

LIBERATE TECHNOLOGIES
Form 10-Q/A
September 16, 2003

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

**FORM 10-Q/A
Amendment No. 1**

(Mark one)

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

For the quarterly period ended **NOVEMBER 30, 2001**

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number **000-26565**

LIBERATE TECHNOLOGIES

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

94-3245315
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2 Circle Star Way, San Carlos, California
(Address of principal executive office)

94070-6200
(Zip Code)

(650) 701-4000

(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 twelve months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

106,563,593 shares of the Registrant's common stock were outstanding as of December 31, 2001.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Liberate Technologies is filing this amended quarterly report on Form 10-Q/A for the quarter ended November 30, 2001 in order to amend and restate the items described below, which were originally presented in Liberate's quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 14, 2002. This Amendment No. 1 amends the following items of the original report on Form 10-Q:

We are amending Part I, Item 1, "Financial Statements," to reflect the restatement of Liberate's unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, as of November 30, 2001, and for the three-month and six-month periods then ended and the application of EITF 01-09 and 01-14;

We are amending Part I, Item 2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," to take into account the effects of the restatement; and

We are amending Part II, Item 6, "Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K," to include the certifications required by Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

In order to preserve the nature and character of the disclosures set forth in the items as originally filed, this Amendment No. 1 does not reflect other events that occurred after the filing of our original report on Form 10-Q on January 14, 2002, or modify or update the disclosures presented in the original report, except for the amendments described above.

For current disclosure, more information regarding the restatement of our financial statements and related litigation and investigations, and a discussion of subsequent events and anticipated trends please see our amended Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2002 our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended August 31, 2002, November 30, 2002, and February 28, 2003 and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2003, which we are filing concurrently with this Amendment No. 1.

**LIBERATE TECHNOLOGIES
FORM 10-Q/A, Amendment No. 1
For The Quarter Ended November 30, 2001**

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Part I. Financial Information**Item 1. Financial Statements, as Restated**

LIBERATE TECHNOLOGIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands)
Unaudited

	May 31, 2001	November 30, 2001
		(As restated)
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 126,989	\$ 138,005
Short-term investments	149,161	97,813
Accounts receivable, net	11,055	8,552
Receivable from affiliate, net	174	174
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,955	6,575
	296,334	251,119
Total current assets		
Property and equipment, net	19,085	16,559
Purchased intangibles, net	432,223	321,802
Restricted cash	8,788	9,190
Long-term investments	184,757	205,207
Warrants	83,243	26,962
Notes receivable from officers	1,534	1,579
Other	511	558
	1,026,475	832,976
Total assets		
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,699	\$ 2,536
Accrued liabilities	13,389	14,775
Accrued payroll and related expenses	5,083	6,133
Current portion of capital lease obligations	672	605
Deferred revenues	54,216	40,164
	75,059	64,213
Total current liabilities		
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	389	67
Other long-term liabilities	1,345	6,060
	76,793	70,340
Total liabilities		

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	May 31, 2001	November 30, 2001
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	1,047	1,061
Contributed and paid-in capital	1,428,110	1,433,314
Warrants	59,897	59,897
Deferred stock compensation	(3,087)	(2,437)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	636	666
Accumulated deficit	(536,921)	(729,865)
Total stockholders' equity	949,682	762,636
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,026,475	\$ 832,976

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

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LIBERATE TECHNOLOGIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(In thousands, except per share data)
Unaudited

	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
		(As restated)		(As restated)
Revenues:				
License and royalty(1)	\$ 563	\$ 8,584	\$ (907)	\$ 17,414
Service(2)	6,278	9,591	11,380	18,017
Total revenues	6,841	18,175	10,473	35,431
Cost of revenues:				
License and royalty	650	550	1,261	1,028
Service(2)	6,376	10,114	11,983	19,558
Total cost of revenues	7,026	10,664	13,244	20,586
Gross margin	(185)	7,511	(2,771)	14,845

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	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	_____	_____	_____	_____
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	11,416	10,951	23,510	23,472
Sales and marketing	5,717	6,346	10,741	12,949
General and administrative	2,637	3,050	5,219	6,441
Amortization of purchased intangibles	55,288	55,211	105,549	110,421
Warrant-related asset impairment		44,840		44,840
Amortization of warrants(1)	558	4,782	558	9,493
Excess facilities charges and related asset impairment				7,479(3)
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	476	630	975	1,064
Acquired in-process research and development			22,425	
	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total operating expenses	76,092	125,810	168,977	216,159
	_____	_____	_____	_____
Loss from operations	(76,277)	(118,299)	(171,748)	(201,314)
Interest income	8,292	4,217	15,948	9,567
Other expense, net	(369)	(679)	(569)	(792)(3)
	_____	_____	_____	_____
Loss before income tax provision	(68,354)	(114,761)	(156,369)	(192,539)
Income tax provision		186	204	405
	_____	_____	_____	_____
Net loss	(68,354)	(114,947)	(156,573)	(192,944)
	_____	_____	_____	_____
Foreign currency translation adjustment	214	235	392	30
Comprehensive loss	\$ (68,140)	\$ (114,712)	\$ (156,181)	\$ (192,914)
	_____	_____	_____	_____
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.66)	\$ (1.09)	\$ (1.55)	\$ (1.83)
	_____	_____	_____	_____
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	103,047	105,805	100,744	105,403
	_____	_____	_____	_____

(1) We have reclassified these amounts in accordance with EITF 01-09. See Note 1.

(2) We have reclassified these amounts in accordance with EITF 01-14. See Note 1.

(3) We have reclassified certain amounts for the six months ended November 30, 2001.

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

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

Unaudited

	Six months ended November 30,	
	2000	2001
		(As restated)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (156,573)	\$ (192,944)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization of purchased intangibles	105,549	110,421
Warrant-related asset impairment		44,840
Amortization of warrants	11,767	11,441
Depreciation and amortization	2,385	4,387
Non-cash compensation expense	975	1,064
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		794
Long-lived asset impairment charge		503
Provision for doubtful accounts		62
Write-off of acquired in-process research and development	22,425	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(3,322)	2,441
Decrease in receivable from affiliate, net	140	
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,327)	2,380
(Increase) decrease in notes receivable from officers and other assets	261	(92)
Increase in accounts payable	377	837
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	(6,206)	1,386
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll and related expenses	(516)	1,050
Decrease in deferred revenues	(10,257)	(14,052)
Increase in other long-term liabilities	357	4,715
	<u>(33,965)</u>	<u>(20,767)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from maturities of investments	127,664	243,680
Purchase of investments	(183,083)	(212,032)
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,678)	(3,158)
Purchase of equity investments	(3,000)	(750)
Increase in restricted cash		(402)
Issuance of note receivable	(1,994)	
Cash acquired in MoreCom acquisition	1,500	
	<u>(62,591)</u>	<u>27,338</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	4,181	4,804
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(337)	(389)
Proceeds from private placement, net	100,000	
	<u>103,844</u>	<u>4,415</u>

	Six months ended November 30,	
	2000	2001
Net cash provided by financing activities	103,844	4,415
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	392	30
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,680	11,016
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	132,962	126,989
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 140,642	\$ 138,005

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

LIBERATE TECHNOLOGIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Unaudited

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Liberate Technologies and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, "Liberate" or "the Company"). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. These interim financial statements are unaudited and reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to provide a fair statement of financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. However, these statements omit certain information and footnote disclosures necessary to conform to generally accepted accounting principles. These statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes to consolidated financial statements included in Liberate's Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 24, 2001. The results of operations for the interim periods reported herein do not necessarily indicate the results expected for the full fiscal year or for any future period.

Computation of Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Potential common shares from the exercise of stock options and warrants are excluded from the calculation of basic net loss per share because including them would be anti-dilutive. As of November 30, 2000 and 2001, approximately 18,173,408 and 20,587,444 potential shares were not included in the calculation on this basis.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") reached consensus on EITF No. 01-09, "Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer or Reseller of the Vendor's Products." EITF 01-09 generally requires that consideration, including equity instruments, given to a customer be classified in a vendor's financial statements not as an expense, but as an offset to revenue up to the amount of cumulative revenue recognized or to be recognized. While Liberate is required to adopt this new standard no later than the quarter ending May 31, 2002, it plans to adopt this standard for its quarter ending February 28, 2002. In accordance with the transition guidance, adoption will require the reclassification of financial statements for prior periods presented for comparative purposes. Liberate's reclassification of warrant amortization expense under EITF 01-09 will not affect basic and diluted net loss per share, although reclassification will change the presentation of certain revenue and expense items contained within Liberate's financial statements. See "Reclassifications" below.

In October 2001, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"). SFAS 144 supersedes the accounting and reporting provisions of SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-lived Assets and for Long-lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" ("SFAS 121"), and APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring

Events and Transactions". The Company will adopt SFAS 144 for the fiscal year beginning June 1, 2002.

Effect of Recent Accounting Pronouncement

Effective June 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 133"), which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative financial instruments and hedging activities related to those instruments, as well as other hedging activities. The adoption of SFAS 133 did not materially impact the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Reclassifications

Effective December 1, 2001, we adopted EITF 01-09. In accordance with the transition guidance in EITF 01-09, adoption required the reclassification of financial statement presentations for prior periods presented for comparative purposes. Adopting EITF 01-09 did not affect our basic and diluted net loss per share, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The reclassification did affect the presentation of certain revenue and expense items contained within our financial statements by reducing revenues and expenses by corresponding amounts.

In January 2002, the FASB issued EITF 01-14, "Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for 'Out-of-Pocket' Expenses Incurred," which generally requires that a company recognize as revenue travel expenses and other reimbursable expenses billed to customers. We adopted EITF 01-14 effective December 1, 2001, and in accordance with the transition guidance, for comparative purposes, we reclassified our financial statement presentations for prior periods. Adopting EITF 01-14 did not affect our basic and diluted net loss per share, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The reclassification did affect the presentation of certain revenue and expense items contained within our financial statements.

Total revenues for the periods reported, including the effects of EITF 01-09 and 01-14, were as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
		(As restated)		(As restated)
License and royalty revenues before the adoption of EITF 01-09	\$ 5,726	\$ 9,523(1)	\$ 10,302	\$ 19,362(1)
Impact of EITF 01-09	(5,163)	(939)	(11,209)	(1,948)
License and royalty revenues	\$ 563	\$ 8,584	\$ (907)	\$ 17,414
Service revenues before the adoption of EITF 01-14	\$ 6,002	\$ 9,286(2)	\$ 10,830	\$ 17,537(2)
Impact of EITF 01-14	276	305	550	480
Service revenues	\$ 6,278	\$ 9,591	\$ 11,380	\$ 18,017
Total revenues	\$ 6,841	\$ 18,175	\$ 10,473	\$ 35,431

(1) We have reduced the amounts originally presented in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed on January 14, 2002 by \$736,000 to reflect the restatement of our financial statements. See Note 2.

(2)

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We have reduced the amounts originally presented in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed on January 14, 2002 by \$1.5 million to reflect the restatement of our financial statements. See Note 2.

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Cost of service revenues for the periods reported, including the effects of EITF 01-14 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	(As restated)		(As restated)	
Cost of service revenues before the adoption of EITF 01-14	\$ 6,100	\$ 9,809(1)	\$ 11,433	\$ 19,078(1)
Impact of EITF 01-14	276	305	550	480
Cost of service revenues	\$ 6,376	\$ 10,114	\$ 11,983	\$ 19,558

- (1) We have increased the amounts originally presented in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed on January 14, 2002 by \$68,000 to reflect the restatement of our financial statements. See Note 2.

Amortization of warrants (included in operating expenses) for the periods reported including the effects of EITF 01-09 was as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	(As restated)		(As restated)	
Amortization of warrants before the adoption of EITF 01-09	\$ 5,721	\$ 5,721	\$ 11,767	\$ 11,441
Impact of EITF 01-09	(5,163)	(939)	(11,209)	(1,948)
Amortization of warrants	\$ 558	\$ 4,782	\$ 558	\$ 9,493

Certain reclassifications have been made to previously reported amounts in the condensed consolidated financial statements in order to conform to current period presentations.

Note 2. Restatement of Liberate's Financial Statements for the Period Ended November 30, 2001

On October 15, 2002, we announced that we would restate our financial results for our fourth quarter and fiscal year ended May 31, 2002 and delay the filing of our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended August 31, 2002. We made this determination after discovering facts calling into question the appropriateness and timing of revenue recognition for a single-transaction license fee of approximately \$1.8 million. Our audit committee, which is composed of independent outside directors, retained independent counsel to review the revenue reported during our fiscal year ended May 31, 2002. On November 21, 2002, we announced that we had discovered facts that called into question the appropriateness and timing of revenue recognition for various transactions (including the originally identified transaction) that accounted for a total of approximately \$10 million in revenue during our 2002 fiscal year and the first quarter of our 2003 fiscal year. Our audit committee and its independent advisors concluded that our historical financial statements had overstated our revenues by \$9.9 million for fiscal 2002. While our audit committee's investigation was pending, we were not able to file our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and as a result, our stock was delisted from the Nasdaq National Market in January 2003 and currently trades through the Pink Sheets system.

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As a result of our audit committee's investigation, we are restating our financial statements as of, and for the fiscal year ended, May 31, 2002. We are also restating our financial statements as of, and for the quarters ended November 30, 2001, February 28, 2002, and May 31, 2002. We are including the restated results for the quarter ended November 30, 2001 in this report and we are filing an amended quarterly report on Form 10-Q/A for the quarter ended February 28, 2002 and an Annual Report on

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Form 10-K/A for the year ended May 31, 2002. We are also revising the preliminary results and financial statements for the quarter ended August 31, 2002 that we disclosed in a press release dated September 26, 2002 and including those revised results in a quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended August 31, 2002.

For detailed information regarding the full effects of the restatement of Liberate's financial statements and for a discussion of subsequent events, please see our amended Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2002 the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended August 31, 2002, November 30, 2002, and February 28, 2003 and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2003, which are being filed concurrently with this Amendment No. 1.

Additionally, in June 2001, we granted three officers options to purchase 810,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$8.47 per share, which was the common stock closing price on the grant date. In December 2001, we cancelled a like number of options for these officers. The cancelled options had originally been granted at the commencement of each officer's employment, and one option grant had an exercise price of \$17.88 per share and the other two option grants had exercise prices of \$32.44 per share. As a result of the cancellations, we are treating the June 2001 stock options as repriced grants and we are using variable stock option accounting. Based on the November 30, 2001 common stock price of \$9.15, we recorded \$207,000 in stock-based compensation expense and recorded deferred stock-based compensation of \$344,000 as of November 30, 2001.

We have restated our condensed consolidated financial statements as of, and for the period ended November 30, 2001 to reflect the adjustments made as a result of the investigation and cancellations of

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stock grants, as indicated in the following tables. The adjustments to our unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet data are summarized below (in thousands):

	November 30, 2001		
	As reported in Form 10-Q	Restatement adjustments	As restated
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 138,005	\$	\$ 138,005
Short-term investments	97,813		97,813
Accounts receivable, net	9,827	(1,275)	8,552
Receivable from affiliate, net	174		174
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,575		6,575
	252,394	(1,275)	251,119
Total current assets	252,394	(1,275)	251,119
Property and equipment, net	16,559		16,559
Purchased intangibles, net	321,802		321,802
Restricted cash	9,191	(1)	9,190
Long-term investments	205,207		205,207
Warrants	26,961	1	26,962
Notes receivable from officers	1,579		1,579
Other	558		558

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November 30, 2001

	November 30, 2001		
	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	834,251	(1,275)	832,976
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 2,536	\$	\$ 2,536
Accrued liabilities	14,776	(1)	14,775
Accrued payroll and related expenses	6,133		6,133
Current portion of capital lease obligations	605		605
Deferred revenues	39,206	958	40,164
Total current liabilities	63,256	957	64,213
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	67		67
Other long-term liabilities	6,060		6,060
Total liabilities	69,383	957	70,340
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)			
Stockholders' equity:			
Common stock	1,061		1,061
Contributed and paid-in capital	1,432,762	552	1,433,314
Warrants	59,897		59,897
Deferred stock compensation	(2,093)	(344)	(2,437)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	666		666
Accumulated deficit	(727,425)	(2,440)	(729,865)
Total stockholders' equity	764,868	(2,232)	762,636
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 834,251	\$ (1,275)	\$ 832,976

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The adjustments to our unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss data are summarized below (in thousands, except basic and diluted net loss per share):

Three months ended November 30, 2001

	As reported in Form 10-Q	As reclassified(1)	Restatement adjustments	As restated
License and royalty revenue	\$ 10,259	\$ 9,320	\$ (736)	\$ 8,584
Service revenue	10,772	11,088	(1,497)	9,591
Total revenues	21,031	20,408	(2,233)	18,175
Cost of service revenue	9,730	10,046	68	10,114
Total cost of revenues	10,280	10,596	68	10,664
Gross margin	10,751	9,812	(2,301)	7,511
Amortization of warrants	5,721	4,782		4,782
Total operating expenses	126,610	125,672	138	125,810
Loss from operations	(115,859)	(115,860)	(2,439)	(118,299)
Other expense, net	(679)	(678)	(1)	(679)

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Three months ended November 30, 2001

Loss before income tax provision	(112,321)	(112,321)	(2,440)	(114,761)
Net loss	(112,507)	(112,507)	(2,440)	(114,947)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (112,272)	\$ (112,272)	\$ (2,440)	\$ (114,712)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (1.06)	\$ (1.06)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (1.09)

Six months ended November 30, 2001

	As reported in Form 10-Q	As reclassified(1)	Restatement adjustments	As restated
License and royalty revenue	\$ 20,098	\$ 18,150	\$ (736)	\$ 17,414
Service revenue	19,023	19,514	(1,497)	18,017
Total revenues	39,121	37,664	(2,233)	35,431
Cost of license and royalty revenue	1,027	1,028		1,028
Cost of service revenue	18,999	19,490	68	19,558
Total cost of revenues	20,026	20,518	68	20,586
Gross margin	19,095	17,146	(2,301)	14,845
Amortization of warrants	11,442	9,493		9,493
Excess facilities charges and related asset impairment	6,976	7,479		7,479
Total operating expenses	217,467	216,021	138	216,159
Loss from operations	(198,372)	(198,875)	(2,439)	(201,314)
Other expense, net	(1,294)	(791)	(1)	(792)
Loss before income tax provision	(190,099)	(190,099)	(2,440)	(192,539)
Net loss	(190,504)	(190,504)	(2,440)	(192,944)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (190,474)	\$ (190,474)	\$ (2,440)	\$ (192,914)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (1.81)	\$ (1.81)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (1.83)

(1)

We have reclassified these amounts in accordance with EITF 01-09 and 01-14. See Note 1.

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The adjustments to our unaudited condensed consolidated statement of cash flows data are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Six months ended November 30, 2001

	As reported in Form 10-Q	Restatement adjustments	As restated
Net loss	\$ (190,504)	\$ (2,440)	\$ (192,944)
Non-cash compensation expense	858	206	1,064
Accounts receivable	1,166	1,275	2,441
Accrued liabilities	1,387	(1)	1,386
Decrease in deferred revenues	(15,010)	958	(14,052)
Net cash used in operating activities	(20,765)	(2)	(20,767)
Net cash provided by investing activities	27,289		27,289
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,462	2	4,464
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 138,005	\$	\$ 138,005

Note 3. Segment Information

Liberate operates solely in one segment providing open standards software platforms for delivering enhanced content and services to television viewers around the world. As of November 30, 2000 and 2001, the Company's long-term assets were located primarily in the United States. The Company's revenues by region were as follows (in thousands):

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	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	(As restated)		(As restated)	
Europe	\$ 6,317	\$ 10,435	\$ 10,115	\$ 19,370
North America	(816)	6,741	(2,320)	13,352
Asia	1,340	999	2,678	2,709
Consolidated	\$ 6,841	\$ 18,175	\$ 10,473	\$ 35,431

Prior to the restatement of our financial results for the three months ended November 30, 2001, we reported Europe revenues of \$10.8 million, North America revenues of \$7.7 million, and Asia revenues of \$2.5 million. Additionally, for the six months ended November 30, 2001, we reported Europe revenues of \$19.5 million, North America revenues of \$15.3 million, and Asia revenues of \$4.3 million.

International revenues consist of sales to customers outside of the United States and are assigned to specific countries based on the origin of the sales contract. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, international revenues represented 64% and 66% of total revenues, respectively. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, international revenues represented 50% and 66% of total revenues, respectively. Prior to the restatement of our financial results, international revenues were 66% of our total revenues for the three months ended November 30, 2001. We reported international revenues of 64% of our total revenues for the six months ended November 30, 2001.

For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, European revenues included United-Kingdom-based revenues of \$5.2 million and \$6.1 million, respectively. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, European revenues included United-Kingdom-based revenues of \$8.6 million and \$14.3 million, respectively. Prior to the restatement of our financial results for the three months ended November 30, 2001, we reported United-Kingdom-based revenues of \$6.5 million.

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Additionally, for the six months ended November 30, 2001, we reported United-Kingdom-based revenues of \$14.6 million.

For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, North American revenues included United-States-based revenues of \$2.4 million and \$6.2 million, respectively. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, North American revenues included United-States-based revenues of \$5.3 million and \$12.2 million, respectively. Prior to the restatement of our financial results for the three months ended November 30, 2001, we reported United-States-based revenues of \$7.1 million. Additionally, for the six months ended November 30, 2001, we reported United-States-based revenues of \$14.0 million.

For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, five customers and three customers, respectively, each accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total revenues. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, five customers and two customers, respectively, each accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total revenues. The percentage of sales to significant customers was as follows:

	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	(As restated)		(As restated)	
Customer A	35%	18%	34%	20%
Customer B	40%	12%	46%	19%
Customer C	*	14%	*	*
Customer D	16%	*	23%	*
Customer E	12%	*	11%	*
Customer F	10%	*	11%	*

*

Less than 10%

The above presentation includes the effects of our adoption of EITF 01-09 as discussed in Note 1 and the restatement of our financial results as discussed in Note 2. For the periods ended November 30, 2000, certain customers generated negative revenues as a result of the warrant amortization reclassification. Consequently, the customer lists above for these periods sum to greater than 100%.

Effective December 1, 2001, we adopted EITF 01-09, which required the reclassification of financial statement presentations for prior periods presented for comparative purposes. As a result of the reclassification of warrant amortization expense our total revenues decreased by 61% for the three months ended November 30, 2000 and decreased by 73% for the six months ended November 30, 2000. Most of this decrease was attributable to warrant amortization offsets to revenue related to two large customers. For the three and six months ended November 30, 2001 the reclassification of warrant amortization expense did not affect the determination of customers who accounted for 10% or more of total revenues.

Prior to the restatement of our financial results, for the three months ended November 30, 2001, Customer A accounted for 18% of the Company's total revenues, Customer B accounted for 12% of the Company's total revenues, and Customer C accounted for 11% of the Company's total revenues. Additionally, for the six months ended November 30, 2001, Customer A accounted for 19% of the Company's total revenues and Customer B accounted for 17% of the Company's total revenues.

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Note 4. Purchased Intangibles

Liberate's purchased intangibles, comprised of goodwill and other purchased intangibles (patents, trademarks, existing technology, customer relationships, and assembled workforce), are being amortized on a straight-line basis over three years. The Company's net purchased intangibles are as follows (in thousands):

	May 31, 2001	November 30, 2001
		(As restated)
Goodwill, net	\$ 426,481	\$ 317,620
Other purchased intangibles, net	5,742	4,182
Purchased intangibles, net	\$ 432,223	\$ 321,802

As of November 30, 2001 the Company believed the carrying value of its purchased intangibles was realizable. Management will continue to evaluate purchased intangibles, goodwill, and other long-lived assets for recoverability and impairment in accordance with SFAS 121. However, upon adoption of SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangibles," as of June 1, 2002, the Company will cease to amortize goodwill. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, total amortization expense for goodwill and purchased intangibles was \$55.3 million and \$55.2 million, respectively, of which \$54.5 million and \$54.4 million related to goodwill. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, total amortization expense for goodwill and purchased intangibles was \$105.5 million and \$110.4 million, respectively, of which \$104.0 million and \$108.9 million related to goodwill.

Note 5. Asset Impairment

Excess Facilities Charges and Related Asset Impairment

During the first quarter of fiscal 2002, Liberate recorded a charge of \$7.5 million related to a change in estimated future income from previously sublet excess facilities. The charge represented the remaining lease commitment on the excess facilities, net of expected sublease income and \$503,000 related to certain long-lived assets that the Company estimated would not generate future cash flows sufficient to cover their carrying amounts.

Warrant-related Asset Impairment

During the second quarter of fiscal 2002, Liberate recorded an impairment charge of \$44.8 million in connection with a review of the carrying value of its warrant-related assets for impairment in accordance with SFAS 121. The charge of \$44.8 million was recorded to reduce the carrying value of those warrant-related assets to a level equal to the expected future revenues.

Note 6. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

In August 2001, the Company amended its prior agreements with Motorola. The amendment reduced the total payments due to Motorola from \$10.0 million to \$8.9 million and waived any payments that might have been payable by Motorola to the Company for any shortfall of terminal (set-top box) sales below committed volume levels at the end of the three-year period. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, the Company expensed \$902,000 and \$494,000, respectively, related to this agreement. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, the Company expensed \$1.8 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, related to this agreement.

In June 2001, as part of the Liberate Corporate Venture Fund, the Company committed to invest \$2.0 million in China Broadband (H.K.), for reinvestment in China New Broadband Video &

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Communication, a Chinese joint venture that makes interactive television software. Liberate made the first investment of \$750,000 in June 2001 and will make the remaining investment in four additional phases through the first half of fiscal 2003, based upon achievement of specific technical and commercial milestones.

As of November 30, 2001, the Company had commitments, under a binding Letter of Understanding, for up to \$5.0 million related to potential future marketing activities. These amounts will be expensed when and if incurred.

Legal Matters

Beginning May 16, 2001, a number of class-action lawsuits seeking monetary damages were filed in the Southern District of New York against several of the firms that underwrote Liberate's initial public offering, naming Liberate and certain of its officers and directors as co-defendants. Follow-on suits have made similar allegations regarding Liberate's secondary offering, and have added additional officers and directors as co-defendants. The plaintiffs allege that the underwriters received excessive and improper commissions that were not disclosed in Liberate's prospectuses. These cases have now been consolidated with several hundred other cases against underwriters and other issuers. Liberate has retained Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati as its lead counsel, and has tendered notice to its insurance carriers and underwriters pursuant to the terms of its insurance policies and underwriting agreements. Liberate will be seeking to have the claims against the individual defendants dismissed, and, while litigation is by its nature uncertain, Liberate does not believe that it faces any material exposure arising from these cases.

Note 7. Offerings of Common Stock

Common Stock

During the six months ended November 30, 2001, Liberate issued 1,417,570 shares of common stock to employees, directors, and external consultants upon the exercise of stock options, and to employees in connection with purchases through the Company's employee stock purchase plan.

Warrants

In fiscal 1999, Liberate entered into agreements with several network operators to issue warrants to purchase up to 4,599,992 shares of its common stock. The warrants can be earned and exercised if those network operators satisfy certain milestones within specific time frames. The fair market value of those warrants is estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model as of the earlier of the grant date or the date that it becomes probable that they will be earned. Pursuant to the requirements of EITF No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services," those warrants will continue to be revalued in situations where they are granted prior to the completion of a performance commitment. Additionally, those warrants are subject to

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classification as an offset to revenues up to the amount of cumulative revenue recognized or to be recognized. See Note 1.

As of November 30, 2001, several network operators had earned warrants to purchase up to 2,336,660 shares of the Company's common stock. Of those warrants earned, warrants to purchase 552,774 shares had been exercised, and warrants to purchase 163,890 shares had been retired to cover the purchase price of those exercises. As of November 30, 2001, warrants to purchase 2,163,332 shares of the Company's common stock were available to be earned in the future, and 100,000 unearned warrants had expired.

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The fair market value of those warrants at the time they were earned, based on the Black-Scholes valuation model, was \$117.2 million. As of November 30, 2001, accumulated amortization for those warrants was \$45.4 million. Additionally, for the three months ended November 30, 2001, Liberate recorded an impairment charge of \$44.8 million in connection with a review of the carrying value of its warrant-related assets for impairment in accordance with SFAS 121. See Note 5. If the remaining warrants are likely to be earned, Liberate may be required to record additional warrant-related assets and non-cash expenses.

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

The discussion in this Form 10-Q filed on behalf of Liberate Technologies and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, "we" or "us") contains statements that involve expectations or intentions (such as those relating to future business or financial results, new products or features, anticipated deployments, or management strategies). These are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual results may vary materially due to the risks listed below, risks listed in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and unforeseen other factors. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements. You should consider our forward-looking statements in conjunction with our financial statements, related notes, and the other financial information appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

We are the premier provider of open standards software platforms for delivering enhanced content and services to television viewers around the world. Network operators (such as cable and satellite television operators and telecommunications companies), broadcasters, content providers, and manufacturers of information-oriented consumer devices such as television set-top boxes and game consoles ("consumer devices") can use our software to deliver enhanced content and services. The large majority of our current revenues come from network operators. Our software enables a variety of third-party applications to function across different information networks and different types of consumer devices.

We began our operations in late 1995 as a division of Oracle. After our incorporation in Delaware in 1996, we raised capital by selling equity positions to a number of investors, including some major network operators. To continue to fund our growth, we offered our stock to the public and became a publicly traded company on July 28, 1999. We raised additional capital in February 2000 through a secondary public offering and again in July 2000 when Cisco Systems invested \$100.0 million through a private placement.

We have also grown by making three acquisitions. Each acquisition was accounted for as a purchase. In August 1997, we acquired Navio in exchange for our equity securities with a fair market value of \$77.1 million. In March 2000, we acquired the VirtualModem assets of SourceSuite in exchange for our equity securities with a fair market value of \$190.5 million. In June 2000, we acquired MoreCom in exchange for our equity securities with a fair market value of \$459.0 million.

Since our incorporation, we have incurred net losses of \$729.9 million. These losses include \$359.3 million of amortization expense for purchased intangibles, \$172.4 million of research and development expenditures, \$82.5 million of write-offs of acquired in-process research and development related to our acquisitions, \$45.4 million of amortization expense for warrants, and \$44.8 million of warrant-related asset impairment expense.

Impact of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") reached consensus on EITF No. 01-09, "Accounting for Consideration Given by a

Vendor to a Customer or Reseller of the Vendor's Products" ("EITF 01-09"). EITF 01-09 generally requires that consideration, including equity instruments given to a customer, be classified in a vendor's financial statements not as an expense, but as an offset to revenue up to the amount of cumulative revenue recognized or to be recognized. While we are required to adopt this new standard for our quarter ending May 31, 2002, we plan to adopt it for our quarter ending February 28, 2002. In accordance with the transition guidance in EITF 01-09, adoption will require the reclassification of our financial statements for prior periods presented for comparative purposes. Our reclassification of warrant amortization expense under EITF 01-09 will not affect our basic and diluted net loss per share, although reclassification will change the presentation of certain revenue and expense items contained within our financial statements.

Results of Operations

Revenues

We generate revenues by licensing our client and server products, applications, and tools, largely to network operators (primarily providers of television services) and consumer device manufacturers (primarily set-top box manufacturers). In addition, we generate revenues from consulting, maintenance, and other services provided in connection with those licenses. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, total revenues increased from \$6.8 million to \$18.2 million. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, total revenues increased from \$10.5 million to \$35.4 million. Our adoption of EITF 01-09 will materially affect our presentation of license and royalty revenues as well as total revenues in future quarters. See "Risk Factors Our Adoption Of EITF 01-09 Will Reduce Our Revenues, But Will Not Affect Our Basic And Diluted Net Loss Per Share" and Note 1 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, international revenues represented 64% and 66%, respectively, of total revenues. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, international revenues represented 50% and 66%, respectively, of total revenues.

Deferred revenues, consisting primarily of payments received from customers for prepaid license and royalty fees for undelivered products or prepaid services, decreased from \$54.2 million as of May 31, 2001 to \$40.2 million as of November 30, 2001. A large portion of the decrease was from customers using these products and services. Additional reductions resulted from the termination and renegotiation of certain customers' rights to use one-time prepayments for unused products and services, partially related to legacy products.

License and Royalty. License and royalty revenues consist principally of fees earned from the licensing of our software, as well as royalty fees earned upon the shipment or activation of products that incorporate our software. We typically recognize revenues from software license fees when the licensed product is delivered, collection is probable, the fee for each element of the transaction is fixed and determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, and there is vendor-specific objective evidence supporting the allocation of the total fee to all delivered and undelivered elements of the arrangement. In addition to license fees, network operators typically pay server royalty fees on a per subscriber basis. We typically recognize revenue on these server royalty fees when a network operator reports to us that a user of a consumer device has activated the operator's service. We also license our client software to either network operators or consumer device manufacturers, who typically pay us royalties on a per unit basis. We typically recognize client software revenue when a network operator reports to us that one of its subscribers has activated the operator's service or when a consumer device manufacturer reports to us that it has shipped a device.

For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, license and royalty revenues increased \$8.0 million from \$563,000 to \$8.6 million. These amounts represented 8% and 47% of total revenues for each of the respective periods. This increase was primarily due to the effect of warrant amortization

expense offset to revenues of \$5.1 million for the three months ended November 30, 2000 compared to \$939,000 for the three months ended November 30, 2001. See Note 1 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Additionally, this increase was due to the revenue from the termination and renegotiation of certain customers' rights to use one-time prepayments for unused products partially related to legacy products. Upfront license fees also contributed to the increase in revenues for the three months ended November 30, 2001.

For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, license and royalty revenues increased \$18.3 million from (\$907,000) to \$17.4 million. These amounts represented an increase from (9)% to 49% of total revenues for the respective periods. This increase was primarily due to the effect of warrant amortization expense offset to revenues of \$11.2 million for the six months ended November 30, 2000 compared to

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\$1.9 million for the six months ended November 30, 2001. See Note 1 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Additionally, this increase was due to increased deployments to our customers' subscribers and the termination and renegotiation of certain customers' rights to use one-time prepayments for unused products partially related to legacy products. Upfront license fees also contributed to the increase in revenues for the six months ended November 30, 2001.

During the three months ended November 30, 2001, Charter Communications ("Charter") announced that it had selected the Microsoft TV software platform to deploy interactive television services on advanced set-top boxes to one million of its customers over the next seven years. We renegotiated our contract with Charter regarding deployment of our software on its advanced set-top boxes.

Service. Service revenues consist of revenues related to consulting, maintenance, and other services. We generally recognize consulting and other service revenues, including non-recurring engineering and training revenues, as services are performed. Where consulting services are performed under a fixed-price arrangement, revenues are generally recognized on a percentage-of-completion basis. Maintenance services include both updates and technical support. Maintenance revenues are typically recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance agreement, and generally range between 15% and 25% of the cumulative license fees and activation royalties incurred under the contract, depending upon the level of support being provided. Where software license agreements include a combination of consulting, maintenance, or other services, these separate elements are unbundled from the arrangement based on each element's relative fair value.

For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, service revenues increased from \$6.3 million to \$9.6 million. These amounts represented 92% and 53% of total revenues for each of the respective periods. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, service revenues increased from \$11.4 million to \$18.0 million. These amounts represented a decrease from 109% to 51% of total revenues for the respective periods. These increases in absolute dollars were due in part to continued growth in our customer base, which resulted in an increase in integration, implementation, and support services provided to our customers. Additionally, the finalization of certain support contracts with customers who had recently deployed allowed us to recognize revenue for services that we had previously provided to those customers.

Cost of Revenues

For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, total cost of revenues increased from \$7.0 million to \$10.7 million. These amounts represented a decrease in cost of revenues as a percentage of total revenues from 103% to 59% for the respective periods. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, total cost of revenues increased from \$13.2 million to \$20.6 million. These amounts represented a decrease in cost of revenues as a percentage of total revenues from 126% to 58% for the respective periods.

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License and Royalty. Cost of license and royalty revenues consists primarily of costs incurred for licenses and support of third-party technologies that are incorporated in our products. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, cost of license and royalty revenues decreased from \$650,000 to \$550,000. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, cost of license and royalty revenues decreased as a percentage of license and royalty revenues from 115% to 6% for the respective periods. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, cost of license and royalty revenues decreased from \$1.3 million to \$1.0 million. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, cost of license and royalty revenues decreased as a percentage of license and royalty revenues from (139)% to 6% for the respective periods. These decreases in absolute dollars were due to the renegotiation of a certain third-party software license in the second half of fiscal 2001. These decreases as a percentage of license and royalty revenues were a direct result of the increase in revenues in fiscal 2002, as compared to fiscal 2001, as less warrant amortization expense was offset to revenues, as discussed above.

Service. Cost of service revenues consists primarily of salary and other related costs for personnel and external contractors. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, cost of service revenues increased from \$6.4 million to \$10.1 million. These amounts represented an increase in cost of service revenues as a percentage of service revenues from 102% to 105% for the respective periods. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, cost of service revenues increased from \$12.0 million to \$19.6 million. These amounts represented an increase in cost of service revenues as a percentage of service revenues from 105% to 109% for the respective periods. These increases in absolute dollars reflected an increase in the number of both permanent employees and external contractors required to meet our customers' service needs.

Operating Expenses

Research and Development. Research and development expenses consist primarily of salary and other related costs for personnel and external contractors, as well as costs related to outsourced development projects necessary to support product development. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, research and development expenses decreased 4% in absolute dollars from \$11.4 million to \$11.0 million. These amounts represented a decrease in research and development expenses as a percentage of total revenues from 167% to 60% for the respective periods. The decrease in absolute dollars for the three months ended November 30, 2001 was primarily due to decreased spending for

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external contractors and the temporary redeployment of research and development personnel to our service organization. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, research and development expenses held constant at \$23.5 million. These amounts represented a decrease in research and development expenses as a percentage of total revenues from 224% to 66% for the respective periods. These decreases as a percentage of total revenues were primarily attributable to increased revenues.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries and other employee-related costs for sales and marketing personnel, sales commissions, travel, public relations, marketing materials, tradeshows, and facilities for regional offices. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, sales and marketing expenses increased 11% in absolute dollars from \$5.7 million to \$6.3 million. These amounts represented a decrease in sales and marketing expense as a percentage of total revenues from 84% to 35% for the respective periods. The increase in absolute dollars for the three months ended November 30, 2001 was attributable to increased staffing and employee-related costs, partially offset by decreased spending for trade shows and public relations. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, sales and marketing expenses increased 21% in absolute dollars from \$10.7 million to \$12.9 million. These amounts represented a decrease in sales and marketing expense as a percentage of total revenues from 103% to 37% for the respective periods. The

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increase in absolute dollars for the six months ended November 30, 2001 was attributable to increased staffing and employee-related costs and an increase in bad debt expense.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other employee-related costs for corporate development, finance, human resources, and legal employees; outside legal and other professional fees; as well as non-income-based taxes. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, general and administrative expenses increased 16% in absolute dollars from \$2.6 million to \$3.1 million. These amounts represented a decrease in general and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenues from 39% to 17% for the respective periods. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, general and administrative expenses increased 23% in absolute dollars from \$5.2 million to \$6.4 million. These amounts represented a decrease in general and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenues from 50% to 18% for the respective periods. These increases in absolute dollars were primarily due to increases in employee-related costs and non-income-based taxes, partially offset by decreases in spending for professional services and external contractors.

Amortization of Purchased Intangibles. Purchased intangibles represent the purchase price of companies that we have acquired in excess of identified tangible assets and are amortized over three years. Since our inception, we have recorded purchased intangibles related to three acquisitions:

In August 1997, we acquired Navio. In connection with the acquisition, we issued 17,441,322 shares of Series B and C convertible preferred stock and stock options to acquire 6,315,780 shares of Series C convertible preferred stock in exchange for all of the outstanding common stock, preferred stock, and options to purchase shares of Navio common stock. The acquisition was accounted for as purchase. The fair market value of the equity securities issued in the acquisition was \$77.1 million. We recorded \$18.3 million of purchased intangibles related to the Navio acquisition.

In March 2000, we acquired the VirtualModem assets of SourceSuite in exchange for 1,772,000 shares of our common stock. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase. The fair market value of the equity securities issued in the acquisition was \$190.5 million. We recorded \$192.0 million of purchased intangibles related to the SourceSuite acquisition.

In June 2000, we acquired MoreCom. In connection with the acquisition, we issued 7,310,830 shares of common stock in exchange for all of the outstanding stock of MoreCom and assumed all of MoreCom's stock options. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase. The fair market value of the equity securities issued in the acquisition was \$459.0 million. We recorded \$470.9 million of purchased intangibles related to the MoreCom acquisition.

For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, amortization of purchased intangibles expense was \$55.3 million and \$55.2 million, respectively. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, amortization of purchased intangibles expense was \$105.5 million and \$110.4 million, respectively. We expect amortization of purchased intangibles expense to remain relatively flat in the near term. However, upon adoption of SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangibles," as of June 1, 2002, we will cease to record approximately \$217.7 million annually of amortization expense attributable to goodwill.

Warrant-Related Asset Impairment. For the three months and six months ended November 30, 2001, we recorded warrant-related asset impairment expense of \$44.8 million. This charge was recorded to reduce the carrying value of certain warrant-related assets to a level equal to

associated expected future revenues. We did not record warrant-related asset impairment expense for the three months or six months ended November 30, 2000. We will continue to evaluate warrants for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-lived Assets and for Long-lived Assets to Be Disposed Of."

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Amortization of Warrants. As of November 30, 2001, several network operators had earned warrants to purchase up to 2,336,660 shares of our common stock. The fair market value of those warrants at the time they were earned, based on the Black-Scholes pricing model, was \$117.2 million. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, warrant amortization expense was \$558,000 and \$4.8 million, respectively. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, warrant amortization expense was \$558,000 and \$9.5 million, respectively. We expect warrant amortization expense to decrease from present levels due to the warrant-related asset impairment charge described above, which reduced the current carrying value of our warrant-related assets to \$27.0 million. Additionally, warrant amortization expense will decrease as a result of the implementation of EITF 01-09 in the next fiscal period to the extent that warrant amortization expense is reclassified as an offset to respective revenues.

Excess Facilities Charges and Related Asset Impairment. For the six months ended November 30, 2001, we recorded an excess facilities charge of \$7.5 million. Of that amount, \$7.0 million related to a change in estimated future income from previously sublet excess facilities and \$503,000 related to impairment of leasehold improvements. We did not record an excess facilities charge for the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, or six months ended November 30, 2000. If current market conditions for the commercial real estate market worsen, we may be required to record additional charges.

Amortization of Deferred Stock Compensation. Deferred stock compensation represents the difference between the estimated fair value of our common stock for accounting purposes and the option exercise price of such options at the grant date. Deferred stock compensation for stock options granted to employees and others is amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of such options. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, amortization of deferred stock compensation expense was \$476,000 and \$630,000, respectively. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, amortization of deferred stock compensation expense was \$975,000 and \$1.1 million, respectively. These increases were due to expense recorded for the cancellation and reissue of certain stock option grants to officers in December 2001. See Note 2 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. This expense was partially offset by the decrease in amortization expense due to employee terminations.

Acquired In-Process Research and Development. Acquired in-process research and development expense consists of the value of research projects and products that were in process on the date of certain acquisitions that, in the opinion of management, had not reached technological feasibility and had no alternative future use. For the three months and six months ended November 30, 2000, acquired in-process research and development expense related to our acquisition of MoreCom was \$22.4 million. We did not record acquired in-process research and development expense for the three months or six months ended November 30, 2001.

Interest Income

Interest income consists of interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents and short-term and long-term investments, and is netted against interest expense related to capital leases. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, interest income decreased 49% in absolute dollars from \$8.3 million to \$4.2 million. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, interest income decreased 40% in absolute dollars from \$15.9 million to \$9.6 million. These decreases were primarily due to lower cash balances, declining market interest rates, and the maturation of some of our longer-term investments previously invested at higher yields.

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Other Expense, Net

Other net expense consists of losses on disposals of fixed assets, the write-down of equity investments whose value had been permanently impaired, foreign currency exchange gains and losses, and other non-operating income and expenses. For the three months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, net other expense increased 85% in absolute dollars from \$369,000 to \$679,000. The increase was attributable to foreign currency exchange gains and losses and losses on disposals of fixed assets. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, net other expense increased 39% in absolute dollars from \$569,000 to \$792,000. The increase in net other expense was due to losses on disposals of fixed assets and foreign currency exchange gains and losses.

Income Tax Provision

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Income tax provision consists of foreign withholding tax expense and foreign and state income taxes. Income tax provision was \$186,000 for the three months ended November 30, 2001. We did not record an income tax provision for the three months ended November 30, 2000. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, income tax provision increased 99% from \$204,000 to \$405,000. These increases consisted primarily of foreign withholding and income taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of November 30, 2001, cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, and long-term investments were \$430.4 million. Our principal source of liquidity was cash and cash equivalents of \$138.0 million.

For the six months ended November 30, 2000, net cash used in operating activities was \$34.0 million. This amount was comprised of a net loss of \$156.6 million (which included \$143.1 million of non-cash adjustments to reconcile net cash to net cash used in operations), \$10.3 million of deferred revenues, and \$6.2 million of accrued liabilities.

For the six months ended November 30, 2001, net cash used in operating activities was \$20.8 million. This amount was comprised of a net loss of \$192.9 million (which included \$173.5 million of non-cash adjustments to reconcile net cash to net cash used in operations) and \$14.1 million of deferred revenues. These amounts were offset by \$4.7 million of other long-term liabilities, \$2.4 million of prepaid expenses and other current assets, \$2.4 million of accounts receivable, and \$1.4 million of accrued liabilities.

For the six months ended November 30, 2000, net cash used in investing activities of \$62.6 million was primarily comprised of \$183.1 million of purchases of investments, \$3.7 million of purchases of property and equipment, and \$3.0 million of purchases of equity investments, offset by \$127.7 million of proceeds from maturities of investments.

For the six months ended November 30, 2001, net cash provided by investing activities of \$27.3 million was comprised of \$243.7 million of proceeds from maturities of investments, offset by \$212.0 million purchases of investments and \$3.2 million of purchases of property and equipment.

For the six months ended November 30, 2000, net cash provided by financing activities of \$103.8 million was comprised of \$100.0 million of proceeds from our private placement in July 2000. Additionally, net cash provided by financing activities included \$4.2 million of proceeds from issuance of common stock to employees, directors, and external consultants through our stock option plan, and to employees in connection with purchases through our employee stock purchase plan.

For the six months ended November 30, 2001, net cash provided by financing activities of \$4.4 million was primarily comprised of the proceeds from the issuance of common stock to employees,

directors, and external consultants through our stock option plan, and to employees in connection with purchases through our employee stock purchase plan.

As of November 30, 2001, our outstanding short- and long-term obligations were \$8.9 million, and consisted primarily of an excess facilities charge, deferred rent expense and capital lease commitments. We did not have any material commitments for capital expenditures.

Under a development agreement entered into with Motorola in April 1999 and amended in August 2001, we are committed to pay \$8.9 million in development fees for certain services to be performed by Motorola. These fees are being paid out over a three-year period. During the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, we paid \$893,000 and \$2.5 million to Motorola, respectively. As of November 30, 2001, \$1.8 million remained payable under this agreement.

Through the Liberate Corporate Venture Fund, we have invested \$15.9 million in our portfolio of companies. As of November 30, 2001, our net equity investments were valued at \$10.6 million and included a write down of \$5.3 million of equity investments that we determined had been permanently impaired in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2001. In June 2001, we committed to invest \$2.0 million in China Broadband (H.K.) for reinvestment in China New Broadband Video and Communication, a Chinese joint venture that makes interactive television software. We made the first investment of \$750,000 during the six months ended November 30, 2001.

In January 2001, we extended loans in exchange for promissory notes from Coleman Sisson, our President and Chief Operating Officer, and David Limp, our Executive Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer. In April 2001, we extended a loan in exchange for a promissory note

from Donald Fitzpatrick, our Executive Vice President, Sales and Service. Each loan is for \$500,000, carries an interest rate of 5.9% compounded annually, and is due and payable two years from issuance. As of November 30, 2001, we recorded interest receivable of \$45,000 related to these promissory notes. In January 2001, we also entered into employee retention agreements with Mr. Sisson, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Limp. Each retention agreement provides approximately \$820,000 to the employee over the next two years of continued service. As of November 30, 2001, \$73,000 had been paid to each of these executives under these agreements.

As of November 30, 2001, we had committed, under a binding Letter of Understanding, to pay up to \$5.0 million related to potential future marketing activities. These amounts will be expensed when and if incurred.

Risk Factors

Any of the following risks could seriously harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations, causing the trading price of our common stock to decline.

Demand For Information-Oriented Consumer Devices And Interactive Television May Not Develop As We Anticipate.

Because the market for interactive television and information-oriented consumer devices (such as set-top boxes) is newly emerging, the potential size of the market opportunity and the timing of its development are uncertain. As a result, our profit potential is unknown.

Sales of our technology and services depend upon the commercialization and broad acceptance by consumers and businesses of interactive television and information-oriented devices, primarily cable and satellite set-top boxes as well as networks of game consoles, smart phones, and personal digital assistants. This will depend in turn on many factors, including the development of content and applications of interest to significant numbers of consumers, and the emergence of industry standards that facilitate the distribution of such content.

If the market for interactive television consumer devices, and set-top boxes in particular, does not develop or develops more slowly or in a different direction than we anticipate, our revenues will not grow as quickly as expected, if at all. For example, a consumer device manufacturer or its customers could choose to use only applications and content developed to operate directly with a particular consumer device, thereby eliminating the need for our software platform.

Deployment And Availability Of Interactive Television And Consumer Device Networks May Be Limited By High Costs Or Limited Availability Of System Components.

Interactive television networks and other consumer-device networks are complex systems, requiring the successful interaction of many elements in order to be technologically and financially attractive to deploy. Many network operators seek to deploy a complete interactive television system, including features such as video-on-demand and guide services, rich content, and robust infrastructure support. Several vendors are typically involved in providing the content and applications that comprise a complete interactive television system. For us to be successful, our products must operate with the other elements of a complete system. For example, we will need to attract third-party developers to create content and applications for our platform and we may not be successful in doing so.

In different regions of the world, certain elements of interactive television systems may be controlled by a single company or a few large companies. For example, in the United States one of the largest potential markets for interactive television the manufacture of set-top boxes and ownership of cable networks are relatively concentrated. Development of the interactive television market may be slowed if these companies do not participate in the deployment of interactive television, charge excessive fees, or do not adopt industry standards that permit interconnection and a uniform environment for developing applications and content.

Moreover, some companies have obtained patent protection on technology relating to important parts of a complete interactive television system. If patent licenses were required to assemble a complete interactive television system and could not be obtained on reasonable terms, the development of the interactive television industry could be slowed and revenues available to other participants in the market could be reduced.

Our Success Depends On A Limited Number Of Network Operators Introducing And Promoting Products And Services Incorporating Our Technology.

Our success depends on large network operators introducing and promoting products and services based on our technology. There are, however, only a limited number of large network operators

worldwide. Mergers or other business combinations among these network operators would reduce this number, possibly disrupting our business relationships, and adversely affecting demand for our products and services. Currently, only a limited number of these network operators are deploying products and services incorporating our technology and services for consumer devices. In addition, none of our network operator customers is contractually obligated to introduce or promote products and services incorporating our technology, nor to achieve any specific introduction schedule. Accordingly, even if a network operator initiates a customer trial of products incorporating our technology, that operator is under no obligation to continue its relationship with us or to launch a full-scale deployment of these products. Further, our agreements with network operators are generally not exclusive, so network operators with whom we have agreements may enter into similar license agreements with one or more of our competitors.

Because the large-scale deployment of products and services incorporating our technology is complex, time-consuming, and expensive, network operators are cautious about proceeding with such deployments. While we believe that products and services based on our technology will have significant value to network operators (in the form of opportunities to generate additional revenues per subscriber from interactive applications, such as video-on-demand, and the loss of fewer subscribers to competing services), there is only limited data available to demonstrate to network operators that they will receive attractive returns on their investments. Moreover, the customization process for new customers requires a lengthy and significant commitment of resources by our customers and us. The commitment of resources required by our customers may slow deployment, which could, in turn, delay market acceptance of these products and services. Also, many of our customers rely on debt-based financing and subscriber revenues to fund their deployments, so economic conditions that reduce either of these sources of financing may slow or stop deployment, or make it more difficult to collect receivables. Unless network operators introduce and promote products and services incorporating our technology in a successful and timely manner, our software platform will not achieve widespread acceptance, consumer device manufacturers will not use our software in their products, and our revenues will not grow as quickly as expected, if at all.

Our Success Depends On Consumer Device Manufacturers Introducing And Promoting Products That Incorporate Or Operate With Our Technology.

We do not typically manufacture hardware components that incorporate our technology. Rather, we license software technology to consumer device manufacturers and work with them to ensure that our products operate together. Accordingly, our success will depend, in part, upon our ability to convince a number of consumer device manufacturers to manufacture products that incorporate or operate with our technology and upon the successful introduction and commercial acceptance of these products.

While we have entered into a number of agreements with consumer device manufacturers, none of these manufacturers is contractually obligated to introduce or promote consumer devices incorporating our technology, nor are any of them contractually required to achieve any specific production schedule. Moreover, our agreements with consumer device manufacturers are generally not exclusive, so consumer device manufacturers with whom we have agreements may enter into similar license agreements with one or more of our competitors. Our failure to convince consumer device manufacturers to incorporate our software platform into their products or modify their products to operate with our software, or the failure of these products to achieve broad acceptance with retailers and consumers, will result in our revenues not growing as quickly as expected, if at all.

A Continued Downturn In Macroeconomic Conditions Could Reduce Sales Of Our Products And Services Or Result In Collection Difficulties.

Economic growth in the United States and internationally has slowed significantly in the past several quarters and there is considerable uncertainty relating to the prospects for near-term economic

growth worldwide. In this economic climate, the large debt burdens and cash constraints of some of our customers may interfere with their ability to meet their payment obligations. The economic slowdown and uncertainty may harm our business by reducing our customers' spending and the rate at which they accept our technology and services or by making it more difficult for us to collect our receivables. In the future, we may experience substantial fluctuations from period to period as a consequence of general economic conditions affecting the timing of orders from major customers and other factors affecting the capital spending or financial condition of our customers. There can be no assurance that these factors will not harm our business, financial condition, or operating results.

Our Limited Operating History Makes Evaluation Of Our Business Difficult.

We were incorporated in April 1996 and began shipping our initial products to customers in the last quarter of fiscal 1997. Our limited operating history makes evaluation of our business and prospects difficult. In addition, any evaluation of our business and prospects must be made in light of the risks and unexpected expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies in an early stage of development in a new market. For us, these risks include:

Uncertainty of broad acceptance by retailers and consumers of network services such as interactive television and of information-oriented consumer devices, primarily cable and satellite set-top boxes, as well as game consoles, smart phones, and personal digital assistants;

The limited number of large network operators, such as providers of television services, who have deployed products and services incorporating our technology;

The limited number of consumer device manufacturers, such as set-top box manufacturers, who have incorporated our technology into their products;

Delays in deployment of high-speed networks and of interactive and enhanced services and applications by our network operator customers; and

Our unproven long-term business model, which depends on generating the majority of our revenues from license and royalty fees paid by network operators and consumer device manufacturers.

Many of these risks are described in more detail elsewhere in this "Risk Factors" section. Our business could be seriously harmed by adverse developments in any of these areas.

If We Do Not Meet Our Announced Pro Forma Profitability Goal, Our Stock Price Could Decline.

We have announced that we expect to achieve profitability on a pro forma basis in the first half of fiscal 2003. Our pro forma results will exclude special charges that include items such as the revenue offset from amortization expense for warrants in accordance with EITF 01-09; amortization expense for purchased intangibles, warrants, and deferred stock compensation; warrant-related impairment expense; and excess facilities charges and related asset-impairment expense. See "Risk Factors Our Adoption Of EITF 01-09 Will Reduce Our Revenues, But Will Not Affect Our Basic And Diluted Net Loss Per Share" and Note 1 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Since our inception, we have not had a profitable quarter, on a pro forma basis or otherwise, and may never achieve or sustain profitability. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, we incurred a net loss of \$156.6 million and \$192.9 million, respectively. We could continue to incur significant losses and negative cash flows in the near future, which would adversely affect our stock price, business, and financial condition.

To meet our pro forma profitability goal, we will have to increase revenues at a faster pace than expenses. Although historically our revenues have increased every fiscal year, we may not be able to sustain our historical revenue growth rates. Our ability to achieve pro forma profitability will depend in part upon substantially increased license and royalty revenues from deployments in North America,

which are largely beyond our control. Pro forma profitability will also depend upon our ability to increase our higher-margin license and royalty revenues as a percentage of total revenues and to improve our services margins. From the beginning of fiscal 1997 through November 30, 2001, our customers have primarily been in the design and implementation phases with our products, and we have derived over half of our revenues from services and not from license and royalty fees. Some of our current and historical revenues consist of one-time revenues derived from the termination of certain customers' unused rights to use prepayments for products and services. In the future, we will need to substantially increase our sources of sustainable revenue to maintain our historical pro forma rates of revenue growth. If we are unable to increase revenues sufficiently and keep expenses flat or slightly higher than current levels, we will not be able to achieve pro forma profitability on the timeline we

have announced and our stock price could decline. See "Risk Factors Our Success Depends On A Limited Number Of Network Operators Introducing And Promoting Products And Services Incorporating Our Technology," "Risk Factors Our Success Depends On Consumer Device Manufacturers Introducing And Promoting Products That Incorporate Or Operate With Our Technology," and "Risk Factors A Continued Downturn In Macroeconomic Conditions Could Reduce Sales Of Our Products And Services Or Result In Collection Difficulties."

Our Adoption Of EITF 01-09 Will Reduce Our Revenues, But Will Not Affect Our Basic And Diluted Net Loss Per Share.

Recently issued accounting standards will affect how we account for the warrants we have issued to network operators. See "Risk Factors We May Incur Net Losses Or Increased Net Losses If We Are Required To Record A Significant Accounting Expense Related To The Issuance Of Warrants". Emerging Issues Task Force 01-09 generally requires that consideration, including equity instruments, given to a customer be classified in a vendor's financial statements not as an expense, but as an offset to revenue up to the amount of cumulative revenue recognized or to be recognized. While we are required to adopt these new standards for our quarter ending May 31, 2002, we plan to adopt them for our quarter ending February 28, 2002. In accordance with the transition guidance in EITF 01-09, adoption will require the reclassification of financial statements for prior periods presented for comparative purposes. Our reclassification of warrant amortization expense under EITF 01-09 will not affect our basic and diluted net loss per share, although reclassification will change the presentation of certain revenue and expense items contained within our financial statements.

We are still assessing the impact EITF 01-09 and the accompanying interpretive guidance will have on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. We anticipate that reclassification of warrant amortization expense for then-prior periods could be in the range of approximately \$10 million to \$25 million, and reclassification for then-present and future periods could be in the range of \$27 million to \$37 million over the next three to four years. These estimates are based on current warrant-related asset balances, estimated future Black-Scholes warrant valuations, and estimated future revenues, and could fluctuate based on our stock price and receipt of revenue from any individual customer.

While these accounting changes will not affect our basic and diluted net loss per share, to the extent that analysts or investors value us on the basis of our revenues, our stock price could decline.

We May Incur Net Losses Or Increased Net Losses If We Are Required To Record A Significant Accounting Expense Related To The Issuance Or Impairment Of Warrants.

In fiscal 1999, we entered into agreements with several network operators to issue warrants to purchase up to 4,599,992 shares of our common stock. The warrants can be earned and exercised if those network operators satisfy certain milestones within specific time frames. The fair market value of those warrants is estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model as of the earlier of the grant date or the date that it becomes probable that they will be earned. Pursuant to the requirements of Emerging Issues Task Force No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than

Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services," those warrants will continue to be revalued in situations where they are granted prior to the completion of a performance commitment. See also the discussion of EITF 01-09 in Note 1 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" for an explanation of how we will classify warrants in our financial statements.

As of November 30, 2001, several network operators had earned warrants to purchase up to 2,336,660 shares of our common stock. Of those warrants earned, warrants to purchase 552,774 shares had been exercised, and warrants to purchase 163,890 shares had been retired to cover the purchase price of those exercises. As of November 30, 2001, warrants to purchase 2,163,332 shares of our common stock were available to be earned in the future, and 100,000 unearned warrants had expired. The fair market value of those warrants at the time they were earned, based on the Black-Scholes valuation model, was \$117.2 million. As of November 30, 2001, accumulated amortization for those warrants was \$45.4 million. Additionally, in November 2001, we recorded a charge of \$44.8 million in connection with a review of the carrying value of the warrant-related assets in accordance with SFAS No. 121 "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-lived Assets and for Long-lived Assets to Be Disposed Of". See Note 5 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Excess Facilities Charge and Related Asset Impairment."

We are considering accelerating or making other modifications to these warrants to motivate those network operators to deploy our software. If the remaining warrants are earned, accelerated, modified, or impaired, we may be required to record additional significant non-cash expenses or offsets to revenues. As a result, we could incur net losses or increased net losses for a given period and this could seriously harm our operating results and result in a decline of our stock price.

Our Quarterly Revenues And Operating Results Could Be Volatile And Difficult To Forecast, And If Our Quarterly Operating Results Are Below The Expectations Of Analysts, The Market Price Of Our Common Stock May Decline.

Our quarterly operating results are likely to vary from quarter to quarter. In the short term, we expect our quarterly revenues to depend significantly on a small number of relatively large orders for our products and services. As a result, our quarterly operating results may fluctuate if we are unable to complete one or more substantial sales on the schedule we anticipated. In some cases, we recognize revenues from services on a percentage-of-completion basis. Our ability to recognize these revenues may be delayed if we are unable to meet service milestones on a timely basis. In the longer term, we expect to recognize an increasing percentage of revenues based on our receipt of royalty reports. Delays in network operators' deployment schedules or our receipt of royalty reports could adversely affect our revenues for any given quarter. Because our expenses are relatively fixed in the near term, any shortfall from anticipated revenues could result in greater short-term losses. We have found it difficult to forecast the timing and amount of specific sales because our sales process is complex and our sales cycle is long. The purchase of our products and services involves a significant commitment of capital and other resources by a customer. In many cases, our customers' decision to use our products and services requires them to change their established business practices and conduct their business in new ways. As a result, we may need to educate our potential customers on the use and benefits of our products and services. In addition, our customers generally must consider a wide range of other issues before committing to purchase and incorporate our technology into their offerings. As a result of these and other factors, including the approval at a number of levels of management within a customer's organization, our sales cycle averages from six to twelve months and may sometimes be significantly longer.

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We base our quarterly revenue projections, in part, upon our expectation that specific sales will occur in a particular quarter. In the past, our sales have occurred in quarters other than those anticipated by us. If our expectations, and thus our revenue projections, are not accurate for a particular quarter, our actual operating results for that quarter could fall below the expectations of financial analysts and investors, resulting in a potential decline in our stock price.

Although we have limited historical financial data, in the past we have experienced seasonal decreases in our rate of revenue growth in our quarter ending August 31. These seasonal trends may continue to affect our quarter-to-quarter revenues.

We Have Relied And Expect To Continue To Rely On A Limited Number Of Customers For A Significant Portion Of Our Revenues.

We currently derive, and expect to continue to derive, a significant portion of our revenues from a limited number of customers. For the six months ended November 30, 2000, our two largest customers accounted for 80% of our total revenues, with NTL and Telewest each accounting for more than 10% of total revenues. For the six months ended November 30, 2001, our two largest customers accounted for 39% of our total revenues, with Telewest and NTL each accounting for more than 10% of total revenues. We expect that we will continue to depend upon a limited number of customers for a significant portion of our revenues in future periods, although the specific customers may vary from period to period. As a result, if we fail to successfully sell our products and services to one or more customers in any particular period, or a large customer purchases fewer of our products or services, defers or cancels orders, meets its payment obligations, or terminates its relationship with us, our revenues could decline significantly.

International Revenues Account For A Significant Portion Of Our Revenues; Accordingly, If We Are Unable To Expand Or Hedge Our International Operations In A Timely Manner, Our Financial Results Will Be Harmed.

For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, international revenues represented 50% and 66% of our total revenues, respectively. Revenues by region are as follows (in thousands):

	Six months ended November 30,	
	2000	2001
		(As restated)
Europe	\$ 10,115	\$ 19,370
North America	(2,320)	13,352
Asia	2,678	2,709

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	Six months ended November 30,	
Total revenues	\$ 10,473	\$ 35,431

International revenues consist of sales to customers outside of the United States and are assigned to specific countries based on the origin of the sales contract. For the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, European revenues included United-Kingdom-based revenues of \$8.6 million and \$14.3 million, respectively. In addition, for the six months ended November 30, 2000 and 2001, North American revenues included United-States-based revenues of \$5.3 million and \$12.2 million, respectively. See Note 3 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

We expect to derive a significant portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future from sources outside the United States, especially as we increase our sales and marketing activities with respect to international licenses. Accordingly, our success will depend, in part, upon international economic, political, legal, and regulatory conditions and our ability to manage international sales and marketing operations. To successfully expand international sales, we must establish additional foreign operations,

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hire additional personnel, and increase our foreign direct and indirect sales forces. This expansion will require significant management attention and resources, which could divert attention from other aspects of our business. Failing to expand our international operations in a timely manner would limit the growth of our international revenues. See Note 3 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

To date, the majority of our revenues and costs have been denominated in U.S. dollars and so the effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on revenues and operating expenses has not been material. However, expanded international operations are likely to result in increased foreign currency receivables and payables. Although we may from time to time undertake foreign exchange hedging transactions to cover a portion of our foreign currency transaction exposure, we do not currently do so. Accordingly, any fluctuation in the value of foreign currency could seriously harm our international revenues and results of operations.

Competition From Bigger, Better Capitalized Competitors Could Result In Price Reductions, Reduced Gross Margins, And Loss Of Market Share.

We face intense competition in licensing software for networks and consumer devices. Our principal competitors in the client software market include Microsoft, OpenTV, Canal + Technologies, and PowerTV (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Scientific Atlanta). Our primary competitor in the server market is Microsoft. Additionally, certain interactive television applications developers, such as Gemstar-TV Guide, NDS Group (a non-wholly owned subsidiary of News Corporation), and Wink Communications, may expand into the interactive television platform market where we compete. We expect additional competition from other established and emerging companies in the television, computing, software, and telecommunications sectors and from stronger competitors created by the current consolidation in our industry. Increased competition could result in price reductions, fewer customer orders, reduced gross margins, longer sales cycles, reduced revenues, and loss of market share.

Several of our existing and potential competitors have one or more of the following advantages: longer operating histories, larger customer bases, greater name recognition, more patents relating to important technologies, and significantly greater financial, technical, sales and marketing, and other resources. This may place us at a disadvantage in responding to their pricing strategies, technological advances, advertising campaigns, strategic partnerships, and other initiatives. Our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer or governmental requirements, or to devote greater resources to the development, marketing, promotion, and sale of their technologies than we can. In addition, many of our competitors have well-established relationships with our current and potential customers. Some of our competitors, particularly Microsoft, have made and may continue to make large strategic investments in our current and potential customers. Such investments may allow our competitors to strengthen existing relationships or quickly establish new relationships with our current or potential customers.

Our Products May Contain Errors Or Be Unable To Support And Manage A Potentially Unlimited Number Of Users.

Software development is an inherently complex and subjective process, which frequently results in products that contain errors as well as defective or non-competitive features or functions. Moreover, our technology is integrated into the products and services of our network operator customers. Accordingly, a defect, error, or performance problem with our technology could cause our customers' cable and satellite television or

other telecommunications systems to fail for a period of time. Any such failure could cause severe customer service and public relations problems for our customers and could result in delayed or lost revenue due to adverse customer reaction, negative publicity, and damage claims.

Despite frequent testing of our software's scalability in a laboratory environment and in customer deployments, the ability of our software platform to support and manage a potentially unlimited number of users is uncertain. If our software platform does not efficiently scale in this way while maintaining a high level of performance, demand for our products and services and our ability to sell additional products to our existing customers will be significantly reduced.

Our Success Depends On Our Ability To Keep Pace With The Latest Technological Changes, And Any Delays Or Failure In Developing And Introducing New Software Products Could Result In A Loss Of Market Share Or Render Our Technology Obsolete.

The market for consumer device and network operations software is characterized by evolving industry and governmental standards, rapid technological change, and frequent new product introductions and enhancements. Accordingly, our success will depend in large part upon our ability to adhere to and adapt our products to evolving communications protocols and standards. Therefore, we will need to develop and introduce new products that meet changing customer requirements and emerging industry and governmental standards on a timely and cost-effective basis. We have encountered, in the past, and may encounter in the future, delays in completing the development and introduction of new software products. Any delays or failure in developing or introducing new products that meet consumer requirements, technological requirements, or industry or governmental standards could result in a loss of customers and render our products and services obsolete or non-competitive.

As We Exhaust Sales Opportunities In Our Existing Markets, We May Be Unable To Identify And Take Advantage Of New Business Opportunities.

Our unproven, long-term business model depends on generating the majority of our revenues from license and royalty fees paid by network operators and consumer device manufacturers. If we are unable to identify and take advantage of new business opportunities, we may not be able to maintain our historical rates of revenue growth.

We hope to increase our potential revenues by expanding our sales efforts to reach customers we have not traditionally targeted. So far, we have primarily targeted sales to large network operators and manufacturers of set-top boxes. However, worldwide, there are only a limited number of large network operators and, in the United States, only a few manufacturers of set-top boxes. In the future, we hope to expand our sales efforts to reach a wider variety of customers, including producers, vendors, and aggregators of content; service providers; and manufacturers of other types of consumer devices, such as game consoles, smart phones, and personal digital assistants. We may not succeed in customizing our software to meet the unique needs of those devices. We do not have experience making these kinds of sales and may not be successful. We may choose to expand our indirect distribution to reach these new customers, but may be unable to attract indirect channel partners able to effectively market and sell our products and services. Gaining direct sales experience and expanding our indirect distribution would require significant company resources and management attention, which could harm our business if our efforts do not generate significant revenues.

We also hope to increase our potential revenues by creating more extensions to our software platform. However, we may not be successful in developing or selling those extensions, and may incur significant development costs not offset by new revenues. See also "Risk Factors Our Success Depends On Our Ability To Keep Pace With The Latest Technological Changes, And Any Delays Or Failure In Developing And Introducing New Software Products Could Result In A Loss Of Market Share Or Render Our Technology Obsolete."

We May Have To Cease Or Delay Product Shipments If We Are Unable To Obtain Key Technology From Third Parties.

We rely on technology licensed from third parties, including applications that are integrated with internally developed software and used in our products. Most notably, we license certain technologies from BitStream, Macromedia, RealNetworks, RSA, and Sun Microsystems. These third-party technology licenses may not continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, and we may not be able to obtain licenses for other existing or future technologies that we desire to integrate into our products. If we cannot maintain existing third-party technology licenses or enter into licenses for other existing or future technologies needed for our products, we may be required to cease or delay

product shipments while we seek to develop or license alternative technologies.

We May Be Subject To Third-Party Intellectual Property Infringement Claims That Could Be Costly And Time-Consuming To Defend, And We Do Not Have Insurance To Protect Against These Claims.

We expect that, like other software product developers, we will increasingly be subject to infringement claims as the number of products and competitors developing consumer device software grows, software patents become more common, and the functionality of products in different industry segments overlaps. From time to time, we hire or retain employees or external consultants who have worked for independent software vendors or other companies developing products similar to ours. These prior employers may claim that our products are based on their products and that we have misappropriated their intellectual property.

Several other companies involved in the interactive television market have large patent portfolios that they have aggressively sought to enforce. While we do not believe we currently infringe such patents, and believe that we have valuable patents that we could seek to enforce in the event of litigation, claims of infringement are always possible, and success in litigation or other successful resolution of claims is by no means assured.

We currently do not have liability insurance to protect against the risk that our own technology or licensed third-party technology infringes the intellectual property of others. Claims relating to our intellectual property, regardless of their merit, could seriously harm our ability to develop and market our products and manage our day-to-day operations because they could be time-consuming and costly to defend, divert management's attention and resources, cause product shipment delays, require us to redesign our products, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements.

Our Limited Ability To Protect Our Intellectual Property And Proprietary Rights May Harm Our Competitiveness.

Our ability to compete and continue to provide technological innovation depends substantially upon internally developed technology. We rely primarily on a combination of patents, trademark laws, copyright laws, trade secrets, confidentiality procedures, and contractual provisions to protect our proprietary technology. While we have a number of patent applications pending, patents may not issue from these or any future applications. In addition, our existing and future patents may not survive a legal challenge to their validity or provide significant protection for us.

The steps we have taken to protect our proprietary rights may not be adequate to prevent misappropriation of our proprietary information. Further, we may not be able to detect unauthorized use of, or take appropriate steps to enforce, our intellectual property rights. Our competitors may also independently develop similar technology. In addition, the laws of many countries do not protect our proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of the United States. Any failure by us to meaningfully protect our intellectual property could result in competitors offering products that incorporate our most technologically advanced features, which could seriously reduce demand for our products and services.

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Oracle Holds A Substantial Portion Of Our Stock And Could Cause Our Stock Price To Decline With Large Sales Of Our Stock.

As of December 30, 2001, Oracle beneficially owned 33,399,843 shares, 31% of our outstanding common stock, based on 106,563,593. These shares are held by two co-trustees for the benefit of Delphi Asset Management, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oracle, subject to the terms of a trust agreement that is intended to be irrevocable and will be effective for as long as any shares of our stock are held by Delphi Asset Management (or by the co-trustees for its benefit). The trust agreement specifies that these shares will be voted in proportion to all other voted shares of Liberate. Under a standstill agreement, Delphi Asset Management has agreed not to acquire any more shares of our common stock; not to sell, transfer, or encumber the shares of our common stock beneficially owned by it, except in certain limited ways; and not to seek to control or influence the management or business of Liberate. If Oracle were to sell large amounts of its holdings, our stock price could decline and we could find it difficult to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities.

In Order To Remain Competitive In Our Market, We May Need To Make Acquisitions That Could Be Difficult To Integrate, Disrupt Our Business, And Dilute Stockholder Value.

We may acquire other businesses in the future in order to remain competitive or to acquire new technologies. As a result of future acquisitions, we may need to integrate product lines, technologies, personnel, customers, widely dispersed operations, and distinct corporate cultures. These integration efforts may not succeed or may distract our management from operating our existing business. Our failure to successfully manage future acquisitions could seriously harm our operating results. In addition, our stockholders would be diluted if we were to finance acquisitions by incurring convertible debt or issuing equity securities.

We May Not Be Successful In Making Strategic Investments.

In fiscal 2001, we established the Liberate Corporate Venture Fund to make strategic investments in other companies. In most instances, we make investments in return for equity securities of private companies, for which there is no public market. These companies may be expected to incur substantial losses and may never become profitable, publicly traded companies. If no active trading market develops for these securities, or these securities are not attractive to other investors, we may never realize any return on these investments. During fiscal 2001, we wrote down these investments by \$5.3 million, as their fair market value had been permanently impaired. If these companies are not successful, we could incur additional future charges related to write-downs or write-offs of these types of assets. Losses or charges resulting from these investments could harm our basic net loss.

Failure To Manage Our Growth Could Harm Our Ability To Reach Profitability, Deliver Products In A Timely Manner, Fulfill Existing Customer Commitments, And Attract And Retain New Customers.

Our rapid growth has placed, and is expected to continue to place, a significant strain on our managerial, operational, and financial resources, especially as more network operators and consumer device manufacturers incorporate our software into their products and services. This potential for rapid growth is particularly significant in light of the large customer bases of network operators and consumer device manufacturers and the frequent need to tailor our products and services to our customers' unique needs. To the extent we add several customers simultaneously or add customers whose product needs require extensive customization, we may need to significantly expand our operations. Moreover, we expect to expand our domestic and international operations by, among other things, expanding the number of employees in consulting and engineering services, and sales and marketing.

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Our future success will depend, in part, upon the ability of our senior management to manage growth efficiently and effectively. This will require us to implement additional management information systems; to further develop our operating, administrative, financial, and accounting systems and controls; to hire additional personnel; to develop additional levels of management; to locate additional office space internationally; and to maintain close coordination among our research and development, sales and marketing, services and support, and administrative organizations. Failure to meet any of these requirements in a cost-effective manner could harm our ability to reach profitability, deliver products in a timely manner, fulfill existing customer commitments, and attract and retain new customers.

The Loss Of Any Of Our Key Personnel Would Harm Our Competitiveness.

We believe that our success will depend on the continued employment of our senior management team and key technical personnel. If members of our senior management team or key technical personnel are unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, they could be difficult to replace, which could harm our ability to manage day-to-day operations, develop and deliver new technologies, attract and retain customers, attract and retain other employees, and generate revenues.

We May Incur Net Losses Or Increased Net Losses If We Are Required To Record Additional Significant Accounting Charges Related To Excess Facilities That We Are Unable to Sublease.

We have existing commitments to lease office space at our headquarters in San Carlos, California in excess of our needs for the foreseeable future. The commercial real estate market in the San Francisco Bay Area has developed such a large excess inventory of office space that we now believe we will be unable to sublease a substantial portion of our excess office space in the near future. Accordingly, during the six months ended November 30, 2001, we recorded a charge of \$7.5 million, representing an excess facilities charge of \$7.0 million and \$503,000 in related charges. The excess facilities charge represented the remaining lease commitments for vacant facilities, net of expected sublease income. If current market conditions for the commercial real estate market worsen, we may be required to record additional charges.

New Or Changed Government Regulation Could Significantly Reduce Demand For Our Products And Services.

We are subject not only to regulations applicable to businesses generally, but also to laws and regulations directly applicable to the Internet, cable and satellite television networks, and other telecommunications content and services. Although there are currently few such laws and regulations, state, federal, and foreign governments may adopt laws and regulations that adversely affect us or our markets in any of the following areas: user privacy, copyrights, consumer protection, taxation of e-commerce, the online distribution of content, and the characteristics and quality of online products and services. In particular, government laws or regulations restricting or burdening the exchange of personally identifiable information could delay the implementation of interactive services or create liability for us or other manufacturers of software that facilitates information exchange. Also, if we have to re-design our products to comply with new or changed government laws or regulations, we could face additional expense and delay in delivering our products to our customers. See "Risk Factors Our Success Depends On Our Ability To

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Keep Pace With The Latest Technological Changes, And Any Delays Or Failure In Developing And Introducing New Software Products Could Result In A Loss Of Market Share Or Render Our Technology Obsolete."

Moreover, the market for television, and particularly cable and satellite television, is extensively regulated by a large number of national, state, and local government agencies. New or altered laws or regulations regarding interactive television that change its competitive landscape, limit its market, or affect its pricing could seriously harm our business prospects.

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We Expect Our Operations To Continue To Produce Negative Cash Flow In The Near Term; Consequently, If We Should Need Additional Capital And Could Not Raise It, We May Not Be Able To Fund Our Continued Operations.

Since our inception, cash used in our operations has substantially exceeded cash received from our operations and we expect this trend to continue for the near future. We believe that our existing cash balances will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure needs for at least the next twelve months. At some point in the future, we may need to raise additional funds and we cannot be certain that we will be able to obtain additional financing on favorable terms, or at all. If we need additional capital and cannot raise it on acceptable terms, we may not be able to develop our products and services, acquire complementary technologies or businesses, open new offices, hire and retain employees, or respond to competitive pressures or new business requirements.

Provisions Of Our Corporate Documents And Delaware Law Could Deter Takeovers And Prevent Stockholders From Receiving A Premium For Their Shares.

Certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may discourage, delay, or prevent a change in control of our company that a stockholder may consider favorable. These include provisions that:

Authorize the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock to increase the number of outstanding shares and thwart a takeover attempt;

Require super-majority voting to make certain amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws;

Limit who may call special meetings of stockholders;

Prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which requires all actions to be taken at a meeting of the stockholders; and

Establish advance notice requirements for nominations of candidates for election to the Board of Directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

In addition, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law and provisions in our stock incentive plans may discourage, delay, or prevent a change in control of our company.

We Have Been Named In Securities Class-Action Litigation And May Be Named In Additional Litigation.

Beginning May 16, 2001, a number of class-action lawsuits seeking monetary damages were filed in the Southern District of New York against several of the firms that underwrote Liberate's initial public offering, naming Liberate and certain of its officers and directors as co-defendants. Follow-on suits have made similar allegations regarding our secondary offering, and have added additional officers and directors as co-defendants. The plaintiffs allege that the underwriters received excessive and improper commissions that were not disclosed in our prospectuses. These cases have now been consolidated with several hundred other cases against underwriters and other issuers. We have retained Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati as our lead counsel, and have tendered notice to our insurance carriers and underwriters pursuant to the terms of the insurance policies and underwriting agreements. We will be seeking to have the claims against the individual defendants dismissed, and, while litigation is by its nature uncertain, we do not believe that we face any material exposure arising from these cases.

More generally, securities class-action litigation has often been brought against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. This risk is especially acute for us because technology companies have experienced greater-than-average stock price volatility in recent

years and, as a result, have been subject to, on average, a greater number of securities class action claims than companies in other industries. Due to the volatility of our stock price, we may in the future be the target of this kind of litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

As of November 30, 2001, our investment portfolio included \$381.4 million of U.S. government obligations, commercial paper, and other corporate securities, that may increase or decrease in value if interest rates change prior to maturity. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. We place our investments only with quality issuers who have earned high credit ratings, and by policy, limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. We are averse to principal loss and seek to preserve our invested funds by limiting the fault risk, market risk, and reinvestment risk. We currently maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalent balances to typically hold our investments to maturity. An immediate 10% change in interest rates would be immaterial to our financial condition or results of operations.

Foreign Currency/Exchange Rate Risk

We transact business in various foreign currencies and, accordingly, are subject to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. To date, the effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on revenues and operating expenses has not been material, as the majority of our revenues and operating expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Operating expenses incurred by our foreign subsidiaries are denominated primarily in local currencies. We do not currently use financial instruments to hedge these revenues or operating expenses.

Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal proceedings

Beginning May 16, 2001, a number of class-action lawsuits seeking monetary damages were filed in the Southern District of New York against several of the firms that underwrote Liberate's initial public offering, naming Liberate and certain of its officers and directors as co-defendants. Follow-on suits have made similar allegations regarding Liberate's secondary offering, and have added additional officers and directors as co-defendants. The plaintiffs allege that the underwriters received excessive and improper commissions that were not disclosed in Liberate's prospectuses. These cases have now been consolidated with several hundred other cases against underwriters and other issuers. Liberate has retained Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati as its lead counsel, and has tendered notice to its insurance carriers and underwriters pursuant to the terms of its insurance policies and underwriting agreements. Liberate will be seeking to have the claims against the individual defendants dismissed, and, while litigation is by its nature uncertain, Liberate does not believe that it faces any material exposure arising from these cases.

Item 2. Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds

(d) Use of Proceeds

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On July 27, 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission declared effective our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-78781) for our IPO. In the IPO, we sold an aggregate of 13,402,100 shares of our common stock (including 902,100 shares in connection with the exercise of the underwriters' overallotment), at \$8.00 per share (all share numbers and the share price are split-adjusted). The IPO generated gross proceeds of \$107.2 million for us. Our net proceeds were \$97.8 million, after deducting \$9.4 million in underwriters' discounts and other related costs of the IPO.

On February 17, 2000 (following our stock split), we commenced a secondary stock offering, or Secondary Offering, pursuant to a Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-95139). In the Secondary Offering, we sold 2,890,000 shares of our common stock at \$108.00 per share, for gross proceeds of \$312.1 million. Net proceeds from this transaction, after underwriters' discounts and other related costs of \$14.9 million, were \$297.2 million.

For the IPO, both Credit Suisse First Boston and Hambrecht & Quist served as managing underwriters. For the Secondary Offering, Credit Suisse First Boston served as the managing underwriter. For both offerings, we directly paid the underwriters (none of whom was affiliated with us, our directors, or our officers) for their underwriting expenses.

Our IPO concluded on August 2, 1999 and our Secondary Offering concluded on February 24, 2000. In each case, all securities registered were sold.

We intend to continue to use the net proceeds of our IPO and Secondary Offering for general corporate purposes, such as funding our operating losses, working capital needs, expenditures for research and development, and sales and marketing efforts. In addition, we may use a portion of the net proceeds to fund acquisitions or investments in complementary businesses, technologies, or products. Pending any of these uses, we will continue to hold the net proceeds in cash, cash equivalents, or short-term investments.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

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Item 4. Submission Of Matters to a Vote of Securities Holders

We held our Annual Meeting of Stockholders in San Carlos, California on October 30, 2001. Of the 105,262,359 shares outstanding as of the record date, 77,782,460 shares were present or represented by proxy and the following actions were voted upon:

- a) To elect the following members of the Board of Directors to serve until the next Annual Meeting or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified:

	For	Withheld
Mitchell E. Kertzman	74,766,511	3,015,949
David J. Roux	77,646,954	135,506
Charles N. Corfield	77,675,622	106,838
Dana L. Evan	77,667,639	114,821
Dr. David C. Nagel	77,675,172	107,288

- b) To ratify the selection of Arthur Andersen, LLP as our independent public accountants for the fiscal year ending May 31, 2002:

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<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstain</u>
77,481,735	74,293	226,432

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>
3.1	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Liberate (incorporated by reference to similarly numbered exhibit to Form 10-Q filed by Registrant on January 14, 2002).
10.5	1999 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended to date (incorporated by reference to similarly numbered exhibit to Form 10-Q filed by Registrant on January 14, 2002).
10.6	1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended to date (incorporated by reference to similarly numbered exhibit to Form 10-Q filed by Registrant on January 14, 2002).
31.1	Certification of David Lockwood pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).
31.2	Certification of Gregory S. Wood pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).
32.1	Section 1350 Certification.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

None.

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Signatures

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

Liberate Technologies

Date: September 16, 2003

By: /s/ DAVID LOCKWOOD

David Lockwood
Chief Executive Officer

Date: September 16, 2003

/s/ GREGORY S. WOOD

Gregory S. Wood
Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer

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32.1	Section 1350 Certification.

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