

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

- QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended July 31, 2000**
- OR**
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to**

Commission File Number: 0-19807

SYNOPSYS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

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

56-1546236

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)*

**700 East Middlefield Road
Mountain View, CA 94043**

(Address of principal executive offices)

Telephone: (650) 584-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13, or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

64,890,666 shares of Common Stock as of September 2, 2000

SYNOPSYS, INC.
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JULY 31, 2000

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PART I

Item 1. Financial Statements

SYNOPSIS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)
(unaudited)

	<u>July 31,</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>October 31,</u> <u>1999</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 450,967	\$ 309,394
Short-term investments	<u>195,103</u>	<u>399,995</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	<u>646,070</u>	<u>709,389</u>
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$9,522 and \$10,563, respectively	178,499	130,253
Prepaid expenses, deferred taxes and other	<u>47,281</u>	<u>66,814</u>
Total current assets	<u>871,850</u>	<u>906,456</u>
Property and equipment, net	146,211	135,118
Long-term investments	121,048	57,651
Intangible assets, net	52,206	56,240
Other assets	<u>32,403</u>	<u>22,818</u>
Total assets	<u>\$1,223,718</u>	<u>\$1,178,283</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 116,634	\$ 98,976
Current portion of long-term debt	6,414	8,658
Accrued income taxes	64,821	50,146
Deferred revenue	<u>148,040</u>	<u>126,758</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>335,909</u>	<u>284,538</u>
Long-term debt	719	11,304
Deferred compensation	15,264	9,844
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 2,000,000 shares authorized; no shares outstanding	--	--
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 400,000,000 shares authorized; 67,919,000 and 70,750,000 shares outstanding, respectively	679	708
Additional paid-in capital	558,146	542,052
Retained earnings	434,718	349,192
Treasury stock, at cost	(164,017)	(28,589)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	<u>42,300</u>	<u>9,234</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>871,826</u>	<u>872,597</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$1,223,718</u>	<u>\$1,178,283</u>

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

SYNOPSYS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(in thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>July 31,</u>	<u>June 30,</u>	<u>July 31,</u>	<u>June 30,</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Revenue:				
Product	\$ 143,348	\$ 131,945	\$ 396,930	\$ 358,584
Service	85,487	75,415	253,626	219,188
Total revenue	<u>228,835</u>	<u>207,360</u>	<u>650,556</u>	<u>577,772</u>
Cost of revenue:				
Product	10,169	10,897	31,108	26,803
Service	21,851	19,389	59,723	49,881
Total cost of revenue	<u>32,020</u>	<u>30,286</u>	<u>90,831</u>	<u>76,684</u>
Gross margin	<u>196,815</u>	<u>177,074</u>	<u>559,725</u>	<u>501,088</u>
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	50,323	41,861	140,552	121,979
Sales and marketing	73,709	59,145	211,100	173,199
General and administrative	15,973	12,450	42,255	34,415
Amortization of intangible assets	3,745	2,961	10,956	4,431
In-process research and development	--	4,909	1,750	21,176
Total operating expenses	<u>143,750</u>	<u>121,326</u>	<u>406,613</u>	<u>355,200</u>
Operating income	53,065	55,748	153,112	145,888
Other income, net	<u>8,797</u>	<u>9,398</u>	<u>27,431</u>	<u>27,590</u>
Income before provision for income taxes	61,862	65,146	180,543	173,478
Provision for income taxes	20,491	23,791	60,495	65,111
Net income	<u>\$ 41,371</u>	<u>\$ 41,355</u>	<u>\$ 120,048</u>	<u>\$ 108,367</u>
Basic earnings per share:				
Net income	<u>\$.61</u>	<u>\$ 0.58</u>	<u>\$ 1.71</u>	<u>\$ 1.55</u>
Weighted average common shares	<u>68,278</u>	<u>70,738</u>	<u>70,026</u>	<u>70,046</u>
Diluted earnings per share:				
Net income	<u>\$.59</u>	<u>\$ 0.56</u>	<u>\$ 1.65</u>	<u>\$ 1.48</u>
Weighted average common shares and equivalents	<u>69,603</u>	<u>73,694</u>	<u>72,591</u>	<u>73,183</u>

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

SYNOPSYS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>July 31,</u>	<u>June 30,</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 120,048	\$ 108,367
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	46,583	37,357
Tax benefit associated with stock options	10,408	22,168
Provision for doubtful accounts and sales returns	(1,041)	806
Interest accretion on notes payable	601	645
Deferred taxes	(4,245)	705
Gain on sale of long-term investments	(7,060)	(14,260)
In-process research and development	1,750	21,176
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(46,285)	(31,317)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	468	(1,716)
Intangible assets, net	684	(750)
Other assets	(10,492)	(3,974)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	16,581	(20,608)
Accrued income taxes	14,497	(9,843)
Deferred revenue	20,576	(3,742)
Deferred compensation	5,420	4,297
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>168,493</u>	<u>109,311</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Expenditures for property and equipment	(45,232)	(53,065)
Purchases of short-term investments	(1,989,729)	(4,181,867)
Sales and maturities of short-term investments	2,196,283	4,133,751
Proceeds from sale of long-term investments	11,515	16,350
Purchases of long-term investments	(9,498)	(25,089)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(8,592)	(46,492)
Capitalization of software development costs	(500)	--
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>154,247</u>	<u>(156,412)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments of debt obligations	(14,000)	(12,575)
Issuances of long-term debt	727	--
Issuances of common stock	47,008	80,087
Purchases of treasury stock	(211,301)	(27,739)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(177,566)</u>	<u>39,773</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(3,601)	(238)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	141,573	(7,566)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	<u>309,394</u>	<u>164,548</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 450,967</u>	<u>\$ 156,982</u>

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

SYNOPSYS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation

Synopsys, Inc. (Synopsys or the Company) is a leading supplier of electronic design automation (EDA) solutions to the global electronics market. The Company provides comprehensive design technologies to creators of advanced integrated circuits, electronic systems, and systems on a chip. The Company also provides consulting services and support to its customers to streamline the overall design process and accelerate time-to-market.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company and reflect all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the interim periods presented. Such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The consolidated results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results for any future interim period or for the entire fiscal year. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been omitted, although the Company believes that the disclosures included are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. The condensed consolidated financial statements and notes included herein should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1999, included in the Company's 1999 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

On July 15, 1999, the Board of Directors changed the Company's fiscal year to end on the Saturday nearest to October 31. As a result, fiscal 2000 commenced on October 31, 1999 and will end on October 28, 2000. The period from October 3, 1999 through October 30, 1999 was accounted for as a transition period, information on which was filed with the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the first quarter of fiscal 2000. For presentation purposes, the consolidated financial statements and notes refer to calendar month end.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the recorded amounts reported in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. A change in the facts and circumstances surrounding these estimates could result in a change to the estimates and impact future operating results.

2. Business Combinations

Acquisitions

On June 29, 2000, the Company acquired The Silicon Group, Inc. (TSG), a privately held provider of integrated circuit (IC) design and intellectual property (IP) integration services, for a purchase price of approximately \$3 million, including cash payments of \$1.8 million. The purchase price was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair values at the time of the acquisition. Amounts allocated to intangible assets and goodwill are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a four-year period.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2000, the Company acquired Leda, S.A. (Leda), a privately held provider of RTL coding-style-checkers, for a purchase price of \$7.7 million, including cash payments of \$7.5 million. The purchase price of the transaction was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair values as of the date of the acquisition. Amounts allocated to developed technology, workforce and goodwill are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a five-year period. Approximately \$1.8 million was allocated to in-process research and development and charged to operations because the acquired technology had not reached technological feasibility and had no alternative uses.

Pro forma results of operations have not been presented since the effects of the acquisitions were not material to the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows for the periods presented.

3. Stock Repurchase Programs

In June 1999, the Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program of which \$104.6 million remained available to spend at the beginning of fiscal 2000. In February 2000, the Board of Directors authorized a second stock repurchase program under which Synopsys' common stock with a market value of up to \$200 million could be acquired in the open market until December 31, 2000. Repurchased shares were to be used for issuance under Synopsys' stock option and employee stock plans and for other corporate purposes. During the third quarter of fiscal 2000, the Company purchased 709,500 shares for an aggregate amount of \$28.4 million. During the first nine months of fiscal 2000, the Company purchased 4,431,500 shares for an aggregate amount of \$211.3 million, under all share repurchase programs.

4. Comprehensive Income

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*, as of the first quarter of fiscal 1999. SFAS No. 130 has no impact on the Company's net income or total stockholders' equity. The following table sets forth the components of comprehensive income, net of income tax expense:

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>July 31,</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>1999</u>	<u>July 31,</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>1999</u>
<i>(in thousands)</i>	<i>(unaudited)</i>		<i>(unaudited)</i>	
Net income	\$ 41,371	\$ 41,355	\$ 120,048	\$ 108,367
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,120)	(122)	(3,601)	(238)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	24,624	344	40,903	4,759
Reclassification adjustment for (losses) included in net income	<u>(1,181)</u>	<u>(2,308)</u>	<u>(4,237)</u>	<u>(7,149)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 63,694</u>	<u>\$ 39,269</u>	<u>\$ 153,113</u>	<u>\$ 105,739</u>

5. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive potential common shares consist of employee stock options using the treasury stock method.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

<i>(in thousands, except per share amounts)</i>	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>July 31,</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>1999</u>	<u>July 31,</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>1999</u>
	<i>(unaudited)</i>		<i>(unaudited)</i>	
Numerator:				
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share -				
Net income	\$ 41,371	\$ 41,355	\$ 120,048	\$ 108,367
Denominator:				
Denominator for basic earnings per share -				
weighted-average shares	68,278	70,738	70,026	70,046
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Employee stock options	<u>1,325</u>	<u>2,956</u>	<u>2,565</u>	<u>3,137</u>
Dilutive potential common shares	<u>69,603</u>	<u>73,694</u>	<u>72,591</u>	<u>73,183</u>
Basic earnings per share:				
Net income	<u>\$ 0.61</u>	<u>\$ 0.58</u>	<u>\$ 1.71</u>	<u>\$ 1.55</u>
Diluted earnings per share:				
Net income	<u>\$ 0.59</u>	<u>\$ 0.56</u>	<u>\$ 1.65</u>	<u>\$ 1.48</u>

6. Effect of New Accounting Standards

In December 1998, the AICPA issued SOP 98-9, *Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions*, which amends SOP 97-2 and supercedes SOP 98-4. The Company adopted SOP 98-9 in the first quarter of fiscal 2000.

In June 1999, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 137, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, Deferral of the Effective Date of SFAS No. 133*, which amends the effective date of SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. SFAS No. 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities and requires the Company to recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet and measure them at fair value. Gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value would be accounted for based on the intended use of the derivative and whether it is designated and qualifies for hedge accounting. The Company will adopt SFAS No. 133 for its first quarter of fiscal 2001. The Company believes that the impact on its financial statements will not be significant.

In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 ("SAB 101"), *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements*. The objective of SAB 101 is to provide further guidance on revenue recognition issues in the absence of authoritative literature addressing a specific arrangement or a specific industry. The Company is required to adopt the guidance in SAB 101 no later than the fourth quarter of its fiscal year 2001. Adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's

financial position or results of operations. The SEC has recently indicated it intends to issue further guidance with respect to certain issues addressed by SAB 101. Until such time as this additional guidance is issued, the Company is unable to assess the impact, if any, it may have on its financial position or results of operations.

In March 2000, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) published their consensus on EITF Issue No. 00-2, *Accounting for Web Site Development Costs*, which requires that costs incurred during the development of web site applications and infrastructure, involving developing software to operate the web site, including graphics that affect the “look and feel” of the web page and all costs relating to software used to operate a web site should be accounted for under Statement of Position 98-1, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use, (SOP 98-1)*. However, if a plan exists or is being developed to market the software externally, the costs relating to the software should be accounted for pursuant to FASB Statement No. 86, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed (SFAS No. 86)*. The Company adopted EITF No. 00-2 in the third quarter of fiscal 2000 and the adoption did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In March 2000, the EITF published their consensus on EITF Issue No. 00-3, *Application of AICPA Statement of Position 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, to Arrangements That Include the Right to Use Software Stored on Another Entity’s Hardware*. The Issue states that a software element covered by SOP 97-2 is only present in a hosting arrangement if the customer has the contractual right to take possession of the software at any time during the hosting period without significant penalty and it is feasible for the customer to either run the software on its own hardware or contract with another party unrelated to the vendor to host the software. The Company recently introduced a software hosting service. Synopsys hosting services agreements now in place do not grant customers the right to take possession of hosted software without an additional charge.

In March 2000, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 44, *Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation, an interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25*. This Interpretation clarifies the application of Opinion 25 for certain issues including: (a) the definition of employee for purposes of applying Opinion 25, (b) the criteria for determining whether a plan qualifies as a noncompensatory plan, (c) the accounting consequence of various modifications to the terms of a previously fixed stock option or award, and (d) the accounting for an exchange of stock option awards in a business combination. The Company adopted Interpretation 44 in the third quarter of fiscal 2000 and the adoption did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

7. Segment Disclosure

In 1999, Synopsys adopted SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*. SFAS No. 131 requires disclosures of certain information regarding operating segments, products and services, geographic areas of operation and major customers. The method for determining what information to report under SFAS No. 131 is based upon the “management approach,” or the way that management organizes the operating segments within a company, for which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Synopsys’ CODM is the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer.

The Company provides comprehensive design technology products and consulting services in the electronic design automation software industry. The CODM evaluates the performance of the Company based on profit or loss from operations before income taxes not including amortization of intangible assets and in-process research and development. For the purpose of making operating decisions, the CODM primarily considers financial information presented on a consolidated basis accompanied by disaggregated information about revenues by geographic region. There are no differences between the accounting policies used to measure profit and loss for the Company segments and those used on a consolidated basis. Revenue is defined as revenues from external customers. Prior period amounts have been restated to conform to the current composition of the Company segments.

The disaggregated financial information reviewed by the CODM is as follows:

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>July 31,</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>1999</u>	<u>July 31,</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>1999</u>
<i>(in thousands)</i>	<i>(unaudited)</i>		<i>(unaudited)</i>	
Revenue:				
Product	\$ 143,348	\$ 131,945	\$ 396,930	\$ 358,584
Service	<u>85,487</u>	<u>75,415</u>	<u>253,626</u>	<u>219,188</u>
Total revenue	<u>\$ 228,835</u>	<u>\$ 207,360</u>	<u>\$ 650,556</u>	<u>\$ 577,772</u>
Gross margin	\$ 196,815	\$ 177,074	\$ 559,725	\$ 501,088
Operating income before amortization of intangible assets and in-process research and development	\$ 56,810	\$ 63,618	\$ 165,818	\$ 171,495

Reconciliation of the Company's segment profit and loss to the Company's income before provision for income taxes is as follows:

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>July 31,</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>1999</u>	<u>July 31,</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>1999</u>
<i>(in thousands)</i>	<i>(unaudited)</i>		<i>(unaudited)</i>	
Operating income before amortization of intangible assets and in-process research and development	\$ 56,810	\$ 63,618	\$ 165,818	\$ 171,495
Amortization of intangible assets	(3,745)	(2,961)	(10,956)	(4,431)
In-process research and development	<u>--</u>	<u>(4,909)</u>	<u>(1,750)</u>	<u>(21,176)</u>
Operating income	<u>\$ 53,065</u>	<u>\$ 55,748</u>	<u>\$ 153,112</u>	<u>\$ 145,888</u>

8. Subsequent Events

On July 31, 2000, the Company announced that its Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program under which Synopsys common stock with a market value up to \$500 million may be acquired in the open market. The stock repurchase program replaced the \$200 million repurchase program authorized by the Board in February 2000, under which \$70 million remained available as of the end of the third quarter. Under the program, share purchases may be made in the open market at prevailing prices beginning on August 3, 2000 and ending when all available funds have been spent, or upon termination of the program by the Board. The purchases will be funded from available working capital. The repurchased shares may be used for stock issuances arising from the Company's employee stock option and purchase plans and from acquisitions, or for other purposes.

On August 2, 2000, the Company acquired VirSim, a software product, from Innoveda, Inc., for a purchase price of approximately \$7.0 million in cash. The purchase price of the transaction was allocated to the acquired assets based on their estimated fair values as of the date of the acquisition. Amounts allocated to intangible assets and goodwill are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a three-year period.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such forward-looking statements include the statements concerning expected cash flows from acquired technology, projections regarding acquired companies, effects of foreign currency hedging, adequacy of the Company's cash as well as statements including the words "projects," "expects," "believes," "anticipates" or similar expressions. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under "Factors That May Affect Future Results."

Results of Operations

Business Combinations. On June 29, 2000, the Company acquired The Silicon Group, Inc. (TSG), a privately held provider of integrated circuit (IC) design and intellectual property (IP) integration services, for a purchase price of \$3 million, including cash payments of \$1.8 million. The purchase price was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair values at the time of the acquisition. Amounts allocated to intangible assets and goodwill are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a four-year period.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2000, the Company acquired Leda, for a purchase price of \$7.7 million, including cash payments of \$7.5 million. The purchase price of the transaction was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair values as of the date of the acquisition. Amounts allocated to developed technology, workforce and goodwill are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a five-year period. Approximately \$1.8 million was allocated to in-process research and development and charged to operations because the acquired technology had not reached technological feasibility and had no alternative uses.

Revenue. Revenue for the third quarter of fiscal 2000 increased 10.4% to \$228.8 million from \$207.4 million in the third quarter of fiscal 1999. Revenue for the first nine months of fiscal 2000 increased 12.6% to \$650.6 million from \$577.8 million for the comparable period in fiscal 1999. The increase in revenue for both periods was primarily attributable to increased sales of physical synthesis, test, timing analysis and verification software products, and increased revenues from services. Product revenue as a percentage of total revenue for the third quarter of fiscal 2000 decreased to 62.6% from 63.6% for the comparable period in 1999. Product revenue as a percentage of total revenue for the first nine months of fiscal 2000 was 61.0%, compared to 62.1% for the comparable period in fiscal 1999. The decrease in product revenue as a percentage of total revenue for both periods presented was primarily attributable to relatively faster growth in maintenance revenue and consulting services.

During the quarter, approximately 17% of product revenues was derived from perpetual licenses, and approximately 83% from shorter term time-based or term-licenses, compared with 56% from perpetual licenses and 44% from time based licenses in third quarter of fiscal 1999. During fiscal 2000 time-based and term licenses generally have had terms of three years. During the first three quarters of fiscal 2000, Synopsys' licenses generally have been structured so that product revenue on all types of licenses is recognized in the quarter of booking and support revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the license.

On July 31, Synopsys introduced Technology Subscription Licenses (TSLs). TSLs are time limited rights to use Synopsys software. The terms of TSLs, and the payments due thereon, may be structured flexibly to meet the needs of the customer. For creditworthy customers payments will often extend over the entire term of the license. With minor exceptions, under TSLs customers cannot obtain major new products developed or acquired during the term of their license without making an additional purchase. TSLs will be structured so that both product and service revenue will generally be recognized ratably over the term of the license, or as payments become due. We expect that the average duration of TSLs will be two and a half to three years.

Beginning in the fourth fiscal quarter, Synopsys will focus on selling perpetual licenses and TSLs. Synopsys expects that approximately 75 percent of its new product orders will be for TSLs and approximately 25 percent will be for perpetual licenses, in each case plus or minus 5 percent. Synopsys believes that the principal benefits of TSLs will be that Synopsys will (i) be able to offer customers technology and terms that more closely match their needs; (ii) will have greater visibility into our earnings stream; (iii) will see improvements in the pricing environment for our products; and (iv) will be able to roll out our new technology in a more planned manner.

The replacement of time-based licenses by subscription licenses will impact our reported revenue, and we expect reported revenue to decline in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2000, as compared to both the fourth quarter of fiscal 1999 and the third quarter of fiscal 2000. Under a subscription license, relatively little revenue is recognized during the quarter it is shipped, and the rest goes into backlog to be recognized over the term of the license. Under the old form of time-based license, generally all license revenue has been recognized in the quarter it is shipped, with relatively little going into backlog. Therefore, an order for subscription licenses will result in much less current-quarter revenue than an equal-sized order for the old form of time-based license.

International revenue as a percentage of total revenue increased to 43.5% in the third quarter of fiscal 2000 from 28.1% in the third quarter of fiscal 1999. For the first nine months of fiscal 2000, international revenue was 39.9% of total revenue, compared to 34.8% for the comparable period in fiscal 1999. The increase for both periods presented is primarily a result of relatively greater revenue growth in Japan and Asia Pacific in fiscal 2000. During the quarter, North America accounted for 56% of total revenue, Europe for 12%, Japan for 25% and Asia Pacific for 7%. During the third quarter of fiscal 1999, North America accounted for 72%, Europe for 12%, Japan for 11% and Asia Pacific for 5% of revenue respectively. Over the past four quarters, North America has accounted for 60% of total revenue, Europe for 17%, Japan for 16% and Asia Pacific for 7%.

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue includes personnel and related costs, production costs, product packaging, documentation, amortization of capitalized software development and purchased software costs, and costs of the Company's system products. Cost of revenue as a percentage of total revenue was 14.0% in the third quarter of fiscal 2000, compared to 14.6% in the third quarter of fiscal 1999. The decrease in cost of revenue resulted primarily from lower royalty expense, which was partially offset by personnel costs relating to maintenance and support. For the first nine months of fiscal 2000, cost of revenue as a percentage of total revenue was 14.0%, compared to 13.3% for the comparable period in fiscal 1999.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses as a percentage of total revenue increased to 22.0% in the third quarter of fiscal 2000 from 20.2% in the third quarter of fiscal 1999, and increased in absolute dollars to \$50.3 million from \$41.9 million. Research and development expenses were \$140.6 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2000 in absolute dollars, compared to \$122.0 million for the comparable period in fiscal 1999. As a percentage of total revenue, research and development increased to 21.6% in the first nine months of fiscal 2000, compared to 21.1% for the comparable period in fiscal 1999. The increase in absolute dollars for both periods reflects the Company's on-going research and development efforts. A significant portion of the increase was due to additional personnel, partly through acquisitions.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of total revenue increased to 32.2% in the third quarter of fiscal 2000 from 28.5% in the third quarter of fiscal 1999, and increased in absolute dollars to \$73.7 million from \$59.1 million. The increase in absolute dollars was primarily the result of increased personnel costs, consulting expenses, trade shows and costs associated with sales functions. Sales and marketing expenses were 32.4% of total revenue for the first nine months of fiscal 2000, compared to 30.0% for the comparable period in fiscal 1999. In absolute dollars, sales and marketing expenses were \$211.1 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2000, compared to \$173.2 million for the comparable period in fiscal 1999. The increase as a percentage of total revenue and absolute dollars for both periods presented was primarily due to increases in personnel-related costs.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenue increased to 7.0% in the third quarter of fiscal 2000 from 6.0% in the third quarter of fiscal 1999, and increased in absolute dollars to \$16.0 million from \$12.5 million. General and administrative expenses were 6.5% of total revenue for the first nine months of fiscal 2000, compared to 6.0% for the comparable period in fiscal 1999 and increased in absolute dollars to \$42.3 million from \$34.4 million. The increase, as a percentage of total revenue and in absolute dollars for both periods presented, was primarily due to increases in bad debt expense, personnel costs, facility expenditures and patent and proxy services.

Amortization of Intangible Assets. Amortization of intangible assets represents the excess of the aggregate purchase price over the fair value of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired by the Company. Under the Company's accounting policies, intangible assets as of July 31, 2000, including goodwill, are being amortized over the estimated useful life of four to five-year periods. The Company assesses the recoverability of

goodwill by determining whether the amortized asset over its useful life may be recovered through estimated useful cash flows. Amortization of intangible assets charged to operations in the third quarter of fiscal 2000 was \$3.7 million and for the first nine months of fiscal 2000 was \$11.0 million. Amortization of intangible assets for the third quarter fiscal 1999 was \$3.0 million and for the first nine months of fiscal 1999 was \$4.4 million.

In-process Research and Development. The Company incurred in-process research and development charges of \$1.8 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2000 related to the acquisition of Leda. The purchase price totaled \$7.7 million, including cash payments of \$7.5 million. The purchase price of the transaction was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair values as of the date of the acquisition. Amounts allocated to developed technology, workforce and goodwill are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a five-year period. Approximately \$1.8 million was allocated to in-process research and development and charged to operations because the acquired technology had not reached technological feasibility and had no alternative uses. The in-process research and development projects were estimated to be approximately 71% complete in the aggregate, and the expected aggregate cost to complete the projects was estimated at \$0.6 million. During the valuation process, core developed technology was identified in addition to the in-process research and development projects. The core developed technology was valued separately using a discount rate of 20% and is being amortized over its estimated useful life. The fair value of the in-process technology was based on a discounted cash flow model, similar to the traditional "Income Approach", which discounts expected future cash flows to present value, net of tax.

In discounting the estimated cash flows, a discount rate of 30% was used, based on the risks associated with achieving such projected cash flows upon successful completion of the acquired projects, expected incremental revenues and expenses associated with the projects utilizing the acquired technology, and risks and uncertainties in incorporating the acquired technology into the Company's development projects. In developing cash flow projections, revenues were forecasted based on relevant factors, including aggregate revenue growth rates for the business as a whole, characteristics of the potential market for the technology and the anticipated life of the technology. Projected annual revenues for the in-process research and development projects were assumed to ramp up initially and decline significantly at the end of the in-process technology's economic life. Operating expenses and resulting profit margins were forecasted based on the characteristics and cash flow generating potential of the acquired in-process technology. Gross profit percentage and tax rates were assumed to approximate the Company's corporate gross profit percentage average and its effective tax rate. Associated risks include the inherent difficulties and uncertainties in completing each project and thereby achieving technological feasibility, and risks related to the impact of potential changes in market conditions and technology.

As of July 31, 2000, the Company's research and development expenditures since the acquisition of Leda in fiscal 2000 have not differed materially from expectations. The projections the Company used in performing its valuations with respect to each acquisition are still valid in all material respects; however, there can be no assurance that the projected results will be achieved. With respect to the Company's acquisitions completed in fiscal 1999, management believes that the projections the Company used in performing its valuations with respect to each acquisition are still valid, in all material respects, however, there can be no assurance that the projected results will be achieved. Management expects to continue the development of each project and believes that there is a reasonable chance of successfully completing such development efforts. However, there is risk associated with the completion of the in-process projects and there can be no assurance that any project will meet with either technological or commercial success. Failure to successfully develop and commercialize these in-process projects would result in the loss of the expected economic return inherent in the fair value allocation. Additionally, the value of other intangible assets acquired may become impaired. The risks associated with the research and development are still considered high and no assurance can be made that upcoming products will meet market expectations.

Other Income, net. Other income, net for the third quarter of fiscal 2000 decreased 6.4% to \$8.8 million from \$9.4 million in the third quarter of fiscal 1999 and decreased as a percentage of total revenue to 3.8% from 4.5%. For the first nine months of fiscal 2000, other income, net was \$27.4 million, compared to \$27.6 million for the comparable period in fiscal 1999. Other income, net decreased as a percentage of total revenue to 4.2% in the first nine months of fiscal 2000 from 4.8% for the comparable period in fiscal 1999. The decrease is due to less income generated from the sale of long-term investments, which was partially offset by higher interest income for the fiscal 2000 periods presented compared to fiscal 1999 periods.

Interest Rate Risk. The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relate primarily to its investment portfolio. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes with respect to its cash and short-term investments. The Company places its investments in a mix of tax exempt and taxable instruments that meet high credit quality standards, as specified in the Company's investment policy. The policy also limits the amount of credit exposure to any one issue, issuer and type of instrument. The Company does not anticipate any material loss with respect to its investment portfolio.

The following table presents the carrying value and related weighted-average interest rates for the Company's investment portfolio. The carrying value approximates fair value at July 31, 2000. In accordance with the Company's investment policy, all investments mature in fifteen months or less.

Principal (Notional) Amounts in U.S. Dollars:

<i>(in thousands, except interest rates)</i>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Average Interest Rate</u>
Cash equivalents— fixed rate	\$ 61,802	6.00%
Short-term investments – fixed rate	<u>195,103</u>	4.60%
Total investment securities	\$ 256,905	4.94%
Money market funds – variable rate	<u>331,931</u>	4.62%
Total interest bearing instruments	<u>\$ 588,836</u>	4.76%

Foreign Currency Risk. At the present time, the Company hedges only those currency exposures associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in nonfunctional currencies and does not generally hedge anticipated foreign currency cash flows. Hedging activities are undertaken by the Company and are intended to offset the impact of currency fluctuations on these balances. The success of this activity depends upon estimations of intercompany balances denominated in various currencies, primarily the Japanese yen and the Euro. The Company had contracts for the sale and purchase of foreign currencies with a notional value expressed in U.S. dollars of \$52.9 million. These contracts were denominated in currencies that approximated the fair value of such contracts and their underlying transactions as of July 31, 2000. There can be no assurance in the future that these hedging transactions will be effective.

The following table provides information about the Company's foreign exchange forward contracts at July 31, 2000. Due to the short-term nature of these contracts, the contract rate approximates the weighted-average contractual foreign currency exchange rate and the amount in U.S. dollars approximates the fair value of the contract at July 31, 2000. These forward contracts mature in approximately thirty days.

Short-Term Forward Contracts to Sell and Buy Foreign Currencies in U.S. Dollars Related to Intercompany Balances:

<i>(in thousands, except for average contract rates)</i>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Contract Rate</u>
Forward Contract (Notional Value)		
Japanese yen	\$35,955	108.47
Euro	16,913	1.0643

The unrealized gains/losses on the outstanding forward contracts at July 31, 2000 are expected to be substantially offset by the effect of the changes on the underlying transactions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments were \$646.1 million, a decrease of \$63.3 million from October 31, 1999. The decrease is primarily a result of cash outflows for investing and financing activities, mainly repurchase of treasury stock of \$211.3 million, capital expenditures of \$45.2 million, purchases of long-term investments of \$9.5 million and cash paid on debt obligations of \$14.0 million. These outflows were partially offset by cash generated by operations of \$168.5 million and through investing and financing activities, mainly the exercise of stock options and purchases of stock through the employee stock purchase plan of \$47.0 million and proceeds from the sale of long-term investments of \$11.5 million.

Accounts receivable increased 37% from \$130.3 million at October 31, 1999 to \$178.5 million at

July 31, 2000. Days sales outstanding in receivables remained flat at 70 days as of July 31, 2000 compared to April 30, 2000.

The Company's management believes that its current cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, lines of credit, and cash generated from operations will satisfy its expected working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next twelve months.

Year 2000 Readiness

The failure of a computer program to accurately recognize and process date information beginning on January 1, 2000 is referred to as a "Year 2000 problem." The Company completed its project to address potential Year 2000 problems as scheduled. As a result, the possibility of significant interruptions of normal operations has been reduced. As of July 31, 2000, to the Company's knowledge, the Company's products and computing and communications infrastructure systems have not experienced significant Year 2000 problems. The Company is not aware that any of its major vendors or service providers have experienced significant Year 2000 problems. Accordingly, the Company believes its critical internal systems will not be subject to Year 2000 problems. However, there is no guarantee that the Company has discovered all possible failure points. Specific factors contributing to this uncertainty include failure to identify all systems that might be affected by Year 2000 problems and lack of certainty as to the Year 2000 compliance status of third parties whose systems or operations could affect the Company.

European Monetary Unit

Synopsys sales to European customers are primarily U.S.-dollar based. Given the growing role of the European Monetary Unit (EMU) to our customers residing in the European union we have selected the Euro as the functional currency for our European treasury center. Our information systems are capable of functioning in multiple currencies.

Factors That May Affect Future Results

We have recently introduced a new type of license, and our product license mix is changing. On July 31, 2000, we announced the introduction of Technology Subscription Licenses (TSLs), and beginning in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2000 we have focused on selling TSLs and perpetual licenses. TSLs have replaced our Time-Based Licenses and Term-Value Licenses. Synopsys believes that the introduction of TSLs will have significant benefits for the Company, although it is possible that these will not materialize. There is a risk that customers will find the introduction of a new form of license confusing, that pricing will not improve as expected, that we will remain dependent upon large end-of-the quarter transactions, that customers will change their purchasing patterns in response to the new license type, that our selling efforts in coming quarters could be disrupted, and that the transition to the new form of license could cause us to incur unanticipated administrative and other costs. In any such event, our revenue and earnings for a quarter could be below our expectations.

Over the past three quarters our product license mix has shifted significantly from perpetual licenses to time based licenses. Our current expectation is that approximately 75 percent of our new product orders will be for TSLs and approximately 25 percent will be for perpetual licenses, in each case plus or minus 5 percent. Although TSLs represent a potential source of renewable license revenue, there is also a risk that customers will not renew their licenses at the end of the term. In addition, since a three year TSL generally costs less than a perpetual license, there is a risk that customers who purchase TSLs may spend less in the aggregate, over the term of the license, than if they had been required to purchase perpetual licenses. Moreover, our projection as to the 75-25 mix of TSLs and perpetual licenses may not turn out to be accurate. If customers purchase fewer perpetual licenses than we anticipate our revenue from new license sales could be below our projections.

The replacement of time-based licenses by subscription licenses will impact our reported revenue, and we expect reported revenue to decline in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2000, as compared to both the fourth quarter of fiscal 1999 and the third quarter of fiscal 2000. Under a subscription license, relatively little revenue is recognized during the quarter it is shipped, and the rest goes into backlog to be recognized over the term of the license. Under the old form of time-based license, generally all license revenue has been recognized in the quarter it is shipped, with relatively little going into backlog. Therefore, an order for subscription licenses will result in much less current-quarter revenue than an equal-sized order for the old form of time-based license.

Our Revenue and Earnings May Fluctuate. Many factors affect our revenue and earnings, and as a result revenue and earnings may fluctuate. Among these factors are customer product and service demand, product license terms, and the timing of revenue recognition on products and services sold. The following specific factors could affect our revenues and earnings in a particular quarter or over several quarterly or annual periods:

- Our orders have been seasonal. Historically, our first fiscal quarter has been our weakest, with a book-to-bill ratio less than 1. The recent change in our fiscal year (see note 1 in accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements) may affect the seasonal pattern of our revenues.
- Our products are complex, and before buying them customers spend a great deal of time reviewing and testing them. Our customers' evaluation and purchase cycles do not necessarily match our quarterly periods, and if by the end of any quarter we have not sold enough new licenses, our orders and revenues could be below our plan. Like many companies in the software industry, in the past we have received a disproportionate volume of orders in the last week of a quarter, and recognized a disproportionate amount of revenue in the last week of a quarter. In addition, a large proportion of our business is attributable to our largest customers. As a result, if any order, and especially a large order, is delayed beyond the end of a fiscal period, our orders and revenue for that period could be below our plan.
- In May 2000 we released Physical Compiler, a new product that is intended to address the design challenges of the most advanced ICs. We expect that over a period of 3-5 years a significant portion of licensees of Design Compiler, our principal logic synthesis product, will upgrade to Physical Compiler. As a consequence of this transition, revenue from Design Compiler will peak and then decline, although the financial period of the peak and the rate of decline are impossible to predict. In addition, the introduction of Physical Compiler may lengthen the sales cycle, as customers take time to evaluate the new product, and in the meantime may defer or reduce their purchases of existing products.
- Accounting rules approved by the SEC dictate when we recognize revenue from our product licenses and service engagements. The specific terms agreed to with a customer may have the effect of requiring revenue to be recognized ratably over the term of the agreement, upon shipment of the product or at the end of the term of the agreement. As a result, for a given quarter it is possible for us to fall short in our revenue and/or earnings plan even while orders and backlog remain on plan or, conversely, to meet our revenue and/or earnings plan even though orders are under plan, because of revenue produced by backlog and deferred revenue. The rules relating to software revenue recognition are frequently modified or augmented by interpretations issued by the SEC or by groups operating with its approval, sometimes without advance notice. The effect of such modification and interpretations on our revenue cannot be predicted, but could be significant.

Our Industry is Highly Competitive. The EDA industry is highly competitive. Synopsys' competitors continue to offer aggressive discounts on their products, in particular on synthesis and simulation products, and there is significant price competition. As a result, in some cases the sales cycle has lengthened, as customers evaluate the lower priced products, and in other cases we have lowered prices in order to secure a sale.

We compete against other EDA vendors, and with customers' internally developed design tools and internal design capabilities, for a share of the overall EDA budgets of our potential customers. In general, competition is based on product quality and features, post-sale support, price and, as discussed below, the ability to offer a complete design flow. Our competitors include companies that offer a broad range of products and services, such as Cadence, Mentor and Avant!, as well as companies, including numerous start-up companies, that offer products focused on a discrete phase of the integrated circuit design process.

In order to compete successfully, we must continue to enhance our products and bring to market new products that address the needs of our customers. We also will have to expand our consulting services business. The failure to enhance existing products, develop and/or acquire new products or expand our ability to offer consulting services could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the expenditures required in connection with these activities will yield additional revenues.

Technology advances and customer requirements are fueling a change in the nature of competition among EDA vendors. Increasingly, EDA companies compete on the basis of “design flows” involving integrated logic and physical design tools rather than on the basis of individual “point” tools performing a discrete phase of the design process. The need to offer products linking logic and physical design will become increasingly important as IC complexity increases, chip production moves increasingly to 0.18 micron and below, and system-on-a-chip designs become more prevalent. We offer a wide range of logic design tools but have only recently introduced our first physical design tools. We are working on completing our design flow, although there is no assurance that we will be able to do so. The market for physical design tools is dominated by Cadence and Avant! Both companies have acquired logic synthesis technology and are offering products linking synthesis to their physical design products. If we are unsuccessful in developing a complete design flow on a timely basis or in convincing customers to adopt our physical design products and methodology, our competitive position could be significantly weakened.

Another area of potential competition is the internet. A number of start-ups and established companies, including Synopsys, have begun to make EDA software available via the internet or through other remote methods. The degree to which Synopsys’ competitors will succeed and their effects on our business cannot be predicted.

Our Revenue Growth Depends on New Physical Synthesis and Non-Synthesis Products. Historically, much of our growth and a significant portion of our revenue has been attributable to the strength of Design Compiler and our related traditional logic synthesis products. Opportunities for growth in market share in this area are limited, and revenues from our traditional synthesis products are expected to grow more slowly than our target for overall revenue growth. In order to meet our revenue plan, revenue from our new physical synthesis products (Physical Compiler, Chip Architect and FlexRoute), non-synthesis design creation products, certain high level verification products, deep submicron products and professional services must grow faster than our overall revenue growth target. If revenue growth for these products fails to meet our goals, it is unlikely that we will meet our overall revenue growth target.

In order to sustain revenue growth over the long term, we will have to introduce new products that are accepted by a broad range of customers and to significantly expand our consulting services business. Product success is difficult to predict. The introduction of new products and growth of a market for such products cannot be assured. In the past we have introduced new products that failed to meet our revenue expectations. Expanding revenue from consulting services will require us to recruit, hire and train a large number of skilled employees, and to implement management controls on bidding and executing on consulting engagements. The consulting business is significantly different from the software business, however, and increasing consulting orders and revenue while achieving an adequate level of profit can be difficult. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in expanding revenue from existing or new products at the desired rate or in expanding our services business, and the failure to do so would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Businesses We Acquire May Not Perform as Projected. We have acquired or merged with a number of companies in recent years, including EPIC Design Technology, Inc., Viewlogic, Systems Science, Inc., Everest, Gambit, Smartech, Stanza, Apteq, Leda and The Silicon Group, and as part of our efforts to increase revenue and expand our product and services offerings we may acquire additional companies. In addition to direct costs, acquisitions pose a number of risks, including potential dilution of earnings per share, delays and other problems of integrating the acquired products and employees into our business, the failure to realize expected synergies or cost savings, the failure of acquired products to achieve projected sales, the drain on management time for acquisition-related activities, possible adverse effects on customer buying patterns due to uncertainties resulting from an acquisition, and assumption of unknown liabilities. While we attempt to review proposed acquisitions carefully and negotiate terms that are favorable to Synopsys, there is no assurance that any individual acquisition will have the projected effect on our performance.

Our Business Depends on the Semiconductor and Electronics Businesses. Our business has benefited from the rapid worldwide growth of the semiconductor industry. Demand for our products is largely dependent upon the commencement of new design projects by semiconductor manufacturers and their customers and the increasing complexity of designs. Demand for EDA products may also be affected by mergers in the semiconductor and systems industries, which may reduce the aggregate level of purchases of our products and services by the combined companies. Faltering growth in the semiconductor and systems industries, a reduced

number of design starts, shifts in the types of integrated circuits manufactured, tightening of customers' operating budgets or consolidation among our customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Fluctuations in International Economies Could Adversely Affect Our Performance. A significant portion of our revenue is derived from outside the United States, and thus there is a risk that our revenue and earnings could be reduced as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and regional or worldwide economic weakness or political instability. Although revenue from Japan has strengthened recently, revenue from Japan and the rest of Asia could decline if the Japanese economy remains weak. In addition, weakness or significant fluctuations in the value of the yen could adversely affect revenue from Japan.

Our Success Depends on Recruiting and Retaining Key Personnel. Our success is dependent on technical and other contributions of key employees. We participate in a dynamic industry, with significant start-up activity, and our headquarters is in Silicon Valley, where skilled technical, sales and management employees are in high demand. There are a limited number of qualified EDA engineers, and the competition for such individuals is intense. Experience at Synopsys is highly valued in the EDA and semiconductor industries, and our employees are recruited aggressively by our competitors and by start-up companies. Our salaries are competitive in the market, but under certain circumstances, start-up companies can offer more attractive stock option packages. As a result, we have experienced, and may continue to experience, significant employee turnover. There can be no assurance that we will continue to recruit and retain highly qualified technical and managerial personnel. Failure to successfully recruit and retain such personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Dependence on Proprietary Technology. Our success is dependent, in part, upon our proprietary technology and the intellectual property (IP) rights relating thereto. There can be no assurance that our competitors will not independently develop or acquire similar technology. We rely on license and confidentiality agreements with customers, collaborators, employees, vendors and consultants to protect our proprietary technology. There can be no assurance that these agreements or relevant IP laws will not be breached, or that we would have adequate remedies for any breach, or that our trade secrets will not otherwise become known. Failure to obtain or maintain patent, copyright or trade secret protection, for any reason, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Fixed Operating Expenses. We expect to continue to increase certain operating expenses in an effort to generate and support continued growth in revenue. If we were unsuccessful in generating such revenue, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. Net income in a given quarter or fiscal year may be disproportionately affected by a reduction in revenue growth because only a small portion of our expenses varies with revenue.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. We have adopted a number of provisions that could have anti-takeover effects. The Board of Directors has adopted a Preferred Shares Rights Plan, commonly referred to as a "poison pill." In addition, the Board of Directors has the authority, without further action by its stockholders, to issue additional shares of Common Stock and to fix the rights and preferences of, and to issue authorized but undesignated shares of Preferred Stock. These and other provisions of Synopsys' Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws and the Delaware General Corporation Law may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or delaying or preventing changes in control or management of Synopsys, including transactions in which the stockholders of the Company might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over then current market prices.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Information relating to quantitative and qualitative disclosure about market risk is set forth under the captions "Interest Rate Risk" and "Foreign Currency Risk" in Item 2, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a.) Exhibits

27.1 Financial Data Schedule

(b.) Reports on Form 8-K

The Company filed a report on Form 8-K on May 19, 2000 announcing its financial results for the quarter-end and six months ended April 29, 2000.

SIGNATURES

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

SYNOPSYS, INC.

By: /s/ Richard Rowley

Richard Rowley
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: September 12, 2000