed and we could lose sales and customers. In addition, we may be subject to service level penalties, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

If our security measures are breached and unauthorized access is obtained to a customer's data, our on-demand applications may be perceived as not being secure and customers may curtail or stop using our service.

Our on-demand supply management application model involves the storage, analysis, and transmission of customers' proprietary information, and security breaches could expose us to a risk of loss or corruption of this information, litigation, and possible liability. If our security measures are breached as a result of third-party action, employee error, malfeasance, or otherwise, and, as a result, an unauthorized party obtains access to one or more of our customers' data, our reputation could be damaged, our business may suffer, and we could incur significant liability. Because techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or to sabotage computer systems change frequently and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. While we are not aware of any such breach, if an actual or perceived breach of our security occurs, the perception by existing or potential customers of the effectiveness of our security measures could be harmed and we could lose sales and customers.

If our software or the third-party software we use to support and enable our applications is subject to intrusion or corruption by third parties, our applications could become unstable or unavailable to our customers.

We use third-party software to support or enable our applications which may be subject to intrusion or corruption by third parties, which may render our on-demand applications unstable or unavailable to our customers.

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While we are not aware of any such intrusion, if an actual or perceived intrusion or corruption of third-party software which we use to support or enable our applications occurs, and our applications become unstable or unavailable, the perception by existing or potential customers of our applications could be harmed and we could lose sales and customers.

If our on-demand application model is not widely accepted, our operating results will be harmed.

We expect to derive an increasing portion of our software revenues from subscriptions to our on-demand applications. As a result, widespread acceptance of our on-demand supply management applications is critical to our future success. Factors that may affect market acceptance of our on-demand applications include:

potential reluctance by enterprises to migrate to an on-demand application model;

the price and performance of our on-demand applications;

the level of customization we can offer;

the availability, performance, and price of competing products and services; and

potential reluctance by enterprises to trust third parties to store and manage their internal data.

Many of these factors are beyond our control. The inability of our on-demand applications model to achieve widespread market acceptance would harm our business.

Because we will recognize revenue from our on-demand applications over the term of the agreement, downturns or upturns in sales may not be immediately reflected in our operating results.

We will recognize revenue from customers with hosted term-based licenses over the term of their agreements, which are typically 12 to 24 months, although terms can range from one to 36 months. As a result, a portion of the revenue we report in each quarter will be from agreements entered into during previous quarters. Consequently, a decline in new or renewed agreements in any one quarter will not necessarily be fully reflected in the revenue in that quarter and will negatively affect our revenue in future quarters. In addition, we may be unable to adjust our cost structure to reflect these reduced revenues. Accordingly, the effect of significant downturns in sales and market acceptance of our service may not be fully reflected in our results of operations until future periods. Our on-demand application model will also make it difficult for us to rapidly increase our revenue through additional sales in any period, as revenue from new customers must be recognized over the applicable agreement term.

We do not have an adequate history with our on-demand application model to predict the rate of customer renewals and the impact these renewals will have on our revenue or operating results.

Our customers have no obligation to renew their agreements for our service after the expiration of their initial contract period and some customers have elected not to do so. In addition, our customers may decide not to renew unless we offer lower prices or agree to reduce the number of users. We have limited historical data with respect to rates of customer renewals, so we may not be able to accurately predict customer renewal rates. Our customers' renewal rates may decline or fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including their dissatisfaction with our applications or the customers' ability to continue their operations and spending levels. If our customers do not renew their agreements for our on-demand supply management applications, our revenue may decline and our business may suffer.

Our future success also depends in part on our ability to sell additional features or functions of our applications, additional applications, or additional services to our current customers. This may require increasingly sophisticated and costly sales efforts that are targeted at our customers' senior management. If these efforts are not successful, our business may suffer.

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A failure to adequately expand our direct sales force may impede our growth.

We expect to be substantially dependent on our direct sales force to obtain new customers, particularly large enterprise customers, and to manage our customer base. We believe that there is significant competition for direct sales personnel with the advanced sales skills and technical knowledge we need. Our ability to achieve significant growth in revenue in the future will depend, in large part, on our success in recruiting, training, and retaining sufficient direct sales personnel. New hires require significant training and may, in some cases, take more than a year before they achieve full productivity. Our recent hires and planned hires may not become as productive as we would like, and we may be unable to hire sufficient numbers of qualified individuals in the future in the markets where we do business. If we are unable to hire and develop sufficient numbers of productive sales personnel, sales of our products and services may suffer. We have also reduced our sales force as part of our cost containment and cost reduction initiatives. Our failure to field an effective sales organization could have a material adverse effect on our operating performance and financial condition.

Changes in the value of the U.S. dollar, in relation to the currencies of foreign countries where we transact business, could harm our operating performance and financial condition.

International operations represent an increasing portion of our revenues. We expect to continue to commit significant resources to our international sales and marketing activities. For international sales and expenditures denominated in foreign currencies, we are subject to risks associated with currency fluctuations, particularly as a result of the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to other foreign currencies. Although such international revenues are increasing, because such amounts are still relatively immaterial, we have not to date hedged our risks associated with foreign currency transactions in order to minimize the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on earnings. In the event we do begin hedging activities, there is no guarantee our hedging strategy will be successful and that currency exchange rate fluctuations will not have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Our indebtedness and debt service obligations may adversely affect our cash flow.

Should we be unable to satisfy our interest and principal payment obligations under our convertible notes through the use of shares of our common stock, we will be required to pay those obligations in cash. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash to meet these obligations, we may have to restructure or limit our operations.

Our indebtedness could have significant additional negative consequences, including, but not limited to:

requiring the dedication of a substantial portion of our expected cash flow from operations to service the indebtedness, thereby reducing the amount of expected cash flow available for other purposes, including capital expenditures;

increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing;

limiting our flexibility to plan for, or react to, changes in our business and the industry in which we compete; and

placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage to competitors with less debt obligations and competitors that have better access to capital resources.

Issuance of shares of common stock upon conversion or repayment of our convertible notes and exercise of warrants will dilute the ownership interest of existing shareholders and could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We may issue shares of common stock (i) upon conversion of some or all of our convertible notes, (ii) in satisfaction of our principal and interest payment obligations under the convertible notes, in lieu of cash payments, and (iii) upon exercise of the associated warrants. Any of these issuances will dilute the ownership

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interests of existing shareholders. Any sales in the public market of this common stock could adversely affect prevailing market prices of the common stock. In addition, the existence of these convertible notes and warrants may encourage short selling by market participants.

Our convertible notes are secured by substantially all of our assets.

The investors in our private placement of our convertible notes received a security interest in and a lien on substantially all of our assets, including our existing and future accounts receivable, cash, general intangibles (including intellectual property) and equipment. As a result of this security interest and lien, if we fail to meet our payment or other obligations under the convertible notes, the investors would be entitled to foreclose on and liquidate substantially all of our assets. Under those circumstances, we may not have sufficient funds to service our day-to-day operational needs. Any foreclosure by the investors in the private placement would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Our convertible notes provide that upon the occurrence of various events of default and change of control transactions, the holders would be entitled to require us to redeem the convertible notes for cash, which could leave us with little or no working capital for operations or capital expenditures.

Our convertible notes allow the holders thereof to require redemption of the convertible notes upon the occurrence of various events of default, such as the termination of trading of our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market, or specified change of control transactions. In such a situation, we may be required to redeem all or part of the convertible notes, including any accrued interest and penalties, within five business days after receipt of a demand for such redemption. Some of the events of default include matters over which we may have little or no control. If an event of default or a change of control occurs, we may be unable to pay the full redemption price in cash. Even if we were able to pay the redemption price in cash, any such redemption could leave us with little or no working capital for our business. We have not established a sinking fund for payment of our obligations under the convertible notes, nor do we anticipate doing so.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters is located in Malvern, Pennsylvania. We maintain other locations throughout the United States and in Europe. The locations of these facilities and their respective size and lease status are as follows:

Location	Type of Facility	Size (in sq/ft)	Ownership Status	Lease Expiration Date
Malvern, Pennsylvania	Headquarters	7,947	Leased	November 2010
Endicott, New York	Development	7,700	Leased	November 2008
Washington, D.C.	Office(a)	3,200	Leased	March 2006
New York, New York	Office	6,900	Leased	December 2010
Chicago, Illinois	Office	8,300	Leased	February 2007
Rockville, Maryland	Office	10,582	Leased	August 2008
San Jose, California	Office(b)	4,700	Leased	January 2007
Guildford, Surrey, United Kingdom	Office(c)	4,607	Leased	October 2007

(a) We are currently subleasing this property to an unrelated third party for \$9,400 per month. The lease expired in March 2006.

(b) We are currently subleasing this property to an unrelated third party for \$7,563 per month through January 2007.

(c) Acquired as part of the Digital Union acquisition on July 22, 2005. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements regarding this event.

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On June 12, 2001, a class action lawsuit was filed against us and several of our officers and directors in U.S. Federal Court for the Southern District of New York (the District Court). Also named as defendants were four underwriters involved in the issuance and initial public offering (IPO) of our common stock in February 1999. The complaint alleges violations of federal securities law based on, among other things, claims that the underwriters (i) awarded material portions of the initial shares to certain favored customers in exchange for excessive commissions and (ii) engaged in a practice known as laddering, whereby the clients or customers agreed that in exchange for IPO shares they would purchase additional shares at progressively higher prices after the IPO. With respect to Verticalnet, the complaint alleges that Verticalnet and its officers and directors failed to disclose in the prospectus and the registration statement the existence of these purported excessive commissions and laddering agreements. After the initial complaint was filed, several copycat complaints with nearly identical allegations were filed by other plaintiffs in the District Court. All of the suits were consolidated into a single amended complaint containing additional factual allegations concerning the events set forth in the original complaints filed with the District Court in April 2002. In October 2002, the District Court entered an order dismissing, without prejudice, the claims against the individual Verticalnet officers and directors who had been named as defendants in the various complaints. In February 2003, the District Court entered an order denying a motion made by the defendants to dismiss the actions in their entirety, but granting the motion as to certain of the claims against some defendants. However, the District Court did not dismiss any claims against Verticalnet. In June 2003, Verticalnet's counsel, with the approval of Verticalnet's directors, executed a memorandum of understanding on behalf of Verticalnet with respect to a proposed settlement of the plaintiffs' claims against Verticalnet. The proposed settlement, if finally approved by the District Court, would result in, among other things, the dismissal of all claims against Verticalnet and its officers and directors. Under the present terms of the proposed settlement Verticalnet would also assign its claims against the underwriters to the plaintiffs in the consolidated actions. In February 2005, the District Court preliminarily approved the proposed settlement and scheduled a final fairness hearing on the settlement for April 2006.

On September 30, 2004, the Company was served with a complaint filed against the Company and several of its former officers and directors in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in an action captioned Jodek Charitable Trust, R.A., Individually and as Assignee of Zvi Schreiber, LLC et al. v. Vertical Net Inc., et al., C.A. No. 04-4455. The complaint alleges that, with regards to the issuance of the Company's stock to the plaintiffs in connection with the Company's acquisition of Tradeum, Inc. in March 2000, the plaintiffs were damaged by the defendants' delays in registering stock, updating the registration of stock, releasing stock from lock-ups and releasing stock from escrows. The plaintiffs claim they sustained damages in excess of \$65.0 million as a result of the decrease in the stock price during the alleged delays. The Company disputes the allegations raised in the complaint and intends to vigorously defend itself. The Company and the other defendants have filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, and in January 2006 the Court granted the motion in large part, but denied it in part. The Court dismissed the complaint as to the individual defendants, but did not dismiss the complaint with respect to certain claims against Verticalnet.

On August 3, 2005, CombineNet, Inc. (CombineNet) commenced an action in the Court of Common Pleas in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania against the Company for alleged trade secret infringement. CombineNet, which did not specify any amount of damages in its complaint, alleges that prior to the Company's January 2004 acquisition of Tigris Corp., CombineNet disclosed trade secrets to Tigris and after the acquisition, these trade secrets were disclosed to the Company and are allegedly being misappropriated and misused by the Company. The Company has denied that it has misappropriated or misused any alleged trade secrets of CombineNet and contends that it has not acted improperly. On August 4, 2005, the court denied CombineNet's motion for a special injunction. Since September 14, 2005, this matter has been pending through an alternative dispute resolution procedure before an independent expert selected by the parties. On February 16, 2006, the expert issued a preliminary report, which included findings that were in favor of, as well as adverse to, the Company. On March 2, 2006, the Company requested that the expert reconsider those preliminary findings that were adverse to the Company. The expert has not yet rendered a final decision in this matter.

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If the expert ultimately renders a final decision that is adverse to the Company, then under the parties' alternative dispute resolution procedure, the Company would, among other things, incur nominal direct monetary damages and be prohibited from marketing, promoting, offering to sell or selling any offending optimization product(s) for a period of one year following the date of the decision. We do not believe an adverse ruling would have a material adverse effect upon our financial condition or operations results.

We are also a party to various lawsuits and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate resolutions with respect to all of the above actions will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, liquidity, or results of operations.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2005.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol VERT. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of the high and low closing sales prices of our common stock as reported by NASDAQ:

	High	Low
Fiscal Year 2005:		
First Quarter	\$ 1.60	\$ 0.84
Second Quarter	0.96	0.63
Third Quarter	0.81	0.56
Fourth Quarter	0.70	0.37
Fiscal Year 2004:		
First Quarter	\$ 3.38	\$ 1.16
Second Quarter	2.34	1.42
Third Quarter	1.51	1.06
Fourth Quarter	1.86	1.13

At March 1, 2006, we had 572 shareholders of record, which excludes shareholders whose shares are held in nominee or street name by brokers.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to finance our operations and expand our business. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will be dependent upon our financial condition, operating results, capital requirements, and other factors the board of directors deems relevant.

On August 16, 2005, we issued senior secured convertible promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$6.6 million to various independent institutional investors. Pursuant to the terms of the Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement we entered into in connection with the sale of the notes, we cannot issue dividends on our common stock without the prior approval of the holders of a majority of the then principal amount of the notes.

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The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto (see Item 8 of this report), as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (see Item 7 of this report).

Consolidated Statement of Operations Data: <i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Revenues	\$ 20,650	\$ 22,925	\$ 9,633	\$ 43,724	\$ 36,119
Loss from continuing operations (a)	(13,720)	(9,720)	(11,015)	(30,859)	(670,197)
Basic income (loss) per common share from continuing operations	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.33)	\$ (0.70)	\$ 5.52	\$ (69.92)
Diluted loss per common share from continuing operations (b)	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.33)	\$ (0.70)	\$ (2.56)	\$ (69.92)

- (a) Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, and ceased amortization of goodwill.
- (b) Diluted loss per common share for the year ended December 31, 2002 excludes preferred stock dividends and the impact from the redemption of our preferred stock, which resulted in basic income per share from continuing operations.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data: <i>(in thousands)</i>	As of December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Total assets	\$ 36,044	\$ 40,345	\$ 9,123	\$ 18,453	\$ 125,631
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	2,041	42		7,293	22,255
Convertible redeemable preferred stock					102,180
Total shareholders' equity (deficit)	22,396	31,888	4,421	1,642	(91,339)

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with Selected Financial Data appearing in Item 6 of this report and our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing under Item 8 of this report. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, as described under Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements in this report.

Company Overview

We are a provider of On-Demand Supply Management solutions to companies ranging in size from mid-market to the Global 2000. We provide a full scope of Supply Management software, services, and domain expertise in areas that include: Program Management, Spend Analysis, eSourcing, Contract Management, and Supplier Performance Management. Our solutions provide our clients with the visibility, insight and control required to identify, realize, and sustain value from supply management initiatives.

Our software customers license our software pursuant to either a perpetual license or a time-based license. Our software is licensed by module, with our customers selecting from modules that include: Spend Manager, Program Manager, Negotiation Manager, Contract Manager, and Performance Manager. Verticalnet employs technical consultants to provide project management and training during software implementation. In addition to traditional software installation and Application Service Provider (ASP) hosting, Verticalnet offers the majority of its software products in an On-Demand delivery model. On-Demand delivery enables our customers to pay a single

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annual fee that includes software license, maintenance, application hosting, customer/community support, and training. The Company believes that its On-Demand delivery model mitigates the software implementation costs for its customers, and reduces the obstacles to a successful supply management initiative.

In addition to implementation services, our consultants provide customers with supply management business process consulting, primarily in the areas of Spend Analysis and Advanced Sourcing. Our customers typically pay for professional services at an hourly rate for the time it takes us to complete the project. Most professional services engagements also include short-term licenses of Verticalnet technology required to complete the engagement. Examples of such technology include our Advanced Bid Collection and Bid Analysis Optimization software.

In addition to our packaged applications and implementation services, Verticalnet offers custom software development for customers that desire to build additional supply management capabilities. Verticalnet's Solution Center works with clients to define custom development requirements and build out the required functionality. Verticalnet offers a flexible software platform that enables rapid, cost effective custom development for customers with advanced, complex requirements.

Historically, we derived our revenue primarily from the licensing of our software, as well as implementation and development services. As a result of the January 2004 acquisition of Tigris, we also generate revenues from spend analysis and other supply chain consulting services and, as a result of the July 2004 acquisition of B2eMarkets, we have seen an increase in the amount of our revenue from the licensing of our software products and maintenance of those products. In July 2005, we acquired Digital Union, and as a result we expect to see a continued increase in the proportion of our revenues from software and software related revenues.

Recent Developments

On August 16, 2005, the Company issued senior secured convertible promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$6.6 million (the Notes) to various independent institutional investors (the Investors). The Notes are secured by a security interest in all the assets of the Company, subject to existing liens and are convertible into shares of Verticalnet's common stock, at the option of the Investors, at a fixed conversion price of \$0.70 per share, subject to adjustment upon certain conditions, including certain issuances of stock at a price below \$0.70 per share, stock dividends, or splits, and distributions of equity, debt, or assets (see Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements).

On December 16, 2005, Verticalnet entered into a Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release to settle certain claims for indemnification made by Verticalnet arising from the acquisition of B2eMarkets. As a result, the former B2eMarkets shareholders forfeited, surrendered and released all rights to 702,927 shares that were held in escrow (see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements).

Acquisitions

Digital Union Limited

On July 22, 2005, Verticalnet entered into a Share Purchase Agreement and acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Digital Union, a private limited company registered in England. In exchange for the outstanding capital stock of Digital Union, Verticalnet issued to Digital Union's former shareholders an aggregate of 4,458,690 shares of Verticalnet common stock. Digital Union was a privately-held provider of on-demand sourcing and procurement solutions based in Guildford, Surrey, United Kingdom. Digital Union became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Verticalnet subsequent to the acquisition. Digital Union's results have been included in the Company's results since July 23, 2005. The consideration for the purchase transaction was approximately \$3.5 million, including transaction costs of approximately \$500,000, which primarily consisted of fees paid for professional services (see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements).

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Accounting policies, methods, and estimates are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements prepared by management and are based upon management's current judgments. Those judgments are normally based on knowledge and experience with regard to past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting policies, methods, and estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ from management's current judgments. While there are a number of accounting policies, methods, and estimates affecting our financial statements as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, areas that are particularly significant include revenue recognition policies including estimates used for the percentage-of-completion on revenue contracts, the assessment of the recoverability of long-lived assets, and the recording of accruals for contingencies, including tax contingencies. Management has reviewed these critical accounting policies and estimates with the audit committee.

Revenue Recognition

Software and software related revenues

Software and software related revenues have been principally derived from the licensing of our products, from maintenance and support contracts, and from hosting services. Customers who license our products also generally purchase maintenance contracts which provide software updates and technical support over a stated term, which is usually a twelve-month period. As part of licensing our products, a customer may also purchase custom development and implementation services from us.

Our products are either acquired under a perpetual license model or under a time-based license model. The license agreements for our products do not provide for a right of return other than during the warranty period, and historically product returns have not been significant. We do not recognize revenue for agreements with cancellation rights or refundable fees until such rights to refund or cancellation have expired.

We recognize revenue related to software arrangements in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, as amended by SOP 98-9, Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions. We recognize revenue when all of the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; delivery of the product has occurred; the fee is fixed or determinable; and collectibility is probable. We consider all arrangements with payment terms extending beyond one year to not be fixed or determinable, and revenue under these agreements is recognized as payments become due from the customer. If collectibility is not considered probable, revenue is recognized when the fee is collected.

SOP 97-2, as amended, generally requires revenue earned on software arrangements involving multiple elements to be allocated to each element based on the relative fair values of the elements. Our determination of fair value of each element in multi-element arrangements is based on vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE). We limit our assessment of VSOE of fair value for each element to either the price charged when the same element is sold separately or the price established by management, having the relevant authority to do so, for an element not yet sold separately.

If evidence of fair value for all undelivered elements exists but evidence does not exist for one or more delivered elements, then revenue is recognized using the residual method. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee is recognized as revenue. Revenue allocated to maintenance and support is recognized ratably over the maintenance term and revenue allocated to training and other service elements is recognized as the services are performed. The proportion of revenue recognized upon delivery of the software may vary from quarter to quarter depending upon the relative mix of licensing arrangements, the extent of services that will be required to implement the software, and whether VSOE of fair value exists for all of the undelivered elements.

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Software arrangements that include professional services are evaluated to determine whether those services are essential to the functionality of the software elements of the arrangement. When services are not considered essential, the revenue allocable to the professional services is recognized as the services are performed. If we provide professional services that are considered essential to the functionality of the software products, both the software product revenue and professional service revenue are recognized in accordance with the provisions of SOP 81-1, Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts. To date, most of our professional services provided in connection with software arrangements have been considered essential to the functionality of the software and therefore, the majority of our contracts that involved licenses and professional services have been recognized on a percentage of completion basis.

Hosted term-based licenses, where the customer does not have the contractual right to take possession of the software, are accounted for in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 00-03, Application of AICPA Statement of Position 97-2 to Arrangements That Include the Right to Use Software Stored on Another Entity's Hardware. Revenues related to such arrangements are recognized on a monthly basis over the term of the contract. Amounts that have been invoiced are recorded in accounts receivable and in deferred revenue or revenue, depending on whether the revenue recognition criteria have been met.

Arrangements that include professional services sold with hosted term-based licenses and support offerings are evaluated under EITF Issue No. 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables, and the SEC's Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, Revenue Recognition. To the extent the professional services have value to the customer on a stand-alone basis and there is objective and reliable evidence of fair value of the undelivered elements, the consideration from the arrangement is allocated among the separate elements based upon their relative fair values and professional services revenues are recognized as the services are rendered. Hosted term-based licenses, as well as any professional services that do not meet the above criteria, are recognized ratably over the term of the agreement.

Services revenues

Consulting contracts with fixed-priced arrangements are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Percentage-of-completion accounting involves calculating the percentage of services provided during the period compared to the total estimated services to be provided over the duration of the contract. This method is followed where reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of a contract can be made. Estimates of total contract revenues and costs are continuously monitored during the term of the contract, and recorded revenues and costs are subject to revision as the contract progresses. Such revisions may result in increases or decreases to revenues and results of operations and are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which they are first identified. Consulting services with fees based on time and materials or cost-plus are recognized in accordance with SAB No. 104 as the services are performed (as measured by time incurred) and amounts earned.

We consider amounts under consulting contracts to be earned once evidence of an arrangement has been obtained, services are delivered, fees are fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. In such contracts, our efforts, generally measured by time incurred, typically is reflective of progress against the contractual milestones or output measure, which is the contractual earnings pattern. Contingent or incentive revenues relating to consulting contracts are recognized when the contingency is satisfied and we conclude the amounts are earned.

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, we regularly perform reviews to determine whether events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of long-lived assets, including goodwill and intangible assets, may not be recoverable. Factors we consider important that could trigger an impairment review include, but are not limited to, significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating

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results, significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business, significant negative industry or economic trends, a significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period, and our market capitalization relative to net book value. When we determine that an impairment review is necessary for long-lived assets, other than goodwill, based upon the existence of one or more of the above indicators of impairment, we perform an undiscounted cash flow analysis to evaluate whether future cash flows from the long-lived asset are less than the current carrying value of the asset. If the result from this analysis indicates that an impairment charge is required for the asset, we measure the impairment based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate commensurate with the risk inherent in our current business model. Significant judgment is required in the development of projected cash flows for these purposes, including assumptions regarding the appropriate level of aggregation of cash flows, the discount rate to be used, as well as the underlying forecasts of expected future revenue and expense. For goodwill, in addition to testing for impairment if the above indicators of impairment are present, the Company is also required to perform an annual impairment test, by comparing the total market value of the Company, including a control premium, to the carrying value of the net assets of the Company. To the extent impairment is indicated for goodwill, we measure impairment based on a comparison of the implied fair value of goodwill with its carrying value. The implied fair value of goodwill would be determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination is determined. That is, we would allocate the fair value of the Company to all of the assets and liabilities (including any unrecognized intangible assets) as if the Company had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value was the price paid to acquire the Company. The excess of the fair value of the Company over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. Significant judgment is required in the development of the fair values to be assigned to assets and liabilities, as well as the estimated fair value of the Company.

We have recorded significant impairment charges for goodwill and intangible assets in the past and to the extent that events or circumstances cause our assumptions to change, additional charges may be required in future periods and such charges could be material.

Derivative Liabilities

In accordance with SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, and related amendments and guidance, the conversion and prepayment feature of the Notes are considered derivative instruments and are required to be bifurcated from the debt instrument and accounted for separately. In addition, the warrants issued with the Notes are accounted for as a liability due to the existence of certain provisions in the instruments. Changes in the fair value of the derivative liabilities are primarily measured using the Black-Scholes valuation model and are recorded in the consolidated statement of operations. The fair value of the derivatives are directly affected by the change in the market value of the Company's common stock. In addition, significant judgment is required in the development of the assumptions used in the valuation models, including assumptions regarding the future volatility of the Company's common stock and the probability of certain events related to the notes occurring or not occurring in the future. As of December 31, 2005, the derivative liabilities had a fair value of \$481,000 and \$840,000, for the conversion and prepayment feature and the warrants, respectively.

Contingencies

The Company is involved in various claims and legal proceedings (see Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements). The Company records accruals for contingencies when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. These accruals are adjusted periodically as the assessments change or additional information becomes available. In addition, significant judgment is required in evaluating the Company's tax positions. The Company establishes reserves for tax contingencies when certain tax related positions are likely to be challenged and may not succeed and would require a payment to the tax authority (see Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements). The Company adjusts these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the closing of a tax audit. Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of these matters or the ultimate costs, management does not believe that there are any probable expenditures that may be incurred in excess of the liabilities accrued. Management also does not believe that

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these expenditures would result in a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, liquidity or capital resources for any year; however, should circumstances change due to new developments related to these matters, changes in our estimates may need to be made and recorded amounts and costs may be material.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth statement of operations data expressed as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated (some items may not add due to rounding):

	2005	2004	2003
Revenues:			
Software and software related	33.2%	18.5%	19.0%
Services	66.8%	81.5%	81.0%
Total revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues:			
Cost of software and software related	13.7%	8.1%	6.6%
Cost of services	36.1%	37.1%	16.8%
Amortization of acquired technology and customer contracts	4.9%	6.7%	9.3%
Total cost of revenues	54.8%	52.0%	32.7%
Gross profit	45.2%	48.0%	67.3%
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	32.7%	25.4%	42.3%
Sales and marketing	37.0%	26.4%	24.4%
General and administrative	29.0%	24.2%	46.8%
Restructuring charges (reversals)	2.1%		(5.0)%
Stock-based compensation	4.4%	7.1%	5.6%
Amortization of other intangible assets	6.5%	4.9%	
Total operating expenses	111.7%	88.0%	114.0%
Operating loss	(66.5)%	(40.0)%	(46.7)%
Interest and other (income) expense, net		2.4%	67.6%
Net loss	(66.4)%	(42.4)%	(114.3)%

EMPLOYEE HEADCOUNT BY CLASSIFICATION

	December 31,					
	2005			2004		
	Dedicated			Dedicated		
	Offshore			Offshore		
	Employees	Consultants	Total	Employees	Consultants	Total
Cost of revenues	47	5	52	64		64

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Research and development	31	29	60	38	41	79
Sales and marketing	32		32	30		30
General and administrative	24		24	22		22
Total	134	34	168	154	41	195

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<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year ended December 31,			2005 vs 2004		2004 vs 2003	
	2005	2004	2003	Difference		Difference	
				\$	%	\$	%
Software and software related	\$ 6,856	\$ 4,236	\$ 1,832	\$ 2,620	61.9%	\$ 2,404	131.2%
Services	13,794	18,689	7,801	(4,895)	26.2	10,888	139.6
Total revenues	\$ 20,650	\$ 22,925	\$ 9,633	\$ (2,275)	(9.9)%	\$ 13,292	138.0%

Revenue Concentration

As of and for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, revenues and amounts due from our largest customers were as follows (in thousands):

Customer	2005			2004			2003		
	Accounts Receivable	Revenues	% of Revenues	Accounts Receivable	Revenues	% of Revenues	Accounts Receivable	Revenues	% of Revenues
A	\$ 1,009	\$ 5,230	25.3%	\$ 934	\$ 4,830	21.1%	\$	\$	%
B	581	3,453	16.7	640	6,382	27.8	1,405	6,168	64.0
C	81	260	1.3	246	1,144	5.0	315	1,204	12.5
Total	\$ 1,671	\$ 8,943	43.3%	\$ 1,820	\$ 12,356	53.9%	\$ 1,720	\$ 7,372	76.5%

(a) Represents both billed and unbilled amounts

Software and software related revenues are comprised of software licenses, hosting, and maintenance revenues. Services revenues represent revenue derived from consulting services.

Due to the different accounting treatment of our revenue streams under applicable accounting guidance, each type of revenue has a different impact on our consolidated financial statements. For our on-demand hosted term-based licensed solutions, the prices are generally fixed for a specific period of time, and revenue is recognized ratably over the term. Therefore, a hosted term-based license will result in significantly lower current-period revenue than an equal-sized perpetual license, but with higher revenue recognized in future periods. Similarly, maintenance fees are generally fixed for a specific period of time, and revenue is recognized ratably over the maintenance term. Maintenance contracts are typically entered into when new software licenses are purchased, at a specified percentage of the software license fee. In addition, most of our customers renew their maintenance contracts annually to continue receiving product updates and product support. Service revenues are driven by a contract, project or statement of work, in which the fees may be fixed for specific services to be provided over time or billed on a time and materials basis. Like subscription and maintenance fees, service fees revenue is recognized over the course of the fixed time or project period. As a result, cash flows from these licenses and or services will precede revenue recognition and are included in deferred revenue until they are recognized.

The increase in software and software related revenues was primarily a result of the B2eMarkets acquisition that occurred in July 2004.

During 2005, the Company made progress in signing additional software and software related agreements. In 2005, the Company entered into 37 new software and software related agreements with customers for a total value of \$4.8 million compared to 12 new software and software related agreements for a total value of \$1.7 million in 2004. The majority of this growth occurred in the third and fourth quarters of 2005 and we expect that the growth in software contracts will continue in 2006. However, as discussed above, under applicable accounting guidance we recognize

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the software revenues from term-based licenses ratably over the term of the contract and therefore, it is not reflected in its entirety in revenue during 2005.

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As presented in the table above, the decrease in total revenues for 2005 compared to 2004 was primarily due to higher than normal service revenues generated from Customer B during 2004. During 2005, Customer B accounted for \$3.5 million or 17% of our total revenues, as compared to 2004 when the same customer accounted for approximately \$6.4 million or 28% of our total revenues. The revenues generated by Customer B decreased by approximately \$2.9 million during 2005, as compared to 2004. Since 2002 this customer has been one of our largest customers, however, due to where we are in the lifecycle in the relationship, the customer's need for our services is decreasing and we expect the revenue we will be generating from them will continue to decrease. In contrast, Customer A continues to provide additional streams of revenue and represented 25.3% of our 2005 revenue. The revenue from Customer A in 2005 represents the highest level we have achieved with this customer during our relationship, however we currently expect to see lower revenues in 2006. Revenues generated from Customer A have historically varied significantly by quarter.

In addition, during 2005 we implemented stricter controls around project bidding and acceptance to ensure we are only performing projects that meet certain profitability metrics. While this may reduce consulting revenues in the short term, we believe that in the long term it will assist us in building a more profitable consulting practice.

The increase in total revenues of \$13.3 million in 2004, as compared to 2003, is primarily due to the Tigris acquisition which occurred on January 30, 2004 and the B2eMarkets acquisition, which occurred on July 19, 2004, as well as growth in Verticalnet's historical business.

During 2004, Customer B accounted for \$6.4 million or 28% of our total revenue, as compared to 2003 when the same customer accounted for approximately \$6.2 million or 64% of our total revenue. We reduced our customer concentration during 2004 by growing revenues from all other customers by 377%, while maintaining the same comparable level of revenues from our top customer in 2004 as we had in 2003. In addition, we lowered the revenue concentration from Customer B as a result of organic customer growth and the acquisition of Tigris and B2eMarkets. During 2004, we reduced our revenue concentration from our two largest customers from 64% in the first quarter to 30% in the fourth quarter of 2004. At the end of 2004, we had 65 active customers as compared to eight as of December 31, 2003.

Cost of Revenues

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year ended December 31,			2005 vs 2004		2004 vs 2003	
	2005	2004	2003	Difference	%	Difference	%
Cost of software and software related	\$ 2,824	\$ 1,867	\$ 632	\$ 957	51.3%	\$ 1,235	195.4%
Cost of services	7,463	8,503	1,615	(1,040)	(12.2)%	6,888	426.5%
Amortization of acquired technology and customer contracts	1,019	1,532	900	(513)	(33.5)%	632	70.2%
Total cost of revenues	\$ 11,306	\$ 11,902	\$ 3,147	\$ (596)	(5.0)%	\$ 8,755	278.2%

The year 2005 was a transitional year for us as we continued to integrate B2eMarkets and Tigris, both of which were acquired in 2004, as well as Digital Union, which we acquired in July 2005. During 2005, the Company continued to integrate each key function of the acquired entities, including their software products. As a result of our continuing integration efforts, we have been able to remove significant costs, specifically headcount related costs from our cost structure. During 2006 we will continue to look for ways to remove costs from our ongoing operations. We expect that our cost of revenues and operating costs will be at lower levels in 2006 compared to where they were during 2005.

Cost of Software and Software Related

The cost of software and software related is comprised primarily of headcount related costs, including the cost of the Company's customer support function, which is provided to customers as part of recurring maintenance fees,

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and third-party provided hosting services, as well as related infrastructure costs. Also included is the cost of royalties on technology contained in our products that is licensed from third parties.

The increase in software and software related costs in 2005 as compared to 2004, was primarily related to the acquisitions of Digital Union, Tigris, and B2eMarkets, which accounted for an increase of approximately \$22,000, \$192,000 and \$1.1 million, respectively. These increases were offset during 2005 by decreases in Verticalnet's historical headcount related costs, hosting and general consulting of \$324,000, \$101,000 and \$42,000, respectively. These cost reductions were offset by increases in other related costs of \$109,000 as compared to the same period in 2004.

The increase in software and software related costs of \$1.2 million during 2004 was primarily related to the acquisition of B2eMarkets, which accounted for an increase of approximately \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. For 2004, facilities, hosting and other related costs increased by \$207,000 and were offset by a decrease in salary costs of \$72,000.

Cost of Services

The cost of services includes the cost of Company and third-party consultants who are primarily responsible for the software implementations and configurations, as well as providing other supply chain consulting services, and related infrastructure costs. The decrease in service related costs that resulted from the decline in service revenues was partially offset by the impact of the Tigris, B2eMarkets, and Digital Union acquisitions that occurred in January 2004, July 2004, and July 2005, respectively. The addition of the Tigris, B2eMarkets, and Digital Union businesses represented an increase in costs of \$167,000, \$490,000, and \$16,000 in 2005, respectively, as compared to 2004. During 2005, historical Verticalnet headcount, third party consulting, billable reimbursed expenses, travel and entertainment, and other related costs decreased by \$768,000, \$566,000, \$280,000, \$73,000 and \$135,000, respectively, as compared to the same period in 2004. These declines were partially offset by an increase in infrastructure cost of \$109,000.

The increase in cost of services in 2004 was primarily due to the Tigris and B2eMarkets acquisitions that occurred in 2004. The addition of the Tigris and B2eMarkets businesses represented \$6.7 million and \$239,000 of the increase for 2004, respectively. Historical Verticalnet headcount related costs increased by \$2.0 million for 2004. These increases were partially offset by decreases in third party consulting of \$826,000, which was due to a decrease in our need to staff projects with outside expertise, and \$1.3 million in travel and facilities and other related costs for 2004.

Amortization of Acquired Technology and Customer Contracts

During 2005, amortization of acquired technology and customer contracts decreased due to the completion of the amortization of intangible assets resulting from prior acquisitions.

Amortization of acquired technology and customer contracts increased in 2004 as a result of the Tigris and B2eMarkets acquisitions that occurred in January and July 2004, respectively.

Operating Expenses

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year ended December 31,			2005 vs 2004		2004 vs 2003	
	2005	2004	2003	Difference		Difference	
				\$	%	\$	%
Research and development	\$ 6,745	\$ 5,822	\$ 4,071	\$ 923	15.9%	\$ 1,751	43.0%
Sales and marketing	7,648	6,054	2,347	1,594	26.3	3,707	157.9
General and administrative	5,985	5,558	4,505	427	7.7	1,053	23.4
Restructuring charges (reversals)	441		(480)	441	n/a	480	(100.0)
Stock-based compensation	910	1,636	538	(726)	(44.4)	1,098	204.1
Amortization of other intangible assets	1,343	1,115		228	20.4	1,115	n/a
Total operating expenses	\$ 23,072	\$ 20,185	\$ 10,981	\$ 2,887	14.3%	\$ 9,204	83.8%

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Research and Development

Research and development costs consist primarily of headcount related costs of the Company's product strategy, development, and testing employees and offshore development contractors, as well as related infrastructure costs. During 2005, the increase in research and development costs was primarily due to the presence of a full year of the B2eMarkets business, which represented approximately \$1.4 million of the increase, and the addition of Digital Union, which represented an increase of approximately \$370,000. The Company continues to leverage its offshore resources by expanding its use of offshore software development and customer support. These costs represented \$172,000 of the increase, however, the cost to hire and maintain the same number of employees on-shore would have resulted in a larger increase in headcount related costs. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the Company's headcount related costs which decreased by \$794,000. In addition, third-party consulting (other than offshore development), infrastructure and other related costs decreased \$185,000 in 2005. During 2005, the Company took many steps to lower its overall cost structure, including the reduction of personnel. We expect to see the impact of these cost reductions during 2006.

During 2004, the increase in research and development costs was primarily the result of the addition of B2eMarkets, which represents \$1.2 million of the increase. The Company's offshore development initiative started during the third quarter of 2003, whereby a significant portion of our product development operations were shifted to India. Although offshore development costs represented \$892,000 of the increase in research and development costs for 2004, as compared to the same period in 2003, the cost to hire and maintain the same number of employees on-shore would have resulted in a much larger increase in headcount related costs. In addition, third-party consulting (other than offshore development), infrastructure and other related costs increased \$301,000 for 2004. These costs were offset by a decrease in headcount related costs of \$690,000 for 2004, as compared to the same period in 2003.

As of December 31, 2005, the Company had a total of 60 people dedicated to development, which includes 29 dedicated offshore developers, compared to a total development headcount of 79, including 41 dedicated offshore developers as of December 31, 2004.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of headcount related costs, as well as incentive compensation for sales and marketing employees, related travel and infrastructure expenses, and third-party marketing costs.

The increase in sales and marketing expenses for 2005 as compared to 2004 was primarily a result of the Tigris, B2eMarkets, and Digital Union acquisitions, which accounted for \$279,000, \$724,000 and \$313,000 of the increase, respectively.

Headcount related costs and direct marketing expenses, such as advertising, public relations, and trade shows, increased by \$191,000 and \$243,000, respectively, as a result of additional headcount and the ramping up of the Company's marketing campaigns. These costs were partially offset by a decrease in general consulting and other sales and marketing costs of \$149,000 and \$7,000, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2004.

Sales and marketing expenses increased \$3.7 million in 2004 compared to 2003. The increase in sales and marketing expenses was primarily a result of the Tigris and B2eMarkets acquisitions, which represented \$2.4 million and \$713,000 of the increase for 2004 as compared to 2003, respectively. Headcount related costs and marketing related costs increased by \$22,000 and \$570,000, respectively for 2004 as compared to 2003.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of headcount related costs for our executive, administrative, finance, legal, and human resources personnel, as well as related infrastructure costs. In addition, general and administrative expenses include Directors and Officers insurance, and audit, legal, and other professional fees.

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Historical Verticalnet general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased compared to the same period in 2004, but were offset by increases due to the Tigris, B2eMarkets, and Digital Union acquisitions, which represented \$47,000, \$427,000, and \$127,000 of the increase, respectively.

For 2005, the increases resulting from the Tigris, B2eMarkets, and Digital Union acquisitions were offset by decreases in historical Verticalnet expenses related to headcount related cost and insurance of approximately \$229,000 and \$88,000, respectively. In addition, general sales and use tax expenses increased by \$203,000 in 2005 as compared to 2004 due to a larger reversal of tax accruals in 2004. Excluding the reversals, general sales and use taxes would have increased by \$18,000.

Verticalnet's historical general and administrative expenses were impacted in 2005 by litigation charges stemming from a suit filed by a former partner, and now a competitor, charging that Tigris, a company Verticalnet acquired in 2004, had appropriated certain trade secrets from the former partner in a period prior to Verticalnet's acquisition and that Verticalnet was improperly continuing to use these trade secrets. Verticalnet believes that these claims are untrue and is actively defending against this suit. As a result of this and other litigation expenses (see Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements), professional fees for 2005 increased by \$141,000 over the same period in 2004. These increases were offset by decreases in historical Verticalnet infrastructure costs, travel and entertainment, general consulting and other related costs of \$201,000 in 2005, compared to 2004. The decreases are a result of the Company's continuing commitment to control its costs.

General and administrative expenses for 2004 increased compared to 2003 primarily due to the Tigris and B2eMarkets acquisitions, which represented \$703,000 and \$174,000 of the increase, respectively, and the reversal of accruals in 2003 relating to the termination of certain capital and operating leases of approximately \$653,000. These costs were partially offset by a decrease in other general and administrative expenses, including professional services, insurance, and other related costs of approximately \$133,000, and a decrease of approximately \$159,000 in office equipment leasing costs, which was a result of the renegotiation of our lease liabilities during 2003. In addition, the Company's results were positively impacted by a reversal of \$185,000 of accrued general sales and use tax liabilities which were determined to be no longer necessary for an entity that had been dissolved by the Company in a prior year.

Restructuring Charges (Reversals)

During 2005, we recorded \$441,000 in restructuring charges in connection with the Company's strategic and organizational initiatives designed to realign business operations, eliminate acquisition related redundancies, and reduce costs.

During 2004, there was no restructuring or asset impairment charges (reversals) recorded. During 2003, we reached an agreement with Silicon Valley Bank in connection with a letter of credit they had provided pertaining to a lease of office space in San Francisco, which was the subject of a lawsuit. The Company paid \$480,000 to Silicon Valley Bank and Silicon Valley Bank released the Company and our subsidiaries from further claims. As a result, the restructuring accrual was adjusted, to reflect the agreed upon settlement.

Stock-based Compensation

We recognize deferred stock-based compensation associated with stock options granted to employees at prices below market value on the date of grant, stock options issued to certain employees in conjunction with the consummation of our acquisitions and the issuance of restricted shares of common stock to certain senior executives, officers, and employees. These amounts are included as a component of shareholders' equity and are charged to operations over the vesting period of the options or the lapse of restrictions for the restricted stock, consistent with the intrinsic value method described in Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. Stock-based compensation expense is presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of operations, net of the effects of reversals related to terminated employees for cancellation of unvested equity instruments previously amortized to expense under APB Opinion No. 25.

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For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, stock-based compensation expense, net of the effects of cancellations, is attributable to various operating expense categories as follows (in thousands):

	2005	2004	2003
Cost of revenues	\$ 159	\$ 524	\$ 103
Research and development	45	263	60
Sales and marketing	325	328	53
General and administrative	381	521	322
Total	\$ 910	\$ 1,636	\$ 538

The decrease in stock-based compensation expense for 2005 as compared to 2004 was a result of the full amortization during 2004 of discounted stock options granted under the Company's 2003 bonus plan, which awarded discounted stock options to the Company's employees in lieu of cash compensation.

The increase in stock-based compensation expense for 2004 as compared to 2003 was a result of the continued amortization of costs related to the options granted under the Company's 2003 bonus plan, as well as the amortization of restricted stock units awarded to Tigris employees.

Amortization of Other Intangible Assets

The increase in amortization of other intangible assets during 2005 as compared to 2004 was a result of a full year of amortization of other intangible assets acquired from the Tigris and B2eMarkets acquisitions, which occurred in January 2004 and July 2004, respectively, and the addition of the amortization of other intangible assets acquired from the Digital Union acquisition which occurred in July 2005.

The increase in amortization of other intangible assets in 2004 was due to the amortization of intangible assets resulting from the Tigris and B2eMarkets acquisitions.

Interest and Other (Income) Expense, Net

Interest and other (income) expense, net were comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Interest expense, net	\$ 984	\$ 314	\$ 1,046
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(1,003)	281	
Realized loss on investments	364	35	51,019
Gain on B2eMarkets settlement	(330)		
Transaction (gains) loss	(5)	1	(120)
Realized gain on forward sale			(51,132)
Inducement charges			5,707
Other income, net	(18)	(73)	
Interest and other (income) expense, net	\$ (8)	\$ 558	\$ 6,520

As a result of certain features contained in our \$6.6 million principal amount senior convertible promissory notes and related warrants, we were required under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles to record derivative liabilities, which have an aggregate fair value of \$1.3 million and are recorded on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2005. For each subsequent quarter, we will be required to revalue the derivative liabilities and the change from the prior period will be recorded as a non-cash charge or benefit in the consolidated statement of operations. During 2005, we recorded a non-cash benefit of approximately \$1.0 million. At the time of the issuance of the senior convertible promissory notes, we recorded a debt discount of \$2.4 million related to the derivative liabilities. This amount will be accreted over the life of the notes and recorded as additional interest expense. During 2005, we recorded \$708,000 as additional interest expense related to this accretion.

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Changes in the fair value of the derivative liabilities are primarily measured using the Black-Scholes valuation model and are recorded as a change in fair value of derivative liabilities in the consolidated statement of operations. The fair value of the derivative liabilities are directly affected by the change in the market value of our stock.

In August 2005, we sold an investment in a privately held company. During the second quarter of 2005, we recorded a \$364,000 write-down on the investment to reflect the difference between the offer price and the then carrying value of this investment.

In December 2005, we entered into a Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release (the Settlement Agreement) to settle certain claims for indemnification made by us arising from the acquisition of B2eMarkets. In connection with the acquisition, 702,927 shares of our common stock were held in escrow as security for indemnification claims. Under the Settlement Agreement, the B2eMarkets shareholders forfeited, surrendered, and released all rights to the 702,927 shares that were held in escrow and as a result, the shares of our common stock were released from escrow and returned to us and immediately retired. In addition, pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the Company and the B2eMarkets shareholders released each other from any claims or liabilities with respect to settled claims. The total value of the common stock (\$437,000) was recorded as an adjustment to the cost of the B2eMarkets acquisition through a reduction to goodwill in the amount of \$46,000, an offset to costs previously incurred and expensed in the amount of \$61,000, and other income of \$330,000.

Interest expense decreased significantly in 2004, as compared to 2003, due to the repurchase of \$6.4 million of our 5 1/4% convertible subordinated debentures for total consideration of \$5.8 million in cash, stock, and warrants, which occurred in the third quarter of 2003. This consideration included \$1.3 million in cash, common stock with a fair market value of \$4.4 million, and change of control warrants valued at \$124,000. Additionally, we made a payment for accrued but unpaid interest of approximately \$21,000, also in cash. In connection with the transaction, we wrote-off, against additional paid-in capital, approximately \$55,000 in deferred debt offering costs attributable to the portion of debt repurchased. The Company recorded a charge to operations of \$5.7 million representing the inducement for conversion of the convertible notes in accordance with SFAS No. 84, Induced Conversion of Convertible Debt.

In February 2004, holders of 320,000 warrants exercised their warrants to purchase common shares at \$1.20 per share. The Company received approximately \$345,000 in net proceeds from the exercise of these warrants. During the three months ended March 31, 2004, the Company recorded a \$281,000 non-cash charge to earnings as a result of the mark-to-market adjustments relating to the fair value of the warrant liability up to the time of exercise. Upon the exercise of the warrants, the fair value of the warrants (\$428,000) was reclassified from other current liabilities to additional paid-in capital.

In connection with Ariba, Inc.'s (Ariba) acquisition of Tradex Technologies, Inc., we received Ariba common stock. In July 2000, we entered into forward sale contracts relating to our investment in Ariba. Under these contracts, we pledged our shares of Ariba's common stock to the counter party for a three-year period in return for approximately \$47.4 million of cash. In July 2003, the three-year period concluded, and we elected to deliver the pledged Ariba shares to satisfy the forward sale, rather than delivering cash. As a result we recognized a gain on the forward sale of \$51.1 million and a loss on the investment in Ariba common stock of \$51.1 million.

Table of Contents**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

The following table highlights key financial measurements as of and during the years ended December 31:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2005	2004
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,576	\$ 9,370
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 5,188	\$ 5,902
Working capital	\$ 681	\$ 7,863
Current ratio	1.07	1.96
Total debt, including current portion	\$ 6,000	\$ 113
Cash flow activities:		
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (8,822)	\$ (3,953)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,005)	(5,868)
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,212	14,702

Historically, the Company has funded itself through the sale of equity and debt instruments, as well as revenue from operations.

Operating activities

During 2005, net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$8.8 million and was primarily a result of the net loss from operations of \$13.7 million and the decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$1.4 million, offset by \$4.0 million in non-cash charges, and a decrease of \$2.3 million in accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, and other assets. It was further offset by an increase in deferred revenue of \$62,000.

As a result of the decrease in revenue generated from Customer B, as well as a full year of costs from the B2eMarkets acquisition and the impact of the Digital Union acquisition in July 2005, we experienced a negative impact on our operating cash flows as compared to 2004. In the long-term, we believe that the addition of Digital Union (see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements), will help us achieve increased software and software related revenues, deeper channel relationships, reduced customer concentration, and improved visibility in Europe and the United Kingdom. We believe that the short-term increase in cash used in operating activities will be more than offset by the growth opportunities for the combined business. During the fourth quarter of 2005, cash used in operating activities was lower than the third quarter and we expect we will continue to see improvement in 2006. This improvement is a result of two factors. As we discussed earlier, we completed a restructuring program in 2005 to reduce our operating costs. In addition, the growth in deferred revenues, which is a result of our customers paying for their term-based licenses in advance of revenue recognition under these arrangements, resulted in an improvement in our cash flow.

Investing activities

During 2005, net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$1.0 million and consisted of cash payments related to the B2eMarkets and Digital Union acquisitions of \$748,000 and capital expenditures of \$499,000, offset by \$242,000 in proceeds from sale of our investment in a privately held company.

Financing activities

During 2005, net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$5.2 million which relates to \$6.0 million of net proceeds obtained from the sale of our senior convertible promissory notes and \$116,000 in proceeds from the exercise of stock options offset by \$855,000 in principal payments on insurance financing and capital lease obligations.

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We believe that our current level of liquid assets will be sufficient to finance our capital requirements and anticipated operating needs through at least March 31, 2007. However, to the extent that the current levels of liquid assets prove to be insufficient, we may need to further reduce our operating costs or obtain additional debt or equity financing.

Our ability to obtain certain types of additional financing, as well as our ability to pay the remaining principal balance of our senior secured convertible promissory notes (see Note 7 in the accompanying consolidated financial statements) in our common stock, thus preserving our cash balances, also depends on the approval by our shareholders of a proposal (i) to approve the issuance of shares of our common stock pursuant to the notes in an aggregate amount exceeding 19.99% of our outstanding shares of common stock, and (ii) to approve a reverse stock split. Those proposals are contained in a Preliminary Proxy Statement being filed by the Company. We can provide no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining any required or desired financing either on acceptable terms or at all.

Part of our growth strategy is to pursue strategic acquisitions of businesses. We have made acquisitions in the past, and intend to make acquisitions in the future. Historically, we have financed our acquisitions with the proceeds of our private placements, cash on hand, and shares of our common stock. We expect to finance any future acquisitions with cash generated by operations, additional sales or issuances of shares of our common stock, or a combination of the foregoing.

Contractual Commitments

The following table outlines future contractual commitments (see Notes 7 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements) as of December 31, 2005:

Expected Cash Payment by Period

(in thousands)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter	Total
Senior convertible notes (a)	\$ 4,193	\$ 2,216	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 6,409
Operating leases	1,022	706	536	373	365		3,002
Capital leases (b)	99	62	21				182
Tenant improvement loan (c)	11	11	7				29
Insurance financing (d)	583						583
Employment agreements (e)	1,373	52					1,425
Other obligations (f)	213	44	9				266
Total	\$ 7,494	\$ 3,091	\$ 573	\$ 373	\$ 365	\$	\$ 11,876

(a) Senior convertible notes include future interest obligations.

(b) Capital lease balances include future interest obligations.

(c) Tenant improvement loan balances include future interest obligations.

(d) Relates to insurance policy financing in 2006.

(e) Represents minimum salaries due to certain executives based on existing employment agreements. In addition, these agreements provide for additional payments upon employee separation of approximately \$1.8 million.

(f) Relates to third-party hosting facilities and minimum offshore development resources commitments.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not participate in transactions that generate relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as special purpose entities (SPEs) or variable interest entities (VIEs), which would have

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been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other limited purposes. As of December 31, 2005, we were not involved with any unconsolidated SPEs or VIEs.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. SFAS No. 154 is a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes, and SFAS No. 3, Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements. SFAS No. 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes retrospective application as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle in the absence of explicit transition requirements specific to a newly adopted accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 provides guidance for determining whether retrospective application of a change in accounting principle is impracticable and for reporting a change when retrospective application is impracticable. The reporting of a correction of an error by restating previously issued financial statements is also addressed by SFAS No. 154. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company will adopt this pronouncement beginning January 1, 2006.

In June 2005, the EITF reached a consensus on Issue No. 05-06, Determining the Amortization Period for Leasehold Improvements Purchased after Lease Inception or Acquired in a Business Combination. EITF Issue No. 05-06 provides guidance for determining the amortization period used for leasehold improvements acquired in a business combination or purchased after the inception of a lease, collectively referred to as subsequently acquired leasehold improvements. EITF Issue No. 05-06 provides that the amortization period used for the subsequently acquired leasehold improvements to be the lesser of (a) the subsequently acquired leasehold improvements' useful lives, or (b) a period that reflects renewals that are reasonably assured upon the acquisition or the purchase. EITF Issue No. 05-06 is effective on a prospective basis for subsequently acquired leasehold improvements purchased or acquired in periods beginning after the date of the FASB's ratification, which was on June 29, 2005. The adoption of EITF Issue No. 05-06 did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment. SFAS No. 123R is a revision of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25 and its related implementation guidance. SFAS No. 123R establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. SFAS No. 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. With limited exceptions, the amount of compensation costs will be measured based on the grant date fair value of the equity or liability instrument issued. Compensation cost will be recognized over the period that an employee provides service in exchange for the award. Beginning with the first quarter of 2006, we will recognize compensation expense in accordance with SFAS No. 123R. The adoption of this standard for the expensing of stock options is expected to increase expenses and reduce earnings in future years. The impact of adoption of SFAS No. 123R cannot be predicted at this time because it will depend on the level of share-based payments granted in the future and the model we choose to use. However, had we adopted SFAS No. 123R in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of SFAS No. 123 as described in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements under Stock Options.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets: an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29. SFAS No. 153 amends APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Exchanges, to require that assets exchanged in a nonmonetary transaction are to be measured at fair value except for those exchanges of nonmonetary assets that lack commercial substance. SFAS No. 153 is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS No. 153 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents***Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk****Foreign Currency Risk*

We develop products primarily in the United States of America and India and market our products primarily in the United States of America and Europe. As a result, our financial results could be affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or weak economic conditions in foreign markets. Since the majority of our non-U.S. sales are priced in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, a strengthening of the dollar versus the Euro and/or the British Pound may reduce the level of reported revenues. If any of the events described above were to occur, our net sales could be seriously impacted, since a growing portion of our net sales are derived from international operations. For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, approximately 13% and 6%, respectively, of our total revenues were derived from sales in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We derived no revenues in foreign currencies during 2003. As a result, our U.S. dollar earnings and net cash flows from international operations may be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risk

Other than the senior secured convertible promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$6.6 million (the Notes) as noted below, our exposure to market risk related changes in interest rates relates primarily to our cash and cash equivalents. We have invested in instruments that meet high quality credit standards, as specified in our investment policy. The policy also limits the amount of credit exposure we may have to any one issue, issuer, or type of investment. Due to the nature and size of our investment portfolio, we believe that a sudden change in interest rates would not have a material effect on the value of the portfolio since in most cases the average yield on our investments is approximately 3% at December 31, 2005. The impact on our future interest income and future changes in investment yields will depend largely on the gross amount of our investment portfolio.

Derivatives

On August 16, 2005, the Company issued the Notes to various independent institutional investors (the Investors) (see Note 7 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements). The Notes are convertible into shares of Verticalnet's common stock, at the option of the Investors, at a fixed conversion price of \$0.70 per share (the Conversion Price), subject to adjustment upon certain conditions, including certain issuances of stock at a price below \$0.70 per share, stock dividends or splits, and distributions of equity, debt, or assets. As of December 31, 2005, 8,586,143 shares would be issuable if the Investors elected to convert the remaining principal amount of the Notes and accrued interest. The Company also issued to the Investors warrants to purchase an aggregate of 4,719,000 shares of Verticalnet common stock at an exercise price of \$0.77 per share, subject to adjustment upon certain similar conditions, including certain issuances of stock at a price below \$0.77 per share. The warrants are exercisable after six months from the closing date of the Notes for a period of five years from the closing date. The term of the warrants can be extended by the Investors for the number of days that the shares underlying the warrants are not saleable as a result of the suspension of trading of the Company's common stock on an applicable trading market and if the Investors are not permitted to use the prospectus included in the registration statement for the resale of the shares.

The Notes mature on July 2, 2007 (the Maturity Date) and accrue interest at 9% per annum from the issue date. Interest is payable monthly, in arrears, beginning December 2005 until the earlier of the Maturity Date or the date of conversion (the Conversion Date). Monthly principal payments of \$330,000 commenced in December 2005 and are payable thereafter on the first business day of each month through July 2007 or the Conversion Date, whichever is sooner. As a result of several conversions during 2005, the monthly principal payment has been reduced to approximately \$318,000. At the Company's discretion, the Company may pay the monthly principal and interest payments in cash, common stock, or a combination of cash and common stock, subject to certain limitations set forth in the Notes, including the maximum amount of shares issued in a month cannot exceed 20% of the total dollar volume of the shares trading activity, as defined, and the total shares issued

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for the Notes cannot exceed 19.99% of the total outstanding common shares. We intend to seek shareholder approval authorizing the Company to exceed the 19.99%. If the proposal is not approved by the shareholders we are required to seek approval every six months until the proposal is ratified. The conversion price used for payments of principal and interest in shares of common stock will be equal to the Conversion Price if the average price of the Company's stock is at least 115% of the Conversion Price. If the average price of the Company's stock is not at least 115% of the Conversion Price, the conversion price used for payments of principal and interest in shares of common stock will be equal to 85% of the five lowest daily volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock for the ten trading days before the date the Company elects to pay in shares of common stock. Upon the occurrence of certain events as set forth in the Notes, the Investors may require the Company to prepay the Notes at 110% of the remaining principal amount of the Notes or redeem the Notes and under certain events, the related warrants at the then fair value determined by the related agreements. The interest rate on the Notes is fixed at 9.0% per annum and, accordingly, is not affected by changes in interest rates. However, if interest rates decline, the interest paid by the Company could be at above-market rates.

The Company filed a shelf registration statement (the Registration Statement) with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 15, 2005, registering for resale the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Notes and exercise of the warrants. The Registration Statement was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 7, 2005.

The Company has also agreed that if the Investors are unable to use the Registration Statement because, among other reasons, it has lapsed or is suspended, as defined in the related agreement, then the Company will pay the Investors an amount equal to one and one half percent (1.5%) of the original principal amount of the Notes, in cash, for every thirty day period that the Registration Statement cannot be used.

In accordance with SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, and related amendments and guidance, the conversion and prepayment feature are considered a derivative instrument and are required to the extent not already a free standing contract, to be bifurcated from the debt instrument and accounted for separately. In addition, the warrant is accounted for as a liability due to existence of certain provisions in the instrument. As a result, the Company recorded a total aggregate derivative liability of \$2.4 million as of August 16, 2005. The derivative liabilities consist of the conversion and prepayment feature, and the warrants, which were both valued at \$1.2 million. Changes in the fair value of the derivative liabilities are primarily measured using the Black-Scholes valuation model and are recorded in the consolidated statement of operations. The fair value of the derivatives are directly affected by the change in the market value of the Company's common stock. As of December 31, 2005, the derivative liabilities had a fair value of \$481,000 and \$840,000, for the conversion and prepayment feature, and the warrants, respectively.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

Verticalnet, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Verticalnet, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows, shareholders' equity, and comprehensive loss for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the financial statement schedule, Valuation and Qualifying Accounts. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement 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 financial position of Verticalnet, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, 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 consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

February 3, 2006, except

as to Notes 2, 7, and 9, which are

as of March 31, 2006

Table of Contents**VERTICALNET, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands except share and per share data)

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,576	\$ 9,370
Accounts receivable, net	5,188	5,902
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	890	802
Total current assets	10,654	16,074
Property and equipment, net	1,288	1,173
Investments		606
Goodwill	19,331	16,364
Other intangible assets, net	4,003	5,603
Other assets	768	525
Total assets	\$ 36,044	\$ 40,345
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt and convertible notes	\$ 2,638	\$ 71
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,038	4,993
Deferred revenues	3,297	3,147
Total current liabilities	9,973	8,211
Non-current portion of deferred revenues	313	204
Derivative liabilities	1,321	
Long-term debt and convertible notes	2,041	42
Total liabilities	13,648	8,457
Commitments and contingencies (see Notes 2, 7, 8, and 9)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock \$.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, none issued at December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004		
Common stock \$.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 49,569,415 shares issued at December 31, 2005 and 42,702,941 shares issued at December 31, 2004	496	427
Additional paid-in capital	1,226,044	1,222,210
Deferred compensation	(593)	(1,067)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(403)	(254)
Accumulated deficit	(1,202,343)	(1,188,623)
	23,201	32,693
Treasury stock at cost, 65,636 shares at December 31, 2005 and 2004	(805)	(805)
Total shareholders' equity	22,396	31,888

Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 36,044	\$ 40,345
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**VERTICALNET, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Revenues:			
Software and software related	\$ 6,856	\$ 4,236	\$ 1,832
Services	13,794	18,689	7,801
Total revenues	20,650	22,925	9,633
Cost of revenues:			
Cost of software and software related	2,824	1,867	632
Cost of services	7,463	8,503	1,615
Amortization of acquired technology and customer contracts	1,019	1,532	900
Total cost of revenues	11,306	11,902	3,147
Gross profit	9,344	11,023	6,486
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	6,745	5,822	4,071
Sales and marketing	7,648	6,054	2,347
General and administrative	5,985	5,558	4,505
Restructuring charges (reversals)	441		(480)
Stock-based compensation (a)	910	1,636	538
Amortization of other intangible assets	1,343	1,115	
Total operating expenses	23,072	20,185	10,981
Operating loss	(13,728)	(9,162)	(4,495)
Interest and other (income) expense, net	(8)	558	6,520
Net loss	\$ (13,720)	\$ (9,720)	\$ (11,015)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.33)	\$ (0.70)
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	44,071	29,591	15,675

(a) For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, stock-based compensation expense, net of the effects of cancellations, is attributable to various expense categories as follows (in thousands):

Cost of revenues	\$ 159	\$ 524	\$ 103
Research and development	45	263	60
Sales and marketing	325	328	53
General and administrative	381	521	322
Total	\$ 910	\$ 1,636	\$ 538

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**VERTICALNET, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(in thousands)**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (13,720)	\$ (9,720)	\$ (11,015)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	2,998	3,104	1,467
Stock-based compensation, net of cancellations	910	1,636	538
Accretion of promissory note and non-cash interest	905	333	
Change in the fair value of derivative liabilities	(1,003)	282	
Amortization of deferred financing costs	173		
Gain on B2eMarkets settlement	(330)		
Realized loss (gain) on investments		35	(111)
Non-cash restructuring reversal			(480)
Inducement expense related to debt conversion			5,707
Write-down related to cost method investment	364		
Other non-cash items	(61)		(690)
Change in assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	1,207	559	(852)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,067	1,022	1,272
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,394)	(1,297)	(4,185)
Deferred revenues	62	93	713
Net cash used in operating activities	(8,822)	(3,953)	(7,636)
Investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(499)	(186)	(59)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(748)	(5,353)	
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	242	2	979
Proceeds from sale of cost, equity method, and available-for-sale investments		2,980	
Purchase of cost, equity method, and available-for-sale investments		(3,000)	
Restricted cash		(311)	1,685
Proceeds from sale of assets			292