

Nuance Communications, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 08, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013

Or

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

Commission file number 0-27038

NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

94-3156479
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1 Wayside Road
Burlington, Massachusetts
(Address of principal executive offices)

01803
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(781) 565-5000

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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

The number of shares of the Registrant's Common Stock, outstanding as of July 31, 2013 was 310,329,739.

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Part I. Financial Information

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(Unaudited)			
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Revenues:				
Product and licensing	\$ 191,568	\$ 190,299	\$ 561,363	\$ 531,499
Professional services and hosting	210,423	181,940	623,992	477,057
Maintenance and support	67,778	59,505	197,681	174,172
Total revenues	469,769	431,744	1,383,036	1,182,728
Cost of revenues:				
Product and licensing	25,844	16,669	75,096	53,124
Professional services and hosting	140,441	115,205	404,131	302,580
Maintenance and support	12,586	11,093	40,481	33,006
Amortization of intangible assets	15,187	14,933	48,107	44,734
Total cost of revenues	194,058	157,900	567,815	433,444
Gross profit	275,711	273,844	815,221	749,284
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	73,134	56,084	214,408	162,130
Sales and marketing	98,889	93,156	314,372	267,907
General and administrative	50,754	43,016	125,528	115,480
Amortization of intangible assets	27,303	25,917	78,730	71,025
Acquisition-related costs (income), net	(8,458)	) 16,775	22,723	46,372
Restructuring and other charges, net	7,940	1,402	14,669	6,802
Total operating expenses	249,562	236,350	770,430	669,716
Income from operations	26,149	37,494	44,791	79,568
Other (expense) income:				
Interest income	377	516	1,320	1,757
Interest expense	(34,065)	) (20,450)	) (102,060)	) (58,121)
Other (expense) income, net	(445)	) 13,805	(7,866)	) 20,449
(Loss) income before income taxes	(7,984)	) 31,365	(63,815)	) 43,653
Provision (benefit) from income taxes	26,990	(47,899)	) 19,103	(45,841)
Net (loss) income	\$ (34,974)	) \$ 79,264	\$ (82,918)	) \$ 89,494
Net (loss) income per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.11)	) \$ 0.26	\$ (0.26)	) \$ 0.29
Diluted	\$ (0.11)	) \$ 0.25	\$ (0.26)	) \$ 0.28
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	315,441	306,766	314,348	305,364
Diluted	315,441	320,559	314,348	321,752

See accompanying notes.

NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	Unaudited (In thousands)			
Net (loss) income	\$(34,974)	\$79,264	\$(82,918)	\$89,494
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(4,446)	(26,816)	(15,307)	(25,142)
Recognition of pension loss amortization	33	24	199	94
Unrealized gains on marketable securities	—	9	—	13
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedge derivatives	—	—	—	(20)
Total other comprehensive loss, net	(4,413)	(26,783)	(15,108)	(25,055)
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$(39,387)	\$52,481	\$(98,026)	\$64,439

See accompanying notes.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$873,051	\$1,129,761
Accounts receivable, less allowances for doubtful accounts of \$8,165 and \$6,933	379,953	381,417
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	108,505	102,564
Deferred tax asset	63,101	87,564
Total current assets	1,424,610	1,701,306
Land, building and equipment, net	137,541	116,134
Goodwill	3,264,186	2,955,477
Intangible assets, net	959,813	906,538
Other assets	200,688	119,585
Total assets	\$5,986,838	\$5,799,040
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$4,816	\$148,542
Redeemable convertible debentures	—	231,552
Contingent and deferred acquisition payments	—	49,685
Accounts payable	93,246	113,196
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	224,661	215,178
Deferred revenue	266,056	206,610
Total current liabilities	588,779	964,763
Long-term debt	2,343,567	1,735,811
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	130,419	108,481
Deferred tax liability	188,426	160,614
Other liabilities	80,223	82,665
Total liabilities	3,331,414	3,052,334
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 4 and 16)		
Equity component of currently redeemable convertible debentures	—	18,430
Stockholders' equity:		
Series B preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 15,000 shares authorized; 3,562 shares issued and outstanding (liquidation preference \$4,631)	4,631	4,631
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 560,000 shares authorized; 316,730 and 315,821 shares issued and 312,979 and 312,070 shares outstanding	317	316
Additional paid-in capital	2,991,426	2,908,302
Treasury stock, at cost (3,751 shares)	(16,788)	(16,788)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(22,138)	(7,030)
Accumulated deficit	(302,024)	(161,155)
Total stockholders' equity	2,655,424	2,728,276
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$5,986,838	\$5,799,040
See accompanying notes.		

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$(82,918	) \$89,494
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	155,109	139,518
Stock-based compensation	114,108	116,416
Non-cash interest expense	28,923	24,788
Deferred tax benefit	(1,179	) (59,200
Loss (gain) on non-controlling strategic equity interest	790	(13,726
Other	(10,640	) 3,512
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	26,713	(33,330
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(12,249	) (980
Accounts payable	(19,815	) 22,492
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	29,082	11,735
Deferred revenue	73,591	30,824
Net cash provided by operating activities	301,515	331,543
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(41,677	) (52,009
Payments for business and technology acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(574,771	) (665,817
Purchases of marketable securities and other investments	(448	) (5,156
Proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities and other investments	—	31,011
Change in restricted cash balances	—	6,747
Net cash used in investing activities	(616,896	) (685,224
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments of debt	(147,353	) (5,259
Proceeds from long-term debt, net of issuance costs	351,748	676,297
Payments for repurchases of common stock	(103,036	) (199,997
(Payments for) proceeds from settlement of share-based derivatives	(3,801	) 9,020
Payments of other long-term liabilities	(1,629	) (8,145
Excess tax benefits on employee equity awards	—	(4,083
Proceeds from issuance of common stock from employee stock plans	18,731	18,863
Cash used to net share settle employee equity awards	(53,589	) (39,125
Net cash provided by financing activities	61,071	447,571
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,400	) (1,559
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(256,710	) 92,331
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,129,761	447,224
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$873,051	\$539,555
See accompanying notes.		

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NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Nuance Communications, Inc. (“Nuance”, “we”, or “the Company”) and our wholly-owned subsidiaries. We prepared these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim periods. In our opinion, these financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position for the periods disclosed. Intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

Reclassification

We reclassified certain immaterial amounts between product and licensing and maintenance and support revenues previously reported for the six months ended March 31, 2013. The reclassifications have no impact on earnings or cash flows provided by operations.

Although we believe the disclosures in these financial statements are adequate to make the information presented not misleading, certain information normally included in the footnotes prepared in accordance with GAAP has been omitted. Accordingly, these financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for a full year.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

We have made no material changes to the significant accounting policies disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-02, “Reporting Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income,” which amends Accounting Standards Codification 220, “Comprehensive Income.” The amended guidance requires entities to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. Additionally, entities are required to present, either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income. The amended guidance does not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income. The amendment is effective prospectively for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2012. We believe adoption of this new guidance will not have a material impact on our financial statements as these updates have an impact on presentation only.

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NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Business Acquisitions

Fiscal 2013 Acquisitions

On May 31, 2013, we acquired the Technology Solutions Segment ("TGT") of the Tweddle Group for total consideration of \$82.8 million in cash, including a purchase price adjustment as specified in the asset purchase agreement. TGT provides cloud-based infotainment and communications solutions to the automotive industry. The transaction was structured as an asset acquisition, and therefore the goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes. The results of operations for TGT are included in our Mobile and Consumer segment from the acquisition date.

In October 2012, we acquired J.A. Thomas and Associates ("JA Thomas") for cash consideration totaling approximately \$244.1 million together with a deferred payment of \$25.0 million contingent on the continued employment of certain key executives. The deferred payment will be recorded as compensation expense over the requisite employment period, and included in acquisition-related costs (income), net in our consolidated statement of operations. JA Thomas provides Clinical Documentation Improvement solutions to hospitals, primarily in the U.S., and is included in our Healthcare segment. In accordance with the JA Thomas stock purchase agreement, we reached an agreement with the sellers to treat this transaction as an asset purchase during the quarter ended June 30, 2013, and therefore the goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

During fiscal 2013, we acquired several other businesses for total purchase consideration of \$222.9 million. These acquisitions are not material and were made in each of our segments. These acquisitions are treated as stock purchases, and the goodwill resulting from these acquisitions is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. The results of operations of these acquisitions have been included in our financial results from the applicable acquisition date. A summary of the preliminary allocation of the purchase consideration for our fiscal 2013 acquisitions is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	TGT	JA Thomas	Other Fiscal 2013 Acquisitions
Total purchase consideration:			
Cash	\$82,837	\$244,084	\$222,899
Allocation of the purchase consideration:			
Cash	\$—	\$3,555	\$17,745
Accounts receivable	8,895	8,260	15,457
Goodwill	45,442	167,305	114,005
Identifiable intangible assets (a)	30,900	71,310	85,742
Other assets	10,330	515	26,830
Total assets acquired	95,567	250,945	259,779
Current liabilities	(1,945)	(4,698)	(9,467)
Deferred tax liability	—	(1,474)	(26,564)
Other long term liabilities	(10,785)	(689)	(849)
Total liabilities assumed	(12,730)	(6,861)	(36,880)
Net assets acquired	\$82,837	\$244,084	\$222,899

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NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(a) The following are the identifiable intangible assets acquired and their respective weighted average useful lives, as determined based on preliminary valuations (dollars in thousands):

	TGT		JA Thomas		Other Fiscal 2013 Acquisitions	
	Amount	Weighted Average Life (Years)	Amount	Weighted Average Life (Years)	Amount	Weighted Average Life (Years)
Core and completed technology	\$6,700	7.0	\$3,920	5.0	\$15,911	6.5
Customer relationships	24,200	9.0	66,100	11.0	66,458	11.1
Trade names	—	—	1,290	7.0	2,993	6.5
Non-Compete agreements	—	—	—	—	380	3.0
Total	\$30,900		\$71,310		\$85,742	

The fair value estimates for the assets acquired and liabilities assumed for certain acquisitions completed during fiscal 2013 and 2012 were based upon preliminary calculations and valuations, and our estimates and assumptions for each of these acquisitions are subject to change as we obtain additional information during the respective measurement periods (up to one year from the respective acquisition dates). The primary areas of preliminary estimates that were not yet finalized related to certain receivables and liabilities acquired and identifiable intangible assets.

Fiscal 2012 Acquisitions

On June 1, 2012, we acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Vlingo Corporation (“Vlingo”) for net cash consideration of \$196.3 million, which excludes the amounts we received as a security holder of Vlingo. Vlingo provides technology that turns spoken words into action by combining speech recognition and natural language processing technology to understand the user’s intent and take the appropriate action. The acquisition is treated as a stock purchase, and the goodwill resulting from this acquisition is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. The results of operations for Vlingo are included in our Mobile and Consumer Segment from the acquisition date.

On April 26, 2012, we acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Transcend Services, Inc. (“Transcend”), a provider of medical transcription and editing services. The aggregate consideration payable to the former stockholders of Transcend was \$332.3 million. The acquisition is treated as a stock purchase, and the goodwill resulting from this acquisition is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. The results of operations for Transcend are included in our Healthcare segment from the acquisition date.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2013, we finalized the purchase price allocations related to both Vlingo and Transcend and recorded a \$7.2 million reduction to goodwill. The most significant adjustments made to our original estimated allocation relate to certain deferred tax balances as a result of the completion of the final pre-acquisition tax returns.

Proforma Results

The following table shows unaudited pro forma results of operations as if we had acquired TGT, Vlingo and Transcend on October 1, 2011 (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenue	\$472,076	\$444,322	\$1,389,889	\$1,265,340
Net (loss) income	(36,678)	16,645	(92,999)	13,749
Net (loss) income per share - diluted	\$(0.12)	\$0.05	\$(0.30)	\$0.04

We have not furnished pro forma financial information related to our other acquisitions during the current period because such information is not material, individually or in the aggregate, to our financial results. The unaudited pro forma results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the actual results that would have occurred had the transactions actually taken place at the beginning of the periods indicated.

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NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Acquisition-Related Costs (Income), net

Acquisition-related costs (income) include costs related to business and other acquisitions, including potential acquisitions. These costs consist of (i) transition and integration costs, including retention payments, transitional employee costs and earn-out payments treated as compensation expense, as well as the costs of integration-related activities including services provided by third-parties; (ii) professional service fees, including third party costs related to the acquisition, and legal and other professional service fees associated with disputes and regulatory matters related to acquired entities; and (iii) adjustments to acquisition-related items that are required to be marked to fair value each reporting period, such as contingent consideration, and other items related to acquisitions for which the measurement period has ended.

The components of acquisition-related costs (income), net are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months		Nine Months Ended	
	Ended June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Transition and integration costs	\$6,049	\$2,001	\$23,948	\$8,214
Professional service fees	3,369	14,754	16,651	37,487
Acquisition-related adjustments	(17,876)	20	(17,876)	671
Total	\$(8,458)	\$16,775	\$22,723	\$46,372

Included in Acquisition-related adjustments for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, is income of \$17.8 million related to the elimination of a contingent liability established in the original allocation of purchase price for an acquisition closed in fiscal 2007 following the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations. As a result, we have eliminated the contingent liability, and included the adjustment in acquisition-related costs (income), net in our consolidated statements of operations.

4. Contingent Acquisition Payments

The fair value of any contingent consideration is established at the acquisition date and included in the total purchase price. The contingent consideration is then adjusted to fair value as an increase or decrease in current earnings included in acquisition-related costs, net in each reporting period.

In connection with our acquisition of JA Thomas in October 2012, we agreed to make deferred payments to the former shareholders of JA Thomas of up to \$25.0 million in October 2014, contingent upon the continued employment of certain named executives and certain other conditions. The contingent payments will be reduced by amounts specified in the merger agreement in the event that any of the named executives terminates their employment prior to the payment date. The portion of the deferred payment that is payable to the named executives will be recognized as compensation expense over the two year employment period and included in acquisition-related costs (income), net in our consolidated statement of operations.

In connection with our acquisition of Swype, Inc. ("Swype") in October 2011, we agreed to make deferred payments to the former shareholders of Swype of up to \$25.0 million in April 2013, contingent upon the continued employment of three named executives and certain other conditions. The contingent payments were subject to reduction by amounts specified in the merger agreement in the event that any of the three executives terminated their employment prior to the payment date or if any losses occurred to which we were entitled to indemnification under the merger agreement. The portion of the deferred payment that was payable to the three named executives was recognized as compensation expense over the 18 month employment period and included in acquisition-related costs (income), net in our consolidated statement of operations. The remaining liability is included in the total purchase consideration and has been recorded at its estimated fair value at the acquisition date of \$16.4 million. In April 2013, upon completion of

the required employment condition, we made a cash payment of \$25.0 million to the former shareholders of Swype. In connection with our acquisition of Vocada, Inc. (“Vocada”) in November 2007, we agreed to make contingent earn-out payments of up to \$21.0 million upon the achievement of certain financial targets measured over defined periods through December 31, 2010, in accordance with the merger agreement. We have notified the former shareholders of Vocada that the financial targets were not achieved. In December 2010, the former shareholders filed a demand for arbitration in accordance with their rights under the merger agreement. On October 4, 2012, the arbitration panel issued its decision that no additional payment to the former shareholders under the Vocada agreement was required. Certain of the Vocada shareholders have filed a motion to vacate this ruling. At June 30, 2013, we have not recorded any obligation related to this earn-out.

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NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Goodwill	Intangible Assets
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$2,955,477	\$906,538
Acquisitions	326,752	195,083
Dispositions	(1,443	) (1,988
Purchase accounting adjustments	(10,823	) (11,300
Amortization	—	(126,837
Effect of foreign currency translation	(5,777	) (1,683
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$3,264,186	\$959,813

In April 2013, we determined that lower than expected results for our fiscal 2013 second quarter and the revised forecast for the full fiscal year earnings represented a triggering event requiring an interim goodwill impairment test. As a result, we performed an interim goodwill impairment analysis during the third quarter of fiscal 2013. We utilized discounted cash flow estimates and market approaches to estimate the fair value of our reporting units, based on our updated estimates and assumptions about future revenue, cost projections, cash flows and market multiples. Our estimates of the fair value exceeded the carrying values for each of our six reporting units, and no impairment was indicated. We will be performing our annual goodwill impairment as of July 1, 2013.

6. Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedges

Forward Currency Contracts

We operate our business in countries throughout the world and transact business in various foreign currencies. Our foreign currency exposures typically arise from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of our operations. We have a program that primarily utilizes foreign currency forward contracts to offset the risks associated with the effect of certain foreign currency exposures. Our program is designed so that increases or decreases in our foreign currency exposures are offset by gains or losses on the foreign currency forward contracts in order to mitigate the risks and volatility associated with our foreign currency transactions. Generally we enter into contracts for less than 90 days, and at June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, we had outstanding contracts with a total notional value of \$145.0 million and \$83.9 million, respectively.

We have not designated these forward contracts as hedging instruments pursuant to ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging and accordingly, we record the fair value of these contracts at the end of each reporting period in our consolidated balance sheet, with changes in the fair value recorded in earnings as other (expense) income, net in our consolidated statements of operations.

Security Price Guarantees

From time to time we enter into agreements that allow us to issue shares of our common stock as part or all of the consideration related to partnering and technology acquisition activities. Generally these shares are issued subject to security price guarantees, which are accounted for as derivatives. We have determined that these instruments would not be considered equity instruments if they were freestanding. The security price guarantees require payment from either us to a third party, or from a third party to us, based upon the difference between the price of our common stock on the issue date and an average price of our common stock approximately six months following the issue date. Changes in the fair value of these security price guarantees are reported in earnings in each period as other (expense)

income, net in our consolidated statements of operations.

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NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following is a summary of the outstanding shares subject to security price guarantees at June 30, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Issue Date	Number of Shares Issued	Settlement Date	Total Value of Shares on Issue Date
March 1, 2013	17,124	September 1, 2013	\$ 313
June 1, 2013	193,699	December 1, 2013	\$ 3,750

The following table provides a quantitative summary of the fair value of our derivative instruments as of June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012 (dollars in thousands):

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedges:	Balance Sheet Classification	Fair Value	
		June 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Foreign currency contracts	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$—	\$1,047
Foreign currency contracts	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(1,307)	—
Security Price Guarantees	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	—	1,758
Security Price Guarantees	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(182)	—
Net fair value of non-hedge derivative instruments		\$(1,489)	\$2,805

The following tables summarize the activity of derivative instruments for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in thousands):

	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
Foreign currency contracts	Other (expense) income, net	\$(2,006)	\$(4,106)	\$(2,441)	\$(4,007)
Security price guarantees	Other (expense) income, net	\$(215)	\$112	\$(5,741)	\$6,350
Other Financial Instruments					

Financial instruments, including cash equivalents, restricted cash, marketable securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and derivative instruments, are carried in the consolidated financial statements at amounts that approximate their fair value.

The estimated fair value of our long-term debt approximated \$2,520.0 million (face value \$2,473.4 million) and \$2,522.2 million (face value \$2,270.7 million) at June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, respectively. These fair value amounts represent the value at which our lenders could trade our debt within the financial markets, and do not represent the settlement value of these long-term debt liabilities to us at each reporting date. The fair value of the long-term debt issues will continue to vary each period based on fluctuations in market interest rates, as well as changes to our credit ratings. The Senior Notes, the term loan portion of our Credit Facility, and the Convertible Debentures are traded and the fair values are based upon trading prices as of the reporting dates. The fair values of each borrowing was estimated using the averages of the bid and ask trading quotes at each respective date. We had no outstanding balance on the revolving credit line portion of our Credit Facility at June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012. Our other debt obligations are not traded and the fair values of these instruments are assumed to approximate their carrying values at each respective reporting date.

7. Fair Value Measures

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Valuation techniques must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. When determining the fair value measurements for

assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value, we consider the principal or most advantageous market in which we would transact and consider assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions, and risk of nonperformance.

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ASC 820, Fair Value Measures and Disclosures, establishes a value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the third is considered unobservable:

Level 1. Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets which we can access.

Level 2. Observable inputs other than those described as Level 1.

Level 3. Unobservable inputs.

Items measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012 consisted of (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2013			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Money market funds(a)	\$760,909	\$—	\$—	\$760,909
US government agency securities(a)	1,000	—	—	1,000
Total assets at fair value	\$761,909	\$—	\$—	\$761,909
Liabilities:				
Foreign currency exchange contracts(b)	—	(1,307)	) —	(1,307)
Security price guarantees(c)	—	(182)	) —	(182)
Total liabilities at fair value	\$—	\$(1,489)	) \$—	\$(1,489)

	September 30, 2012			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Money market funds(a)	\$971,091	\$—	\$—	\$971,091
Time deposits(b)	—	39,344	—	39,344
US government agency securities(a)	1,000	—	—	1,000
Foreign currency exchange contracts(b)	—	1,047	—	1,047
Security price guarantees(c)	—	1,758	—	1,758
Total assets at fair value	\$972,091	\$42,149	\$—	\$1,014,240
Liabilities:				
Contingent earn-out(d)	\$—	\$—	\$16,980	\$16,980
Total liabilities at fair value	\$—	\$—	\$16,980	\$16,980

(a) Money market funds and U.S. government agency securities, included in cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying balance sheets, are valued at quoted market prices in active markets.

The fair values of our time deposits and foreign currency exchange contracts are based on the most recent (b) observable inputs for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active or are directly or indirectly observable.

The fair values of the security price guarantees are determined using a modified Black-Scholes model, derived from observable inputs such as U.S. treasury interest rates, our common stock price, and the volatility of our (c) common stock. The valuation model values both the put and call components of the guarantees simultaneously, with the net value of those components representing the fair value of each instrument.

(d) The fair value of our contingent consideration arrangements are determined based on our evaluation as to the probability and amount of any earn-out that will be achieved based on expected future performance by the acquired entity, as well as our common stock price when the contingent consideration arrangement is

payable in shares of our common stock. Refer to Note 4 for additional information.

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The changes in the fair value of contingent earn-out liabilities are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 17,259	\$ 16,980
Charges to acquisition-related (income) costs, net	—	279
Payments upon settlement	(17,259)	(17,259)
Balance as of June 30, 2013	\$ —	\$ —

Earn-out payments are payable based on achieving the specified performance criteria during defined post-acquisition time periods in accordance with the purchase and sale agreement for each acquisition.

8. Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Compensation	\$ 101,487	\$ 125,180
Accrued interest payable	27,019	13,859
Acquisition costs and liabilities	18,129	17,258
Cost of revenue related liabilities	17,390	12,050
Sales and other taxes payable	13,417	8,364
Liability for unsettled share repurchases	11,997	—
Professional fees	11,581	12,799
Sales and marketing incentives	10,888	10,795
Income taxes payable	598	4,528
Other	12,155	10,345
Total	\$ 224,661	\$ 215,178

9. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Current Liabilities:		
Deferred maintenance revenue	\$ 132,067	\$ 114,036
Unearned revenue	133,989	92,574
Total current deferred revenue	\$ 266,056	\$ 206,610
Long-term Liabilities:		
Deferred maintenance revenue	\$ 49,609	\$ 43,763
Unearned revenue	80,810	64,718
Total long-term deferred revenue	\$ 130,419	\$ 108,481

Deferred maintenance revenue consists of prepaid fees received for post-contract customer support for our products, including telephone support and the right to receive unspecified upgrades/enhancements on a when-and-if-available basis. Unearned revenue includes upfront fees for setup and implementation activities related to hosted offerings; certain software arrangements for which we do not have fair value of post-contract customer support, resulting in ratable revenue recognition for the entire arrangement on a straight-line basis; and fees in excess of estimated earnings on percentage-of-completion service contracts.

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The increase in the deferred maintenance revenue is primarily related to an increase in Imaging and Healthcare maintenance and support. The increase in unearned revenue is primarily driven by growth in hosted offering fees that are recognized over the period of performance, Healthcare software transactions for which we do not have fair value of post-contract customer support, resulting in ratable revenue recognition for the arrangements, and advance billings on professional services contracts.

10. Restructuring and Other Charges, net

Restructuring and other charges, net include restructuring expenses together with other expenses that are unusual in nature and are the result of unplanned events, and arise outside of the ordinary course of continuing operations.

Restructuring expenses consist of employee severance costs and may also include charges for duplicate facilities and other contract termination costs. Other amounts may include gains or losses on non-controlling strategic equity interests, and gains or losses on sales of non-strategic assets or product lines. The following table sets forth accrual activity relating to our restructuring reserves for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

	Personnel	Facilities	Total
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$1,708	\$32	\$1,740
Restructuring charges, net	14,415	1,075	15,490
Cash payments	(8,558)	(361)	(8,919)
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$7,565	\$746	\$8,311

Restructuring charges, net by segment are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,			2012		
	2013			Personnel	Facilities	Total
	Personnel	Facilities	Total	Personnel	Facilities	Total
Healthcare	\$603	\$—	\$603	\$(85)	\$—	\$(85)
Mobile and Consumer	1,983	66	2,049	344	—	344
Enterprise	3,057	—	3,057	(2)	—	(2)
Imaging	311	53	364	—	—	—
Corporate	1,833	34	1,867	673	(299)	374
Total restructuring expense	\$7,787	\$153	\$7,940	\$930	\$(299)	\$631

	Nine Months Ended June 30,			2012		
	2013			Personnel	Facilities	Total
	Personnel	Facilities	Total	Personnel	Facilities	Total
Healthcare	\$1,724	\$558	\$2,282	\$357	\$61	\$418
Mobile and Consumer	4,526	430	4,956	1,657	597	2,254
Enterprise	4,135	—	4,135	1,280	—	1,280
Imaging	1,351	53	1,404	200	—	200
Corporate	2,679	34	2,713	2,151	(299)	1,852
Total restructuring expense	\$14,415	\$1,075	\$15,490	\$5,645	\$359	\$6,004

For the nine months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded net restructuring charges of \$15.5 million, which included a \$14.4 million severance charge related to the elimination of approximately 300 personnel across multiple functions. In addition to the restructuring charges, we recorded a net gain of \$0.8 million in the nine months ended June 30, 2013 related to the sales of two immaterial product lines, which is included in restructuring and other charges, net in our consolidated statements of operations.

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11. Debt and Credit Facilities

At June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, we had the following borrowing obligations (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
5.375% Senior Notes due 2020, net of unamortized premium of \$5.6 million at June 30, 2013	\$ 1,055,583	\$ 700,000
2.75% Convertible Debentures due 2031, net of unamortized discount of \$119.4 million and \$136.4 million, respectively	570,630	553,587
2.75% Convertible Debentures due 2027, net of unamortized discount of \$11.2 million and \$18.4 million, respectively	238,751	231,552
Credit Facility	483,419	630,596
Other	—	170
Total long-term debt	\$ 2,348,383	\$ 2,115,905
Less: current portion	4,816	380,094
Non-current portion of long-term debt	\$ 2,343,567	\$ 1,735,811

5.375% Senior Notes due 2020

On October 22, 2012, we issued \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 5.375% Senior Notes due 2020 (the "Notes"). The Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture agreement dated August 14, 2012 related to our existing \$700.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% Senior Notes due 2020 issued in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012. Total proceeds received, net of issuance costs, were \$351.7 million. On October 31, 2012, we used \$143.5 million of the net proceeds to pay the term loans under the Credit Facility originally maturing in March 2013.

2.75% Convertible Debentures due 2027

During the 30 consecutive trading day measurement period ended June 30, 2013, the trading price of our stock did not exceed the conversion threshold price for the required minimum of 20 days, and therefore the holders' will not have the option to convert their shares in the quarter ended September 30, 2013. The 2027 Debentures are classified as long-term obligations at June 30, 2013.

Our stock price exceeded the conversion threshold price of \$23.36 per share for at least 20 days during the 30 consecutive trading days ended September 30, 2012. Accordingly, the 2027 Convertible Debentures due 2027 (the "2027 Debentures") were convertible at the holders' option during the quarter ended December 31, 2012 and therefore were classified as current liabilities at September 30, 2012.

The difference between the carrying value of the 2027 Debentures and the \$250.0 million principal amount reflects the unamortized portion of the original issue discount recognized upon issuance of the notes, which is being amortized over the expected term of the convertible debt. Because the 2027 Debentures were convertible at September 30, 2012, an amount equal to the \$18.4 million unamortized portion of the original issue discount was separately classified in our consolidated balance sheets as temporary equity and referred to as "Equity component of currently redeemable convertible debentures."

Credit Facility

Our credit facility consists of a \$75 million revolving credit line including letters of credit, and a term loan with remaining balance of \$483.4 million. The term loan has a final maturity date of March 31, 2016. The revolving credit facility matures March 31, 2015. At June 30, 2013, there were \$6.2 million of letters of credit issued under the revolving credit line and there were no other outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit line.

The Credit Facility contains covenants, including, among other things, covenants that restrict our ability and those of our subsidiaries to incur certain additional indebtedness, create or permit liens on assets, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, make loans or investments, sell assets, make certain acquisitions, pay dividends, or repurchase stock. The agreement also contains events of default, including failure to make payments of principal or interest, failure to observe covenants, breaches of representations and warranties, defaults under certain other material indebtedness,

failure to satisfy material judgments, a change of control and certain insolvency events. As of June 30, 2013, we were in compliance with the covenants under the Credit Facility.

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Under the terms of the Credit Facility, interest is payable monthly at a rate equal to the applicable margin plus, at our option, either (a) the base rate, which is the higher of the corporate base rate of UBS AG, Stamford Branch, or the federal funds rate plus 0.50% per annum, or (b) LIBOR (equal to (i) the British Bankers' Association Interest Settlement Rates for deposits in U.S. dollars, divided by (ii) one minus the statutory reserves applicable to such borrowing). The applicable margin for the borrowings at June 30, 2013 is as follows:

Description	Base Rate Margin	LIBOR Margin
Term loans maturing March 2016	2.00%	3.00%
Revolving facility due March 2015	1.25% - 2.25%(a)	2.25% - 3.25%(a)

(a) The margin is determined based on our credit ratings at the date the interest rates are reset on the revolving credit line.

At June 30, 2013 the applicable margins were 3.00%, with an effective rate of 3.20%, on the term loans maturing in March 2016. We are required to pay a commitment fee for unutilized commitments under the revolving credit facility at a rate ranging from 0.375% to 0.50% per annum, based upon our credit ratings. As of June 30, 2013, the commitment fee rate was 0.375%.

The Credit Facility includes a provision for an annual excess cash flow sweep, as defined in the agreement, payable in the first quarter of each fiscal year, based on the excess cash flow generated in the previous fiscal year. No excess cash flow sweep was required in the first quarter of fiscal 2013 as no excess cash flow, as defined, was generated in fiscal 2012. At the current time, we are unable to predict the amount of the outstanding principal, if any, that we may be required to repay in future fiscal years pursuant to the excess cash flow sweep provisions.

12. Stockholders' Equity

Stock Repurchases

On April 29, 2013, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program for up to \$500 million of our outstanding shares of common stock. Approximately \$385.0 million remained available for stock repurchases as of June 30, 2013 pursuant to our stock repurchase program. We repurchased 6.1 million shares for \$115.0 million during the three months ended June 30, 2013 (including 0.7 million shares for \$12.0 million that were repurchased, but not settled at June 30, 2013). Under the terms of the repurchase program, we expect to continue to repurchase shares from time to time through a variety of methods, which may include open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, block trades, accelerated stock repurchase transactions, or any combination of such methods. The timing and the amount of any purchases will be determined by management based on an evaluation of market conditions, capital allocation alternatives, and other factors. The share repurchase program does not require us to acquire any specific number of shares and may be modified, suspended, extended or terminated by us at any time without prior notice.

Stock Issuances

During the quarter ended June 30, 2013, we issued 234,009 shares of our common stock to the Nuance Foundation, an unconsolidated related-party established to provide grants to educational institutions and other non-profit organizations to advance charitable, scientific, literary and educational purposes. We also issued 193,699 shares of our common stock, with security price guarantees as discussed in Note 6, as consideration under a collaboration agreement.

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13. Net (Loss) Income Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation for basic and diluted net income (loss) per share in accordance with the two-class method (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Numerator:				
Basic				
Net (loss) income	\$(34,974)	\$79,264	\$(82,918)	\$89,494
Allocation of undistributed earnings to preferred stockholders	—	(910)	—	(1,032)
Net (loss) income available to common stockholders — basic	\$(34,974)	\$78,354	\$(82,918)	\$88,462
Diluted				
Net (loss) income available to common stockholders — diluted	\$(34,974)	\$79,264	\$(82,918)	\$89,494
Denominator:				
Basic				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	315,441	306,766	314,348	305,364
Diluted				
Weighted average common shares outstanding — basic	315,441	306,766	314,348	305,364
Weighted average effect of dilutive common equivalent shares:				
Assumed conversion of Series B Preferred Stock	—	3,562	—	3,562
Employee stock compensation plans	—	6,292	—	7,486
Warrants	—	1,893	—	2,408
2027 Convertible Debentures	—	1,825	—	2,723
Other contingently issuable shares	—	221	—	209
Weighted average common shares outstanding — diluted	315,441	320,559	314,348	321,752
Net (loss) income per share:				
Basic				
	\$(0.11)	\$0.26	\$(0.26)	\$0.29
Diluted				
	\$(0.11)	\$0.25	\$(0.26)	\$0.28

Common equivalent shares are excluded from the computation of diluted net (loss) income per share if their effect is anti-dilutive. Potentially dilutive common equivalent shares aggregating to 14.7 million and 6.0 million shares for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and 15.0 million and 4.8 million shares for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, have been excluded from the computation of diluted net (loss) income per share because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

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14. Stock-Based Compensation

We recognize stock-based compensation expense over the requisite service period. Our share-based awards are accounted for as equity instruments. The amounts included in the consolidated statements of operations relating to stock-based compensation are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Cost of product and licensing	\$ 145	\$ 16	\$ 498	\$ 118
Cost of professional services and hosting	5,429	6,765	12,321	17,276
Cost of maintenance and support	558	321	3,091	626
Research and development	8,700	7,454	25,409	19,307
Selling and marketing	13,261	13,887	42,634	36,094
General and administrative	11,102	17,165	30,155	42,995
Total	\$ 39,195	\$ 45,608	\$ 114,108	\$ 116,416

Stock Options

The table below summarizes activity relating to stock options for the nine months ended June 30, 2013:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value(a)	
Outstanding at September 30, 2012	6,139,280	\$ 11.24			
Exercised	(1,450,112)	\$ 6.95			
Forfeited	(54,180)	\$ 8.47			
Expired	(7,436)	\$ 8.78			
Outstanding at June 30, 2013	4,627,552	\$ 12.63	3.0 years	\$ 26.8	million
Exercisable at June 30, 2013	4,593,210	\$ 12.62	2.9 years	\$ 26.6	million
Exercisable at June 30, 2012	5,075,190	\$ 10.15	2.8 years	\$ 69.4	million

The aggregate intrinsic value in this table was calculated based on the positive difference, if any, between the (a) closing market value of our common stock on June 30, 2013 (\$18.40) and the exercise price of the underlying options.

As of June 30, 2013, the total unamortized fair value of stock options was \$0.4 million, with a weighted average remaining recognition period of 1.8 years. The weighted-average intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the nine months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$20.2 million and \$26.6 million, respectively.

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Restricted Units

Restricted Units are not included in issued and outstanding common stock until the shares are vested and released. The purchase price for vested Restricted Units is \$0.001 per share. The table below summarizes activity relating to Restricted Units for the nine months ended June 30, 2013:

	Number of Shares Underlying Restricted Units — Contingent Awards	Number of Shares Underlying Restricted Units — Time-Based Awards
Outstanding at September 30, 2012	4,670,280	7,740,612
Granted	2,781,691	7,185,971
Earned/released	(1,665,758	) (4,364,565
Forfeited	(381,375	) (519,249
Outstanding at June 30, 2013	5,404,838	10,042,769
Weighted average remaining recognition period of outstanding Restricted Units	2.0 years	1.9 years
Unearned stock-based compensation expense of outstanding Restricted Units	\$75.1 million	\$142.9 million
Aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding Restricted Units(a)	\$99.4 million	\$184.8 million

The aggregate intrinsic value in this table was calculated based on the positive difference between the closing (a) market value of our common stock on June 30, 2013 (\$18.40) and the purchase price of the underlying Restricted Units.

A summary of weighted-average grant-date fair value for awards granted and intrinsic value of all Restricted Units vested during the periods noted is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
Weighted-average grant-date fair value per share	\$21.79	\$25.24
Total intrinsic value of shares vested (in millions)	\$129.4	\$106.5

Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted Stock Awards are included in the issued and outstanding common stock at the date of grant. The table below summarizes activity related to Restricted Stock Awards for the nine months ended June 30, 2013:

	Number of Shares Underlying Restricted Stock	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at September 30, 2012	750,000	\$25.80
Granted	750,000	\$22.32
Vested	(250,000	) \$25.80
Outstanding at June 30, 2013	1,250,000	\$23.71
Weighted average remaining recognition period of outstanding Restricted Awards	1.9 years	
Unearned stock-based compensation expense of outstanding Restricted Awards	\$20.2 million	
Aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding Restricted Awards	\$23.0 million	

A summary of weighted-average grant-date fair value for awards granted and intrinsic value of all Restricted Stock Awards vested during the periods noted is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
Weighted-average grant-date fair value per share	\$22.32	\$25.80

Total intrinsic value of shares vested (in millions)	\$5.3	\$—
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15. Income Taxes

The components of provision (benefit) from income taxes are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Domestic	\$25,712	\$ (51,269)	\$ 8,136	\$ (53,605)
Foreign	1,278	3,370	10,967	7,764
Provision (benefit) from income taxes	\$26,990	\$ (47,899)	\$ 19,103	\$ (45,841)
Effective tax rate	(338.1)%	(152.7)%	(29.9)%	(105.0)%

The effective income tax rate was (338.1)% and 29.9% for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, respectively. Our current effective tax rate differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the establishment of a valuation allowance against our net domestic deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2013.

As of September 30, 2012, we had net domestic deferred tax assets that totaled \$10.4 million. Based on our review of historical profitability, coupled with our profitability forecasts for fiscal 2013 and beyond, we believed at that time that the recoverability of those assets was more likely than not. During the second quarter of fiscal 2013, we experienced a faster than expected shift in market trends, towards on-demand and ratable product offerings and revenue streams. This market shift, as well as sales execution issues, weaker than expected contributions from acquisitions and other factors, resulted in a reduction in our fiscal 2013 guidance expectations. As a result, we re-evaluated our future profitability models in light of these evolving business challenges, and determined that the recoverability of the \$9.8 million net domestic deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2013, was still more likely than not. Upon conclusion of the third quarter of fiscal 2013 and looking forward to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, we determined that the shifts in market trends are continuing and therefore we have further reduced our fourth quarter fiscal 2013 guidance expectations. The two consecutive quarterly reductions in our guidance expectations, primarily due to the continuing shift toward on-demand and ratable product offerings and revenue streams, represents new negative evidence related to our net domestic deferred tax asset recoverability assessment. This new evidence has led us to establish a valuation allowance of \$49.8 million against our net domestic deferred tax assets during the three months ended June 30, 2013.

The effective income tax rate was (152.7)% and (105.0)% for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 respectively. The difference in the effective tax rate in fiscal 2012 as compared to the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35%, was driven by higher non-deductible expenditures, offset by benefits of \$47.6 million and \$60.2 million in connection with the acquisitions of Swype and Transcend, for which a net deferred tax liability was recorded in purchase accounting at the time of the acquisitions, resulting in a release of our valuation allowance.

Our effective income tax rate is primarily based upon the income adjusted for non-deductible expenditures for the year, the composition of the income in different countries, changes relating to valuation allowances for certain countries if and as necessary, and adjustments, if any, for the potential tax consequences, benefits or resolutions of audits or other tax contingencies. Our aggregate income tax rate in foreign jurisdictions is lower than our income tax rate in the United States. Our effective tax rate may be adversely affected by earnings being lower than anticipated in countries where we have lower statutory tax rates and higher than anticipated in countries where we have higher statutory tax rates. As of June 30, 2013, we anticipate our international profits to be lower in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012 and therefore, we expect the tax benefit from our foreign operations to be lower in fiscal 2013. The impact that foreign operations will have on our effective tax rate is therefore also expected to decrease in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012.

At June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, the liability for income taxes associated with uncertain tax positions was \$19.7 million and \$17.4 million, respectively, and is included in other long-term liabilities. If these benefits were recognized, they would favorably impact the effective tax rate. We do not expect a significant change in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months.

16. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation and Other Claims

Like many companies in the software industry, we have, from time to time, been notified of claims that we may be infringing on, or contributing to the infringement of, the intellectual property rights of others. These claims have been referred to counsel, and they are in various stages of evaluation and negotiation. If it appears necessary or desirable, we may seek licenses for these intellectual property rights. There is no assurance that licenses will be offered by all claimants, that the terms of any offered licenses will be acceptable to us or that in all cases the dispute will be resolved without litigation, which may be time consuming and expensive, and may result in injunctive relief or the payment of damages by us.

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We do not believe that the resolution of any such claim or litigation will have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. However, resolution of any such claim or litigation could require significant management time and adversely impact our operating results, financial position and cash flows.

Guarantees and Other

We include indemnification provisions in the contracts we enter into with customers and business partners. Generally, these provisions require us to defend claims arising out of our products' infringement of third-party intellectual property rights, breach of contractual obligations and/or unlawful or otherwise culpable conduct. The indemnity obligations generally cover damages, costs and attorneys' fees arising out of such claims. In most, but not all cases, our total liability under such provisions is limited to either the value of the contract or a specified, agreed upon amount. In some cases our total liability under such provisions is unlimited. In many, but not all cases, the term of the indemnity provision is perpetual. While the maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under all the indemnification provisions is unlimited, we believe the estimated fair value of these provisions is minimal due to the low frequency with which these provisions have been triggered.

We indemnify our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by law. These agreements, among other things, indemnify directors and officers for expenses, judgments, fines, penalties and settlement amounts incurred by such persons in their capacity as a director or officer of the company, regardless of whether the individual is serving in any such capacity at the time the liability or expense is incurred. Additionally, in connection with certain acquisitions we have agreed to indemnify the former officers and members of the boards of directors of those companies, on similar terms as described above, for a period of six years from the acquisition date. In certain cases we purchase director and officer insurance policies related to these obligations, which fully cover the six year periods. To the extent that we do not purchase a director and officer insurance policy for the full period of any contractual indemnification, we would be required to pay for costs incurred, if any, as described above.

17. Segment and Geographic Information and Significant Customers

We operate in, and report financial information for, the following four reportable segments: Healthcare, Mobile and Consumer, Enterprise and Imaging. Segment profit is an important measure used for evaluating performance and for decision-making purposes and reflects the direct controllable costs of each segment together with an allocation of sales and corporate marketing expenses, and certain research and development project costs that benefit multiple product offerings. Segment profit represents income from operations excluding stock-based compensation, amortization of intangible assets, acquisition-related costs (income), net, restructuring and other charges, net, costs associated with intellectual property collaboration agreements, other income (expense), net and certain unallocated corporate expenses.

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NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We do not track our assets by operating segment; consequently, it is not practical to show assets or depreciation by operating segment. The following table presents segment results along with a reconciliation of segment profit to (loss) income before income taxes (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Segment revenues(a):				
Healthcare	\$238,168	\$184,462	\$684,939	\$479,652
Mobile and Consumer	110,991	132,449	358,895	356,033
Enterprise	78,866	74,506	237,048	241,717
Imaging	62,769	56,790	186,359	170,575
Total segment revenues	490,794	448,207	1,467,241	1,247,977
Acquisition-related revenues	(21,025)	(16,463)	(84,205)	(65,249)
Total consolidated revenues	469,769	431,744	1,383,036	1,182,728
Segment profit:				
Healthcare	94,779	85,729	273,540	229,454
Mobile and Consumer	32,153	65,135	108,634	149,703
Enterprise	20,026	15,423	55,094	63,148
Imaging	24,990	21,891	75,614	70,715
Total segment profit	171,948	188,178	512,882	513,020
Corporate expenses and other, net	(40,361)	(26,251)	(96,670)	(73,469)
Acquisition-related revenues and cost of revenues adjustment	(19,334)	(14,548)	(77,439)	(58,884)
Stock-based compensation	(39,195)	(45,608)	(114,108)	(116,416)
Amortization of intangible assets	(42,490)	(40,850)	(126,837)	(115,759)
Acquisition-related income (costs), net	8,458	(16,775)	(22,723)	(46,372)
Restructuring and other charges, net	(7,940)	(1,402)	(14,669)	(6,802)
Costs associated with IP collaboration agreements	(4,937)	(5,250)	(15,645)	(15,750)
Other (expense) income, net	(34,133)	(6,129)	(108,606)	(35,915)
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$(7,984)	\$31,365	\$(63,815)	\$43,653

Segment revenues differ from reported revenues due to certain revenue adjustments related to acquisitions that would otherwise have been recognized but for the purchase accounting treatment of the business combinations.

(a) Segment revenues also include revenue that the business would have otherwise recognized had we not acquired intellectual property and other assets from the same customer. These revenues are included to allow for more complete comparisons to the financial results of historical operations and in evaluating management performance.

No country outside of the United States provided greater than 10% of our total revenue. Revenue, classified by the major geographic areas in which our customers are located, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
United States	\$338,432	\$294,373	\$1,003,024	\$829,997
International	131,337	137,371	380,012	352,731
Total revenues	\$469,769	\$431,744	\$1,383,036	\$1,182,728

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NUANCE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. Subsequent Event

On August 7, 2013, we entered into an agreement to amend and restate our existing Credit Facility. Of the \$483.4 million outstanding term loans due March 31, 2016, existing Lenders representing \$333.2 million have elected to extend the maturity to August 7, 2019 and the balance of the term loans have been assigned to new lenders who have also agreed to the extended maturity date. The extended term loans bear interest, at our option, at a base rate determined in accordance with the amended agreement, plus a spread of 1.75%, or a LIBOR rate plus a spread of 2.75%. Also, under the terms of the amendment, the maturity date of our \$75 million revolving credit facility has been extended from March 31, 2015 to August 7, 2018. The extended revolving loans bear interest, at our option, at a base rate determined in accordance with the amended agreement, plus a spread of 0.50% to 0.75%, or a LIBOR rate plus a spread of 1.50% to 1.75%, in each case determined based on our consolidated net leverage ratio.

The obligations under the amended Credit Facility are secured by the same assets of Nuance and our domestic subsidiaries that secure the obligations under the existing Credit Facility. The amended agreement also contains customary covenants, including, among other things, covenants that in certain cases restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness, create or permit liens on assets, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, make loans or investments, sell assets, make acquisitions, pay dividends, and repurchase stock. The amended agreement also contains customary events of default, including failure to make payments, failure to observe covenants, breaches of representations and warranties, defaults under certain other material indebtedness, failure to satisfy material judgments, change of control and certain insolvency events.

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

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to help the reader understand the results of operations and financial condition of our business. Management's Discussion and Analysis is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CAUTIONARY NOTE CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q including the sections entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk" under Items 2 and 3, respectively, of Part I of this report, and the sections entitled "Legal Proceedings" and "Risk Factors," under Items 1 and 1A, respectively, of Part II of this report, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that, if they never materialize or if they prove incorrect, could cause our consolidated results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include predictions regarding:

- our future revenues, cost of revenues, research and development expenses, selling, general and administrative expenses, amortization of intangible assets and gross margin;
- our strategy relating to our segments;
- the potential of future product releases;
- our product development plans and investments in research and development;
- future acquisitions, and anticipated benefits from acquisitions;
- international operations and localized versions of our products; and
- legal proceedings and litigation matters.

You can identify these and other forward-looking statements by the use of words such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "intends," "potential," "continue" or the negative of such terms, or comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements also include the assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements for many reasons, including the risks described in Item 1A — "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to the forward-looking statements or reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document.

OVERVIEW

Business Overview

We are a leading provider of voice and language solutions for businesses and consumers around the world. We continue to develop more intuitive and comprehensive speech and natural language solutions that broaden our markets by expanding the types of solutions we offer. Our solutions are used in the healthcare, mobile, consumer, enterprise customer service, and imaging markets. We offer market-leading accuracy, natural language understanding capability, domain knowledge and implementation capabilities, built on our significant, long-term investments in research and development. Our solutions are based on our proprietary voice and language platform and are used every day by millions of people and thousands of businesses for tasks and services such as requesting information from a phone-based self-service solution, dictating medical records, searching the mobile Web by voice, entering a destination into a navigation system, or working with PDF documents. We offer our solutions to our customers in a variety of ways, including through products, hosting, professional services and maintenance and support. Our product revenues include embedded OEM royalties, traditional enterprise licensing, term-based enterprise licensing and consumer-based sales. Our hosting revenues are primarily generated through on-demand service models, comprised of hosted transaction-based pricing arrangements that typically have multi-year terms. Our hosting and maintenance and support revenues are recurring in nature as our customers need to use our products on a repeat basis to handle their

needs in medical transcription, enterprise customer service and mobile connected services. Our professional services also offer a visible revenue stream, as we have a backlog of assignments that take time to complete. We are seeing several trends in our markets, including (i) the growing adoption of cloud-based, connected services and highly interactive mobile applications, (ii) deeper integration of personal assistant capabilities and services, and (iii) the continued expansion of our core technology portfolio from speech recognition to natural language understanding, semantic processing, domain-specific reasoning and dialog management capabilities.

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We are organized in four segments; Healthcare, Mobile and Consumer, Enterprise, and Imaging. Our solutions and services address our four segments:

Healthcare. We provide a comprehensive set of solutions and services that support the clinical documentation process from capturing the patient encounter with their physician, to improved clinical documentation, coding, revenue cycle management and other functions. Our hosted and on-premise solutions provide platforms to generate and distribute clinical documentation through the use of advanced dictation and transcription features, and allow us to deliver scalable, highly productive medical transcription solutions. We offer solutions that leverage the captured information with state-of-the-art coding, compliance and record management which streamlines health information management ("HIM") processes to drive compliance and reimbursement through professional services and time-based licenses. Through Clinical Documentation Improvement ("CDI") programs, we bridge the gap between physicians and coders. These solutions significantly streamline speed and completeness of documentation so that providers can shorten the time between the patient visit and the payment for that visit. Our solutions should enable future innovation to transform the way healthcare providers document patient care, through improved interface with electronic medical records and extraction of clinical information to support the billing and insurance reimbursement processes. We also offer speech recognition solutions for radiology, cardiology, pathology and related specialties, that help healthcare providers dictate, edit and sign reports without manual transcription. Trends in our healthcare business include continuing customer preference for hosted solutions and other time-based licenses, and increasing interest in the use of mobile devices to access healthcare systems and records. We continue to see strong demand for transactions which involve the sale and delivery of both software and non-software related services or products, as well as transactions which involve the sale of multiple solutions, such as both hosted transcription services and Dragon Medical licenses. Over the last several quarters, we have signed several new contracts for our hosted solutions and also acquired new customers through the acquisition of transcription services organizations. Although the volume processed in our hosted transcription services has steadily increased due to the expanding customer base, we have experienced some erosion in lines processed when customers adopt electronic medical record (EMR) systems, and when in some cases customers use our licensed Dragon Medical product to support input into the EMR. We are investing to expand our product set to address the various healthcare opportunities, expand our international capabilities, and reduce our time from contract signing to initiation of billable services.

Mobile and Consumer. Our portfolio of mobile and consumer solutions and services includes an integrated suite of voice control and text-to-speech solutions, dictation applications, predictive text technologies, mobile messaging services and emerging services such as Web search and voicemail-to-text. Our suite of Dragon general purpose desktop and portable computer dictation applications increases productivity by using speech to create documents, streamline repetitive and complex tasks, input data, complete forms and automate manual transcription processes. In particular, we have focused in recent quarters on integrating our Dragon technology and brand initiatives across mobile and consumer markets. Our Dragon desktop software licensing has been impacted by recent trends in PC sales and structural changes in the Windows software distribution channel. We have strategies in place to mitigate this, including expansion into an OEM distribution model and new subscription based license models. Trends in our mobile and consumer segment include device manufacturers requiring custom applications to deliver unique and differentiated products such as virtual assistants, broadening keyboard technologies to take advantage of touch screens, increasing hands-free capabilities on cell phones and automobiles to address the growing concern of distracted driving, and the adoption of our technology on a broadening scope of devices, such as televisions, set-top boxes, e-book readers, tablet computers, cameras and third-party applications. Frequently, these solutions require us to supply a broader set of technologies to support the increasing scope and complexity of the solutions, including cloud-based speech recognition, natural language understanding, dialog management, text-to-speech and advanced keyboard technologies, compared to predecessor solutions, and generally we charge a higher price for the broader technology set. Within given levels of our technology set, we have seen pricing pressures from our OEM partners in our mobile handset business. We continue to see strong demand for transactions which involve the sale and delivery

of both software and non-software related services, as well as products to help customers define, design and implement increasingly robust and complex custom solutions such as virtual assistants. We continue to see an increasing proportion of revenue from on-demand and transactional arrangements as opposed to traditional upfront licensing of our mobile products and solutions. We are investing to increase our capabilities and capacity to help device manufacturers build custom applications, to increase the capacity of our data centers, to increase the number, kinds and capacity of network services, to enable developers to access our technology, and to expand both awareness and channels for our direct-to-consumer products.

Enterprise. We deliver a portfolio of customer service business intelligence and authentication solutions that are designed to help companies better support, understand and communicate with their customers. Our solutions include the use of technologies such as speech recognition, natural language understanding, text-to-speech, biometric voice recognition,

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virtual assistant technologies and analytics to automate caller identification and authorization, call steering, completion of tasks such as updates, purchases and information retrieval, and automated outbound notifications. Our solutions improve the customer experience, increase the use of self-service and enable new revenue opportunities for our customers. In addition, we offer solutions that can meet customer care needs through direct interaction with thin-client applications on cell phones, enabling customers to very quickly send and retrieve relevant information. Trends in our enterprise business include increasing interest in the use of mobile applications, web sites to access customer care systems and records, and voice-based authentication of users, increasing interest in coordinating actions and data across customer care channels, and the ability of a broader set of hardware providers and systems integrators to serve the market. We are investing to expand our product set to address these opportunities, to increase efficiency of our hosted applications, expand our capabilities and capacity to help customers build custom applications, and broaden our relationships with new hardware and systems integrator partners serving the market.

Imaging. Our imaging solutions offer optical character recognition technology to deliver highly accurate document scanning and storage. We provide networked print management and comprehensive PDF applications designed specifically for business users. In addition, we offer applications that combine network scanning, network print management and PDF creation to quickly enable distribution of documents to users' desktops or to enterprise applications. Our host of services includes software development toolkits for independent software vendors. The imaging market is evolving to include more networked solutions, mobile access to networked solutions, and multi-function devices. We are investing to improve mobile access to our networked products, expand our distribution channels and embedding relationships, and expand our language coverage.

We leverage our global professional services organization and our extensive network of partners to design and deploy innovative solutions for businesses and organizations around the globe. We market and sell our products directly through a dedicated sales force and through our e-commerce website and also through a global network of resellers, including system integrators, independent software vendors, value-added resellers, hardware vendors, telecommunications carriers and distributors.

We have built a world-class portfolio of intellectual property, technologies, applications and solutions through both internal development and acquisitions. We have made additional investments in 2013 in protecting our patent portfolio with increased spending on patent litigation and patent prosecution activities.

Confronted by dramatic increases in electronic information, consumers, business personnel and healthcare professionals must use a variety of resources to retrieve information, transcribe patient records, conduct transactions and perform other job-related functions. We believe that the power of our solutions can transform the way people use the Internet, telecommunications systems, electronic medical records, wireless and mobile networks and related corporate infrastructure to conduct business.

Strategy

In fiscal 2013, we will continue to focus on growth by providing market-leading, value-added solutions for our customers and partners through a broad set of technologies, service offerings and channel capabilities. We have increased our focus on operating efficiencies, expense and hiring discipline and acquisition synergies to improve gross margins and operating margins. We intend to pursue growth through the following key elements of our strategy:

Extend Technology Leadership. Our solutions are recognized as among the best in their respective categories. We intend to leverage our global research and development organization and broad portfolio of technologies, applications and intellectual property to foster technological innovation and maintain customer preference for our solutions. We also intend to invest in our engineering resources and seek new technological advancements that further expand the addressable markets for our solutions.

Broaden Expertise in Vertical Markets. Businesses are increasingly turning to Nuance for comprehensive solutions rather than for a single technology product. We intend to broaden our expertise and capabilities to deliver targeted solutions for a range of industries including mobile device manufacturers, healthcare, telecommunications, financial services and government administration. We also intend to expand our global sales and professional services capabilities to help our customers and partners design, integrate and deploy innovative solutions.

Increase Subscription and Transaction Based Recurring Revenue. We intend to increase our subscription and transaction based offerings in our segments. The expansion of our subscription or transaction based solutions will enable us to deliver applications that our customers use on a repeat basis, and pay for on a per use basis, providing us with the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of recurring revenue streams.

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Expand Global Presence. We intend to further expand our international resources to better serve our global customers and partners and to leverage opportunities in emerging markets such as Asia and Latin America. We continue to add regional executives and sales employees in different geographic regions to better address demand for voice and language based solutions and services.

Pursue Strategic Acquisitions and Partnerships. We have selectively pursued strategic acquisitions to expand our technology, solutions and resources to complement our organic growth. We have also formed key partnerships with other important companies in our markets of interest, and intend to continue to do so in the future where it will enhance the value of our business. We have proven experience in integrating businesses and technologies and in delivering enhanced value to our customers, partners, employees and shareholders. We intend to continue to pursue acquisitions that enhance our solutions, serve specific vertical markets and strengthen our technology portfolio. We have however, recently slowed the pace and reduced the size of acquisitions to focus our resources on driving organic growth.

Key Metrics

In evaluating the financial condition and operating performance of our business, management focuses on revenue, net income, gross margins, operating margins and cash flow from operations. A summary of these key financial metrics for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, is as follows:

- Total revenue increased by \$200.3 million to \$1,383.0 million;
- Net income decreased by \$172.4 million to a loss of \$82.9 million;
- Gross margins decreased by 4.5 percentage points to 58.9%;
- Operating margins decreased by 3.5 percentage points to 3.2%; and
- Cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$30.0 million to \$301.5 million.

In addition to the above key financial metrics, we also focus on certain non-financial performance indicators. A summary of these key non-financial performance indicators as of June 30, 2013, as compared to June 30, 2012, is as follows:

Annualized line run-rate in our on-demand healthcare solutions increased 5% to approximately 5.2 billion lines per year. The annualized line run-rate is determined using billed equivalent line counts in a given quarter, multiplied by four; and

Estimated three-year value of on-demand contracts increased 11% to approximately \$2.1 billion. We determine this value as of the end of the period reported, by using our best estimate of all anticipated future revenue streams under signed on-demand contracts then in place, whether or not they are guaranteed through a minimum commitment clause. Our best estimate is based on estimates used in evaluating the contracts and determining sales compensation, adjusted for changes in estimated launch dates, actual volumes achieved and other factors deemed relevant. For contracts with an expiration date beyond three years, we include only the value expected within three years. For other contracts, we assume renewal consistent with historic renewal rates unless there is a known cancellation. Contracts are generally priced by volume of usage and typically have no or low minimum commitments. Actual revenue could vary from our estimates due to factors such as cancellations, non-renewals or volume fluctuations.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Total Revenues

The following tables show total revenues by product type and by geographic location, based on the location of our customers, in dollars and percentage change (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012			June 30, 2013	2012		
Product and licensing	\$191.6	\$190.3	\$1.3	0.7 %	\$561.3	\$531.5	\$29.8	5.6 %
Professional services and hosting	210.4	181.9	28.5	15.7 %	624.0	477.1	146.9	30.8 %
Maintenance and support	67.8	59.5	8.3	13.9 %	197.7	174.1	23.6	13.6 %
Total Revenues	\$469.8	\$431.7	\$38.1	8.8 %	\$1,383.0	\$1,182.7	\$200.3	16.9 %
United States	\$338.4	\$294.4	\$44.0	14.9 %	\$1,003.0	\$830.0	\$173.0	20.8 %
International	131.4	137.3	(5.9)	(4.3)%	380.0	352.7	27.3	7.7 %
Total Revenues	\$469.8	\$431.7	\$38.1	8.8 %	\$1,383.0	\$1,182.7	\$200.3	16.9 %

The geographic split for the three months ended June 30, 2013, was 72% of total revenues in the United States and 28% internationally, compared to 68% of total revenues in the United States and 32% internationally for the same period last year. The geographic split for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, was 73% of total revenues in the United States and 27% internationally, compared to 70% of total revenues in the United States and 30%

internationally for the same period last year. The increase in the proportion of revenue generated domestically was driven by revenues from our recent acquisitions in our Healthcare segment, which are primarily located in the U.S.

Product and Licensing Revenue

Product and licensing revenue primarily consists of sales and licenses of our technology. The following table shows product and licensing revenue, in dollars and as a percentage of total revenues (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012			June 30, 2013	2012		
Product and licensing revenue	\$191.6	\$190.3	\$1.3	0.7 %	\$561.3	\$531.5	\$29.8	5.6%
As a percentage of total revenue	40.8 %	44.1 %			40.6 %	44.9 %		

The increase in product and licensing revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, consisted of a \$18.8 million increase in Healthcare revenue driven primarily by sales of our computer assisted documentation, coding, CDI and analytics solutions from our recent acquisitions, a \$4.9 million increase in Imaging revenue, primarily driven by sales of our multi-function peripheral products and a \$3.2 million increase in Enterprise on-premise solutions. These increases were offset by a \$25.5 million decrease in Mobile and Consumer licensing revenue driven by lower sales of embedded licenses in handset and other consumer electronics resulting from continuing shift toward on-demand and ratable pricing models.

The increase in product and licensing revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, consisted of a \$41.8 million increase in Healthcare product and licensing revenue driven primary by sales of our computer assisted documentation, coding, CDI and analytics solutions from our recent acquisitions. Mobile and Consumer product and licensing revenue decreased \$18.5 million driven by lower sales of embedded licenses in handset and other consumer electronics resulting from continuing shift toward on-demand and ratable pricing models.

As a percentage of total revenue, product and licensing revenue decreased from 44.9% to 40.6% for the nine months ended June 30, 2013. This decrease is driven by our Healthcare acquisitions in fiscal 2012 and 2013, which have a higher proportion of on-demand hosting revenue. We expect this trend to continue through the remainder of fiscal 2013.

Table of Contents**Professional Services and Hosting Revenue**

Professional services revenue primarily consists of consulting, implementation and training services for customers. Hosting revenue primarily relates to delivering hosted services, such as medical transcription, automated customer care applications, voice message transcription, and mobile search and transcription, over a specified term. The following table shows professional services and hosting revenue, in dollars and as a percentage of total revenues (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change		Nine Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012				June 30, 2013	2012		
Professional services and hosting revenue	\$210.4	\$181.9	\$28.5	15.7 %		\$624.0	\$477.1	\$146.9	30.8%
As a percentage of total revenue	44.8 %	42.1 %				45.1 %	40.3 %		

The increase in professional services and hosting revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, consisted of a \$23.2 million increase in Healthcare revenue primarily driven by transactional volume growth in our on-demand solutions, of which \$17.7 million was due to our fiscal 2012 and 2013 acquisitions. Mobile and Consumer professional services and hosting revenue increased \$6.9 million, including a \$3.8 million increase in professional services to support the custom design and implementation of next-generation mobile solutions in automobiles, handsets and other consumer electronics, and a \$3.3 million increase driven by transactional volume growth in our connected mobile services.

The increase in professional services and hosting revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, consisted of a \$121.9 million increase in Healthcare revenue primarily driven by transactional volume growth in our on-demand solutions, of which \$98.2 million was due to our fiscal 2012 and 2013 acquisitions. Mobile and Consumer professional services and hosting revenue increased \$26.9 million, primarily attributable to a \$15.0 million increase driven by transactional volume growth in our connected mobile services and a \$13.2 million increase in professional services to support the custom design and implementation of next-generation mobile solutions in automobiles, handsets and other consumer electronics.

As a percentage of total revenue, professional services and hosting revenue increased from 40.3% to 45.1% for the nine months ended June 30, 2013. This increase is driven by our Healthcare acquisitions in fiscal 2012 and 2013, which have a higher proportion of on-demand hosting revenue. We expect this relationship to continue through the remainder of fiscal 2013.

Maintenance and Support Revenue

Maintenance and support revenue primarily consists of technical support and maintenance services. The following table shows maintenance and support revenue, in dollars and as a percentage of total revenues (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change		Nine Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012				June 30, 2013	2012		
Maintenance and support revenue	\$67.8	\$59.5	\$8.3	13.9 %		\$197.7	\$174.1	\$23.6	13.6%
As a percentage of total revenue	14.4 %	13.8 %				14.3 %	14.7 %		

The increase in maintenance and support revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, included a \$3.5 million increase in Healthcare revenue driven by sales of our Dragon Medical solutions together with an increase of \$2.7 million in Enterprise revenue driven by strong maintenance renewals and license bookings in prior periods.

The increase in maintenance and support revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, included an \$10.8 million increase in Healthcare revenue driven by sales of our Dragon Medical solutions, and a \$6.8 million increase in Enterprise revenue driven by strong maintenance renewals and license bookings in prior periods.

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Costs and Expenses

Cost of Product and Licensing Revenue

Cost of product and licensing revenue primarily consists of material and fulfillment costs, manufacturing and operations costs and third-party royalty expenses. The following table shows cost of product and licensing revenue, in dollars and as a percentage of product and licensing revenue (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2013	2012			2013	2012		
Cost of product and licensing revenue	\$25.8	\$16.7	\$9.1	54.5 %	\$75.1	\$53.1	\$22.0	41.4 %
As a percentage of product and licensing revenue	13.5 %	8.8 %			13.4 %	10.0 %		

The increase in cost of product and licensing revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily due to a \$7.0 million increase in Healthcare costs driven by our acquisition of Quantim in fiscal 2012, which decreased gross margin by 2.9 percentage points. The remaining decrease of 1.8 percentage points in gross margin resulted from a continuing shift toward on-demand and ratable pricing models, primarily in our new solutions and mobile offerings. We expect this trend to continue through the remainder of fiscal 2013.

The increase in cost of product and licensing revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily due to a \$18.1 million increase in Healthcare costs driven by our acquisition of Quantim in fiscal 2012, which decreased gross margin by 2.7 percentage points. The remaining decrease of 0.7 percentage points in gross margin resulted from a continuing shift toward on-demand and ratable pricing models, primarily in our new solutions and mobile offerings. We expect this trend to continue through the remainder of fiscal 2013.

Cost of Professional Services and Hosting Revenue

Cost of professional services and hosting revenue primarily consists of compensation for services personnel, outside consultants and overhead, as well as the hardware, infrastructure and communications fees that support our hosting solutions. The following table shows cost of professional services and hosting revenue, in dollars and as a percentage of professional services and hosting revenue (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2013	2012			2013	2012		
Cost of professional services and hosting revenue	\$140.4	\$115.2	\$25.2	21.9 %	\$404.1	\$302.6	\$101.5	33.5%
As a percentage of professional services and hosting revenue	66.7 %	63.3 %			64.8 %	63.4 %		

The increase in the cost of professional services and hosting revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, was due to a \$23.6 million increase in Healthcare costs driven primarily by growth in our on-demand solutions, including the impact from our fiscal 2012 and 2013 acquisitions. Gross margin decreased 3.4 percentage points primarily driven by an increased proportion of revenues coming from our on-demand services, including the impact of our acquisitions, as well as growth in labor costs for our hosting and transcription services. We expect this trend to continue through the remainder of fiscal 2013.

The increase in the cost of professional services and hosting revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, was due to a \$95.2 million increase in Healthcare costs driven primarily by growth in our on-demand solutions, including the impact from our fiscal 2012 and 2013 acquisitions. Gross margin decreased 1.4 percentage points primarily driven by an increased proportion of revenues coming from our on-demand services, including the impact of our acquisitions, as well as growth in labor costs for our hosting and transcription services. We expect this trend to continue in fiscal 2013. This decrease was offset by a 1.0 percentage

point improvement in gross margin due to a reduction in stock-based compensation expense. Given the continued mix shift towards our professional services and hosting revenue driven primarily by our Healthcare business, our total gross margin decreased 4.5 percentage points for the nine months ended June 30, 2013. We expect this trend to continue for the remainder of fiscal 2013.

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Cost of Maintenance and Support Revenue

Cost of maintenance and support revenue primarily consists of compensation for product support personnel and overhead. The following table shows cost of maintenance and support revenue, in dollars and as a percentage of maintenance and support revenue (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2013	2012			2013	2012		
Cost of maintenance and support revenue	\$12.6	\$11.1	\$1.5	13.5 %	\$40.5	\$33.0	\$7.5	22.7%
As a percentage of maintenance and support revenue	18.6 %	18.7 %			20.5 %	18.9 %		

The increase in cost of maintenance and support revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily due to a \$1.7 million increase in costs driven by our acquisitions in the Healthcare and Imaging segments during fiscal 2012 and 2013. Gross margin remained relatively flat.

The increase in cost of maintenance and support revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily due to a \$5.1 million increase in costs driven by our acquisitions in the Healthcare and Imaging segments during the period, contributing in part, to a 1.6 percentage point decrease in gross margin.

Research and Development Expense

Research and development expense primarily consists of salaries, benefits, and overhead relating to engineering staff as well as third party engineering costs. The following table shows research and development expense, in dollars and as a percentage of total revenues (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2013	2012			2013	2012		
Research and development expense	\$73.1	\$56.1	\$17.0	30.3 %	\$214.4	\$162.1	\$52.3	32.3%
As a percentage of total revenue	15.6 %	13.0 %			15.5 %	13.7 %		

The increase in research and development expense for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily attributable to a \$10.8 million increase in compensation expense, driven by headcount growth, including additional headcount from our acquisitions during fiscal 2012 and 2013, as well as a \$1.2 million increase in stock-based compensation expense.

The increase in research and development expense for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily attributable to a \$31.2 million increase in compensation expense, driven by headcount growth, including additional headcount from our acquisitions during the period, as well as a \$6.1 million increase in stock-based compensation expense.

Sales and Marketing Expense

Sales and marketing expense includes salaries and benefits, commissions, advertising, direct mail, public relations, tradeshow costs and other costs of marketing programs, travel expenses associated with our sales organization and overhead. The following table shows sales and marketing expense, in dollars and as a percentage of total revenues (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2013	2012			2013	2012		
Sales and marketing expense	\$98.9	\$93.2	\$5.7	6.1 %	\$314.4	\$267.9	\$46.5	17.4 %
As a percentage of total revenue	21.1 %	21.6 %			22.7 %	22.7 %		

The increase in sales and marketing expense for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily attributable to a \$7.3 million increase in compensation expense, including commission expense, driven primarily by headcount growth, including additional headcount from our acquisitions during the period. The increase was offset by a decrease of \$1.5 million in marketing and channel program spending.

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The increase in sales and marketing expense for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily attributable to a \$28.6 million increase in compensation expense, including commission expense, driven primarily by headcount growth, including additional headcount from our acquisitions during the period, as well as a \$6.5 million increase in stock-based compensation expense. Additionally, marketing and channel program spending increased \$7.5 million to drive revenue growth as part of demand generation activities during the holiday season in the first quarter of fiscal 2013.

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expense primarily consists of personnel costs for administration, finance, human resources, information systems, facilities and general management, fees for external professional advisors including accountants and attorneys, and provisions for doubtful accounts. The following table shows general and administrative expense, in dollars and as a percentage of total revenues (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012			June 30, 2013	2012		
General and administrative expense	\$50.8	\$43.0	\$7.8	18.1%	\$125.5	\$115.5	\$10.0	8.7%
As a percentage of total revenue	10.8	% 10.0	%		9.1	% 9.8	%	

The increase in general and administrative expense for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily attributable to a \$4.6 million contribution of our common stock to the Nuance Foundation, an unconsolidated related-party established to provide grants to educational institutions and other non-profit organizations to advance charitable, scientific, literary and educational purposes. In addition, legal expense increased \$3.6 million and compensation expense increased \$2.5 million driven by headcount growth, including additional headcount from our acquisitions during the period. These increases were offset by a \$6.1 million decrease in stock-based compensation expense due to less expense related to performance-based awards and bonus resulting from lower than expected results in fiscal 2013.

The increase in general and administrative expense for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily attributable to a \$11.5 million increase in compensation expense, driven primarily by headcount growth including additional headcount from our acquisitions during the period, a \$5.9 million increase in legal expense, and a \$4.6 million contribution of our common stock to the Nuance Foundation. These increases were offset by a \$12.8 million decrease in stock-based compensation expense due to less expense related to performance-based awards and bonus resulting from lower than expected results in fiscal 2013.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

Amortization of acquired patents and core and completed technology are included in cost of revenue and the amortization of acquired customer and contractual relationships, non-compete agreements, acquired trade names and trademarks, and other intangibles are included in operating expenses. Customer relationships are amortized on an accelerated basis based upon the pattern in which the economic benefits of the customer relationships are being realized. Other identifiable intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Amortization expense was recorded as follows (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change	
	June 30, 2013	2012			June 30, 2013	2012			
Cost of revenue	\$15.2	\$14.9	\$0.3	2.0	% \$48.1	\$44.7	\$3.4	7.6	%
Operating expenses	27.3	25.9	1.4	5.4	% 78.7	71.0	7.7	10.8	%
Total amortization expense	\$42.5	\$40.8	\$1.7	4.2	% \$126.8	\$115.7	\$11.1	9.6	%
As a percentage of total revenue	9.0	% 9.5	%		9.2	% 9.8	%		

The increase in amortization of intangible assets for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily attributable to the amortization of acquired intangible

assets from our business acquisitions during the period.

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Acquisition-Related Costs (Income), Net

Acquisition-related costs (income) include those costs related to business and other acquisitions, including potential acquisitions. These costs consist of (i) transition and integration costs, including retention payments, transitional employee costs and earn-out payments treated as compensation expense, as well as the costs of integration-related including services provided by third-parties; (ii) professional service fees, including third-party costs related to the acquisition, and legal and other professional service fees associated with disputes and regulatory matters related to acquired entities; and (iii) adjustments to acquisition-related items that are required to be marked to fair value each reporting period, such as contingent consideration, and other items related to acquisitions for which the measurement period has ended. Acquisition-related costs (income) were recorded as follows (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change	
	2013	2012			2013	2012			
Transition and integration costs	\$6.0	\$2.0	\$4.0	200.0 %	\$23.9	\$8.3	\$15.6	188.0 %	
Professional service fees	3.4	14.8	(11.4)	(77.0)%	16.7	37.5	(20.8)	(55.5)%	
Acquisition-related adjustments	(17.9)	—	(17.9)	N/M	(17.9)	0.6	(18.5)	(3,083.3)%	
Total acquisition-related costs (income), net	\$(8.5)	\$16.8	\$(25.3)	(150.6)%	\$22.7	\$46.4	\$(23.7)	(51.1)%	
As a percentage of total revenue	(1.8)%	3.9 %			1.6 %	3.9 %			

The increase in transition and integration costs for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, was primarily attributable to an increase of \$9.4 million in contingent earn-out payments treated as compensation expense related to our acquisition of JA Thomas during the first quarter of fiscal 2013, as well as post-acquisition transition costs associated with recently completed acquisitions. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, professional service fees consisted primarily of the legal and regulatory costs associated with Vlingo, Transcend and other acquisitions in fiscal 2012.

Included in Acquisition-related adjustments for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, is income of \$17.8 million related to the elimination of a contingent liability established in the original allocation of purchase price for an acquisition closed in fiscal 2007 following the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations. As a result, we have eliminated the contingent liability.

Restructuring and Other Charges, Net

Restructuring and other charges, net include restructuring expenses together with other expenses that are unusual in nature and are the result of unplanned events, and arise outside of the ordinary course of continuing operations. Restructuring expenses consist of employee severance costs and may also include charges for duplicate facilities and other contract termination costs to improve our cost structure prospectively. Other amounts may include gains or losses on non-controlling strategic equity interests, and gains or losses on sales of non-strategic assets or product lines. The following table sets forth the activity relating to the restructuring accruals included in restructuring and other charges, net for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 (dollars in millions):

	Personnel	Facilities	Total
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$1.7	\$—	\$1.7
Restructuring charges	14.4	1.1	15.5
Cash payments	(8.5)	(0.4)	(8.9)
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$7.6	\$0.7	\$8.3

For the nine months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded net restructuring charges of \$15.5 million, which included a \$14.4 million severance charge related to the elimination of approximately 300 personnel across multiple functions. In addition to the restructuring charges, we recorded a net gain of \$0.8 million in the nine months ended June 30, 2013 related to the sales of two immaterial product lines.

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Other (Expense) Income

Other (expense) income consists of interest income, interest expense, gain (loss) from security price guarantee derivatives, gain (loss) from foreign exchange, and gain (loss) from other non-operating activities. The following table shows other (expense) income, in dollars and as a percentage of total revenues (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended June		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012			30, 2013	2012		
Interest income	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$(0.1)	(20.0)%	\$1.3	\$1.8	\$(0.5)	(27.8)%
Interest expense	(34.1)	(20.5)	(13.6)	66.3 %	(102.1)	(58.1)	(44.0)	75.7 %
Other (expense) income, net	(0.4)	13.8	(14.2)	(102.9)%	(7.9)	20.4	(28.3)	(138.7)%
Total other expense, net	\$(34.1)	\$(6.2)	\$(27.9)	450.0 %	\$(108.7)	\$(35.9)	\$(72.8)	202.8 %
As a percentage of total revenue	(7.3)%	(1.4)%			(7.9)%	(3.0)%		

The increase in interest expense for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, was due to the the issuance of \$700.0 million of Senior Notes in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, as well as an additional \$350.0 million of Senior Notes issued in fiscal 2013. Other (expense) income, net decreased for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, primarily driven by a \$13.7 million gain recognized on the original non-controlling equity interest in Vlingo upon the acquisition of Vlingo in fiscal 2012.

Provision (Benefit) from Income Taxes

The following table shows the provision (benefit) from income taxes and the effective income tax rate (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012			June 30, 2013	2012		
Provision (benefit) from income taxes	\$27.0	\$(47.9)	\$74.9	(156.4)%	\$19.1	\$(45.8)	\$64.9	(141.7)%
Effective income tax rate	(338.1)%	(152.7)%			(29.9)%	(105.0)%		

The effective income tax rate was (338.1)% and (29.9)% for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2013, respectively. Our current effective tax rate differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the establishment of a valuation allowance against our net domestic deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2013.

As of September 30, 2012, we had net domestic deferred tax assets that totaled \$10.4 million. Based on our review of historical profitability, coupled with our profitability forecasts for 2013 and beyond, we believed at that time that the recoverability of those assets was more likely than not. During the second quarter of fiscal 2013, we experienced a faster than expected shift in market trends, toward on-demand and ratable product offerings and revenue streams. This market shift, as well as sales execution issues, weaker than expected contributions from acquisitions and other factors, resulted in a reduction in our fiscal 2013 guidance expectations. As a result, we re-evaluated our future profitability models in light of these evolving business challenges, and determined that the recoverability of the \$9.8 million net domestic deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2013, was still more likely than not. Upon conclusion of the third quarter of fiscal 2013 and looking forward to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, we determined that the shifts in market trends are continuing and therefore we have further reduced our fourth quarter fiscal 2013 guidance expectations. The two consecutive quarterly reductions in our guidance expectations, primarily due to the continuing shift toward on-demand and ratable product offerings and revenue streams, represents new negative evidence related to our domestic deferred tax asset recoverability assessment. This new evidence has led us to establish a valuation allowance of \$49.8 million against our net deferred tax assets in the three months ended June 30, 2013.

The effective income tax rate was (152.7)% and (105.0)% for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, respectively. The difference in our effective tax rate in fiscal 2012 as compared to the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35%, was driven by higher non-deductible expenditures, offset by tax benefits of \$47.6 million and \$60.2 million in connection with the acquisitions of Swype and Transcend, for which a net deferred tax liability was recorded in purchase accounting at the time of the acquisitions, resulting in a release of our valuation allowance.

In 2012, we consolidated international sales and financial management in a newly created international headquarters in Dublin, Ireland. This Irish entity is our principal entity selling to customers in countries outside of North America and Japan. In years before fiscal 2012, sales to these regions were made by our subsidiary in Belgium pursuant to a license which returned most

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of the Belgian profits back to the U.S. through a royalty arrangement. In connection with the establishment of the international headquarters in Dublin, we implemented a new intellectual property strategy pursuant to which the right to use U.S.-owned intellectual property now resides with our Irish headquarters entity. While our Ireland subsidiaries make royalty and other payments to the U.S., the majority of profits earned by the Irish entities are retained offshore to fund our future growth in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and the Asia Pacific regions. As our foreign profits grow, we expect substantially all of our income before income taxes from foreign operations will be earned in Ireland. The statutory rate related to our Ireland profits is lower than the U.S. statutory rate and as a result we would expect our effective tax rate to decrease as profits in Ireland increase.

Our effective income tax rate is primarily based upon the income adjusted for non-deductible expenditures for the year, the composition of the income in different countries, changes relating to valuation allowances for certain countries if and as necessary, and adjustments, if any, for the potential tax consequences, benefits or resolutions of audits or other tax contingencies. Our aggregate income tax rate in foreign jurisdictions is lower than our income tax rate in the United States. Our effective tax rate may be adversely affected by earnings being lower than anticipated in countries where we have lower statutory tax rates and higher than anticipated in countries where we have higher statutory tax rates. As of June 30, 2013, we anticipate our international profits to be lower in 2013 as compared to 2012 and therefore, we expect the tax benefit from our foreign operations to be lower in fiscal 2013. The impact that foreign operations will have on our effective tax rate is therefore also expected to decrease in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012.

SEGMENT ANALYSIS

We operate in, and report financial information for, the following four reportable segments: Healthcare, Mobile and Consumer, Enterprise and Imaging. Segment revenues include certain revenue adjustments related to acquisitions that would otherwise have been recognized but for the purchase accounting treatment of the business combinations. Segment revenues also include revenue that we would have otherwise recognized had we not acquired intellectual property and other assets from the same customer. We include these revenues and the related cost of revenues to allow for more complete comparisons to the financial results of historical operations, forward-looking guidance and the financial results of peer companies and in evaluating management performance.

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Segment profit is an important measure used for evaluating performance and for decision-making purposes. Segment profit reflects the direct controllable costs of each segment together with an allocation of sales and corporate marketing expenses, and certain research and development project costs that benefit multiple product offerings. Segment profit represents income from operations excluding stock-based compensation, amortization of intangible assets, acquisition-related costs (income), net, restructuring and other charges, net, costs associated with intellectual property collaboration agreements, other income (expense), net and certain unallocated corporate expenses. The following table presents segment results (dollars in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Change	Percent Change	Nine Months Ended June		Change	Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012			30, 2013	2012		
Segment Revenues								
Healthcare	\$238.1	\$184.5	\$53.6	29.1 %	\$684.9	\$479.7	\$205.2	42.8 %
Mobile and Consumer	111.0	132.4	(21.4)	(16.2)%	358.9	356.0	2.9	0.8 %
Enterprise	78.9	74.5	4.4	5.9 %	237.0	241.7	(4.7)	(1.9)%
Imaging	62.8	56.8	6.0	10.6 %	186.4	170.5	15.9	9.3 %
Total segment revenues	\$490.8	\$448.2	\$42.6	9.5 %	\$1,467.2	\$1,247.9	219.3	17.6 %
Acquisition-related revenues	(21.0)	(16.5)	(4.5)	27.3 %	(84.2)	(65.2)	(19.0)	29.1 %
Total revenues	\$469.8	\$431.7	\$38.1	8.8 %	\$1,383.0	\$1,182.7	\$200.3	16.9 %
Segment Profit								
Healthcare	\$94.8	\$85.8	\$9.0	10.5 %	\$273.5	\$229.5	\$44.0	19.2 %
Mobile and Consumer	32.2	65.1	(32.9)	(50.5)%	108.6	149.7	(41.1)	(27.5)%
Enterprise	20.0	15.4	4.6	29.9 %	55.1	63.1	(8.0)	(12.7)%
Imaging	25.0	21.9	3.1	14.2 %	75.6	70.7	4.9	6.9 %
Total segment profit	\$172.0	\$188.2	\$(16.2)	(8.6)%	\$512.8	\$513.0	\$(0.2)	— %
Segment Profit Margin								
Healthcare	39.8 %	46.5 %	(6.7)		39.9 %	47.8 %	(7.9)	
Mobile and Consumer	29.0 %	49.2 %	(20.2)		30.3 %	42.1 %	(11.8)	
Enterprise	25.3 %	20.7 %	4.6		23.2 %	26.1 %	(2.9)	
Imaging	39.8 %	38.6 %	1.2		40.6 %	41.5 %	(0.9)	
Total segment profit margin	35.0 %	42.0 %	(7.0)		35.0 %	41.1 %	(6.1)	

Segment Revenue**Three Months Ended June 30, 2013**

Healthcare segment revenue increased \$53.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, primarily attributable to revenue growth in our product and licensing and on-demand solutions. Professional services and hosting revenue increased \$26.5 million due to additional on-demand transactional volume resulting from our acquisitions during fiscal 2012 and 2013. Product and licensing revenues increased \$23.6 million primarily driven by a \$17.0 million increase in sales of our computer assisted documentation, coding, CDI and analytics solutions from our acquisitions during the period.

Mobile and Consumer segment revenue decreased \$21.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012. Our product and licensing revenue decreased \$30.5 million, primarily driven by lower sales of embedded licenses in handset and other consumer electronics resulting from a continuing shift toward on-demand and ratable pricing models. Our professional services and hosting revenue grew \$7.8 million, primarily attributable to an increase of \$4.1 million driven by transactional volume growth in our connected mobile services, and a \$3.8 million increase in professional services to support the custom design and implementation of our next-generation mobile solutions in automobiles, handsets and other consumer electronics.

- Enterprise segment revenue increased \$4.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012. Product and licensing revenue increased \$2.8 million driven by growth in our voice biometrics solutions. Maintenance and support revenue increased \$2.7 million driven by strong maintenance renewals and license bookings in prior periods.

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Imaging segment revenue increased \$6.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, driven by growth in product and licensing sales from our 2012 and 2013 acquisitions as well as sales of our core imaging solutions.

Nine Months Ended June 30, 2013

Healthcare segment revenue increased \$205.2 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, primarily attributable to revenue growth in our on-demand and product and licensing solutions. Professional services and hosting revenue increased \$133.7 million due to growth in on-demand transactional volume, of which \$125.1 million of the increase resulted from our acquisitions during fiscal 2012 and 2013. Product and licensing revenues increased \$60.8 million primarily driven by sales of our computer assisted documentation, coding, CDI and analytics solutions from our recent acquisitions.

Mobile and Consumer segment revenue increased \$2.9 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012. Our product and licensing revenue decreased \$30.7 million, primarily driven by lower sales of embedded licenses in handset and other consumer electronics resulting from a continuing shift toward on-demand and ratable pricing models. Our professional services and hosting revenue grew \$30.8 million, primarily attributable to an increase of \$18.6 million driven by transactional volume growth in our connected mobile services and a \$13.4 million increase in professional services to support the custom design and implementation of our next-generation mobile solutions in automobiles, handsets and other consumer electronics.

Enterprise segment revenue decreased \$4.7 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012. Our product and licensing revenues decrease by \$11.2 million primarily driven by lower product and licensing revenues in Europe. Maintenance and support revenues increased \$6.8 million driven by strong maintenance renewals and license bookings in prior periods.

Imaging segment revenue increased \$15.9 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2012, driven by growth in product and licensing sales from our 2012 and 2013 acquisitions.

Segment Profit

Three Months Ended June 30, 2013

Healthcare segment profit for the three months ended June 30, 2013 increased 10.5% over the same period last year, driven by segment revenue growth of 29.1%, partially offset by increased costs from growth in sales of our on-demand solutions and increased investments in research and development. Segment profit margin decreased 6.7 percentage points, from 46.5% last year to 39.8% during the current period. The decrease in margin was primarily driven by a decrease of 5.1 percentage points from segment gross margin due to growth in labor costs for our hosting and transcription services, driven by our acquisitions in the period. In addition, margin decreased 1.9 percentage points due to increased investments in research and development.

Mobile and Consumer segment profit for the three months ended June 30, 2013 decreased 50.5% compared to the same period last year. Segment profit margin decreased 20.2 percentage points, from 49.2% last year to 29.0% during the current period. The decrease in both segment profit and margin was primarily driven by an 8.6 percentage point increase in research and development spending, as well as an 8.3 percentage point decrease in segment gross margin due to lower product and licensing revenue resulting from a continuing shift toward on-demand and ratable pricing models.

Enterprise segment profit for the three months ended June 30, 2013 increased 29.9% as compared to same period last year, driven primarily by increased sales of on-premise solutions and maintenance and support revenue. Segment profit margin increased 4.6 percentage points, from 20.7% last year to 25.3% in the current period. The increase in segment profit margin was driven by improvement in gross margin due to strong license sales as well as cost-saving

measures during the period.

Imaging segment profit for the three months ended June 30, 2013 increased 14.2% as compared to the same period last year. Segment profit margin increased by 1.2 percentage points, from 38.6% last year to 39.8% in the current period. The increase in segment profit margin was primarily driven by a 3.1 percentage point decrease in marketing expense offset by a 1.0 percentage point decline in segment gross margin.

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Nine Months Ended June 30, 2013

Healthcare segment profit for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 increased 19.2% over the same period last year, driven by segment revenue growth of 42.8%, partially offset by increased costs from growth in sales of our on-demand solutions and investment in research and development. Segment profit margin decreased 7.9 percentage points, from 47.8% last year to 39.9% during the current period. This decrease in margin was primarily driven by a decrease of 6.7 percentage points from segment gross margin due to growth in labor costs for our hosting and transcription services, driven by our acquisitions during the period. In addition, margin decreased 1.7 percentage points due to increased investments in research and development.

Mobile and Consumer segment profit for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 decreased 27.5% as compared to the same period last year. The decrease in profit was primarily due to lower product and licensing revenue and increased investments in research and development. Segment profit margin decreased 11.8 percentage points, from 42.1% last year to 30.3% during the current period. This decrease in margin was primarily driven by a 4.9 percentage point increase in research and development spending, as well as a 4.3 percentage point decrease in margin due to lower product and licensing revenue resulting from continuing shift toward on-demand and ratable pricing models.

Enterprise segment profit for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 decreased 12.7% as compared to the same period last year, driven primarily by lower product and licensing revenues in Europe. Segment profit margin decreased 2.9 percentage points, from 26.1% last year to 23.2% in the current period. This decrease in margin was primarily driven by higher sales and marketing expenses, which reduced margins by 3.6 percentage points.

Imaging segment profit for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 increased 6.9% over the same period last year. Segment profit margin decreased by 0.9 percentage points, from 41.5% last year to 40.6% in the current period. This decrease was primarily driven by a 1.1 percentage point increase in research and development spending.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$873.1 million as of June 30, 2013, a decrease of \$256.7 million as compared to \$1,129.8 million as of September 30, 2012. Our working capital was \$835.8 million as of June 30, 2013, as compared to \$736.5 million as of September 30, 2012. Cash and cash equivalents held by our international operations totaled \$47.5 million and \$78.8 million at June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, respectively. We expect the cash held overseas will continue to be used for our international operations and therefore do not anticipate repatriating these funds. If we were to repatriate these funds, we do not believe that the withholding taxes payable as a result would have a material impact to our liquidity. As of June 30, 2013, our total accumulated deficit was \$302.0 million. We do not expect our accumulated deficit to impact our future ability to operate the business given our strong cash and operating cash flow positions, and believe our current cash and cash equivalents on-hand are sufficient to meet our operating needs for at least the next twelve months.

Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 was \$301.5 million, a decrease of \$30.0 million, as compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$331.5 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012. The net decrease was primarily driven by the following factors:

• A decrease in cash flows of \$96.6 million resulting from a decrease in net income, exclusive of non-cash adjustment items;

• Offset by an increase in cash flows of \$23.8 million generated by changes in working capital excluding deferred revenue; and

• An increase in cash flows of \$42.8 million from an overall increase in deferred revenue.

Cash Used in Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 was \$616.9 million, a decrease of \$68.3 million, as compared to cash used in investing activities of \$685.2 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012.

The net decrease was primarily driven by the following factors:

A decrease in cash outflows of \$91.0 million for business and technology acquisitions during the nine months ended June 30, 2013;

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A decrease in cash outflows of \$10.3 million for capital expenditures during the nine months ended June 30, 2013; and

Offset by a decrease in cash inflows of \$31.0 million from sales and maturities of our marketable securities and other investments.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended June 30, 2013 was \$61.1 million, a decrease of \$386.5 million, as compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$447.6 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012. The net decrease was primarily driven by the following factors:

A decrease in cash inflows of \$324.5 million from the issuance of long-term debt. Total proceeds from the issuance of our 5.375% Senior Notes due 2020 in the nine months ended June 30, 2013, net of issuance costs, were \$351.7 million as compared to \$676.3 million from the issuance of the 2031 Debentures, net of issuance costs in the nine months ended June 30, 2012;

An increase in cash outflows of \$142.1 million in October 2012 to pre-pay the term loans originally scheduled to mature in March 2013;

An increase in cash outflows of \$14.5 million as a result of higher cash payments required to net share settle employee equity awards, due to an increase in vesting activities during the nine months ended June 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in fiscal 2012; and

Offset by a decrease in cash outflows of \$97.0 million related to our share repurchase program. During the nine months ended June 30, 2013, we repurchased 6.1 million shares of our common stock for total cash outflows of \$103.0 million. This compares to our repurchase of 8.5 million shares of our common stock for total cash outflows of \$200.0 million during the quarter ended December 31, 2011.

Credit Facilities and Debt

5.375% Senior Notes due 2020

On August 14, 2012, we issued \$700 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% Senior Notes (the "Notes") in a private placement due on August 15, 2020. The proceeds from the Notes were approximately \$689.1 million, net of issuance costs. The Notes bear interest at 5.375% per year, payable in cash semi-annually in arrears, beginning on February 15, 2013. On October 22, 2012, we issued an additional \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2020, pursuant to the indenture agreement dated August 14, 2012. Total proceeds received, net of issuance costs, were \$351.7 million.

The Notes are the unsecured senior obligations of the Company and are guaranteed (the "Guarantees") on an unsecured senior basis by substantially all of the Company's direct and indirect wholly owned domestic subsidiaries (the "Subsidiary Guarantors"). The Notes and Guarantees rank equally in right of payment with all of the Company's and the Subsidiary Guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt and rank senior in right of payment to all of the Company's and the Subsidiary Guarantors' future unsecured subordinated debt. The Notes and Guarantees effectively rank junior to all secured debt of the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such debt and to all liabilities, including trade payables, of the Company's subsidiaries that have not guaranteed the Notes.

At any time before August 15, 2016, we may redeem all or a portion of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, plus a "make-whole" premium and accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date. At any time on or after August 15, 2016, we may redeem all or a portion of the Notes at certain redemption prices expressed as percentages of the principal amount, plus accrued and

unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date. At any time before August 15, 2015, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Notes with the net cash proceeds received by the Company from certain equity offerings at a price equal to 105.375%, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date, provided that the redemption occurs no later than the 120 day after the closing of the related equity offering, and at least 50% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Notes remains outstanding immediately thereafter.

Upon the occurrence of certain asset sales or a change in control, we must offer to repurchase the Notes at a price equal to 100%, in the case of an asset sale, or 101%, in the case of a change of control, of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date.

Table of Contents**2.75% Convertible Debentures due in 2031**

On October 24, 2011, we sold \$690 million of 2.75% Convertible Debentures due in 2031 (the “2031 Debentures”) in a private placement pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Total proceeds, net of debt issuance costs, were \$676.3 million. The 2031 Debentures bear interest at 2.75% per year, payable in cash semiannually in arrears, beginning on May 1, 2012. The 2031 Debentures mature on November 1, 2031, subject to the right of the holders to require us to redeem the 2031 Debentures on November 1, 2017, 2021, and 2026. The related debt discount and debt issuance costs are being amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method through November 2017. The 2031 Debentures are general senior unsecured obligations and rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness and senior in right of payment to any indebtedness that is contractually subordinated to the 2031 Debentures. The 2031 Debentures will be effectively subordinated to indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries.

If converted, the principal amount of the 2031 Debentures is payable in cash and any amounts payable in excess of the \$690 million principal amount, will (based on an initial conversion rate, which represents an initial conversion price of approximately \$32.30 per share, subject to adjustment) be paid in cash or shares of our common stock, at our election, only in the following circumstances and to the following extent: (i) on any date during any fiscal quarter beginning after December 31, 2011 (and only during such fiscal quarter) if the closing sale price of our common stock was more than 130% of the then current conversion price for at least 20 trading days in the period of the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the previous fiscal quarter; (ii) during the five consecutive business-day period following any five consecutive trading-day period in which the trading price for \$1,000 principal amount of the Debentures for each day during such five trading-day period was less than 98% of the closing sale price of our common stock multiplied by the then current conversion rate; (iii) upon the occurrence of specified corporate transactions, as described in the indenture for the 2031 Debentures; or (iv) at the option of the holder at any time on or after May 1, 2031. Additionally, we may redeem the 2031 Debentures, in whole or in part, on or after November 6, 2017 at par plus accrued and unpaid interest. Each holder shall have the right, at such holder’s option, to require us to repurchase all or any portion of the 2031 Debentures held by such holder on November 1, 2017, November 1, 2021, and November 1, 2026 at par plus accrued and unpaid interest. Upon conversion, we will pay the principal amount in cash and any amounts payable in excess of the \$690 million principal amount will be paid in cash or shares of our common stock, at our election. If we undergo a fundamental change (as described in the indenture for the 2031 Debentures) prior to maturity, holders will have the option to require us to repurchase all or any portion of their debentures for cash at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the debentures to be purchased plus any accrued and unpaid interest, including any additional interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date. As of June 30, 2013, no conversion triggers were met. If the conversion triggers were met, we could be required to repay all or some of the principal amount in cash prior to the maturity date.

2.75% Convertible Debentures due in 2027

We have \$250 million of 2.75% convertible senior debentures due in 2027 (“the 2027 Debentures”) that were issued on August 13, 2007 in a private placement to Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co. The 2027 Debentures bear an interest rate of 2.75% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears beginning on February 15, 2008, and mature on August 15, 2027 subject to the right of the holders of the 2027 Debentures to require us to redeem the 2027 Debentures on August 15, 2014, 2017 and 2022. The related debt discount and debt issuance costs are being amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method through August 2014. The 2027 Debentures are general senior unsecured obligations, ranking equally in right of payment to all of our existing and future unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness and senior in right of payment to any indebtedness that is contractually subordinated to the 2027 Debentures. The 2027 Debentures are effectively subordinated to our secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness and are structurally subordinated to indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries. If converted, the principal amount of the 2027 Debentures is payable in cash and any amounts payable in excess of the \$250 million principal amount, will (based on an initial conversion rate, which represents an initial conversion price of approximately \$19.47 per share, subject to adjustment as defined therein) be paid in cash or shares of our common stock, at our election, only in the following circumstances and to the following extent: (i) on any date during any fiscal quarter beginning after September 30, 2007 (and only during such

fiscal quarter) if the closing sale price of our common stock was more than 120% of the then current conversion price for at least 20 trading days in the period of the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the previous fiscal quarter; (ii) during the five consecutive business-day period following any five consecutive trading-day period in which the trading price for \$1,000 principal amount of the Debentures for each day during such five trading-day period was less than 98% of the closing sale price of our common stock multiplied by the then current conversion rate; (iii) upon the occurrence of specified corporate transactions, as described in the indenture for the 2027 Debentures; and (iv) at the option of the holder at any time on or after February 15, 2027. Additionally, we may redeem the 2027 Debentures, in whole or in part, on or after August 20, 2014 at par plus accrued and unpaid interest. Each holder shall have the right, at such holder's option, to require us to repurchase all or any portion of the 2027 Debentures held by such holder on August 15, 2014, August 15, 2017 and August 15, 2022 at par plus accrued and unpaid interest. Upon conversion, we will pay the principal amount in cash and any amounts payable in excess of the \$250 million principal amount will be paid in cash or shares of our common stock, at our election. If we undergo a fundamental change (as described in the indenture for the 2027 Debentures)

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prior to maturity, holders will have the option to require us to repurchase all or any portion of their debentures for cash at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the debentures to be purchased plus any accrued and unpaid interest, including any additional interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date.

During the 30 consecutive trading day measurement period ended June 30, 2013, the trading price of our stock did not exceed the conversion threshold price for the required minimum of 20 days, and therefore the holders' will not have the option to convert their shares in the quarter ended September 30, 2013. The 2027 Debentures are classified as long-term obligations at June 30, 2013.

Our stock price exceeded the conversion threshold price of \$23.36 per share for at least 20 days during the 30 consecutive trading days ended September 30, 2012. Accordingly, the 2027 Debentures were convertible at the holders' option during the quarter ended December 31, 2012 and therefore were classified as current liabilities at September 30, 2012.

The difference between the carrying value of the 2027 Debentures and the \$250.0 million principal amount reflects the unamortized portion of the original issue discount recognized upon issuance of the notes, which is being amortized over the expected term of the convertible debt. Because the 2027 Debentures were convertible at September 30, 2012, an amount equal to the \$18.4 million unamortized portion of the original issue discount was separately classified in our consolidated balance sheets as temporary equity and referred to as "Equity component of currently redeemable convertible debentures" at that date.

Credit Facility

Our credit facility consists of a \$75 million revolving credit line including letters of credit, and a term loan with a remaining balance of \$483.4 million. The term loan has a final maturity date of March 31, 2016. The revolving credit facility matures March 31, 2015. At June 30, 2013, there were \$6.2 million of letters of credit issued under the revolving credit line and there were no other outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit line.

The Credit Facility contains covenants, including, among other things, covenants that restrict our ability and those of our subsidiaries to incur certain additional indebtedness, create or permit liens on assets, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, make loans or investments, sell assets, make certain acquisitions, pay dividends, or repurchase stock. The agreement also contains events of default, including failure to make payments of principal or interest, failure to observe covenants, breaches of representations and warranties, defaults under certain other material indebtedness, failure to satisfy material judgments, a change of control and certain insolvency events. As of June 30, 2013, we were in compliance with the covenants under the Credit Facility.

Under terms of the amended Credit Facility, interest is payable monthly at a rate equal to the applicable margin plus, at our option, either (a) the base rate which is the higher of the corporate base rate of UBS AG, Stamford Branch, or the federal funds rate plus 0.50% per annum or (b) LIBOR (equal to (i) the British Bankers' Association Interest Settlement Rates for deposits in U.S. dollars divided by (ii) one minus the statutory reserves applicable to such borrowing). The applicable margin for the borrowings is as follows:

Description	Base Rate Margin	LIBOR Margin
Term loans maturing March 2016	2.00%	3.00%
Revolving facility due March 2015	1.25% - 2.25%(a)	2.25% - 3.25%(a)

(a) The margin is determined based on our leverage ratio and credit rating at the date the interest rates are reset on the revolving credit line.

At June 30, 2013 the applicable margins were 3.00%, with an effective rate of 3.20%, on the remaining balance maturing in March 2016. We are required to pay a commitment fee for unutilized commitments under the revolving credit facility at a rate ranging from 0.375% to 0.50% per annum, based upon our credit ratings. As of June 30, 2013, the commitment fee rate was 0.375%.

Our obligations under the Credit Facility are unconditionally guaranteed by, subject to certain exceptions, each of our existing and future direct and indirect wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries. The Credit Facility and the guarantees thereof are secured by first priority liens and security interests in the following: 100% of the capital stock of substantially all of our domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the outstanding voting equity interests and 100% of the non-voting equity interests of first-tier foreign subsidiaries, all our material tangible and intangible assets and those of

the guarantors, and any present and future intercompany debt. The Credit Facility also contains provisions for mandatory prepayments of outstanding term loans upon receipt of the following, and subject to certain exceptions: 100% of net cash proceeds from asset sales, 100% of net cash proceeds from issuance or incurrence of debt, and 100% of extraordinary receipts. We may voluntarily prepay borrowings under the Credit Facility without premium or penalty other than breakage costs, as defined with respect to LIBOR-based loans.

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On August 7, 2013, we entered into an agreement to amend and restate our existing Credit Facility. Of the \$483.4 million outstanding term loans due March 31, 2016, existing Lenders representing \$333.2 million have elected to extend the maturity to August 7, 2019, and the balance of the term loans have been assigned to new lenders who have also agreed to the extended maturity date. The extended term loans bear interest, at our option, at a base rate determined in accordance with the amended agreement, plus a spread of 1.75%, or a LIBOR rate plus a spread of 2.75%. Also, under the terms of the amendment, the maturity date of the \$75 million revolving credit facility has been extended from March 31, 2015 to August 7, 2018. The extended revolving loans bear interest, at our option, at a base rate determined in accordance with the amended agreement, plus a spread of 0.50% to 0.75%, or a LIBOR rate plus a spread of 1.50% to 1.75%, in each case determined based on our consolidated net leverage ratio.

The obligations under the amended Credit Facility are secured by the same assets of Nuance and our domestic subsidiaries that secure the obligations under the existing Credit Facility. The amended agreement also contains customary covenants, including, among other things, covenants that in certain cases restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness, create or permit liens on assets, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, make loans or investments, sell assets, make acquisitions, pay dividends, and repurchase stock. The amended agreement also contains customary events of default, including failure to make payments, failure to observe covenants, breaches of representations and warranties, defaults under certain other material indebtedness, failure to satisfy material judgments, change of control and certain insolvency events.

Share Repurchase Program

On April 29, 2013, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program for up to \$500 million of our outstanding shares of common stock. Under the terms of the repurchase program, we expect to continue to repurchase shares from time to time through a variety of methods, which may include open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, block trades, accelerated stock repurchase transactions, or any combination of such methods. The timing and the amount of any purchases will be determined by management based on an evaluation of market conditions, capital allocation alternatives, and other factors. The share repurchase program does not require us to acquire any specific number of shares and may be modified, suspended, extended or terminated by us at any time without prior notice. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, we purchased 6.1 million shares, for a total of \$115.0 million (including 0.7 million shares for \$12.0 million that were repurchased, but not settled at June 30, 2013).

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements, Contractual ObligationsContractual Obligations

The following table outlines our contractual payment obligations as of June 30, 2013 (dollars in millions):

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Fiscal Year Ended September 30,				
	Total	Remaining 2013	2014 and 2015	2016 and 2017	Thereafter
Credit Facility(1)	\$483.4	\$1.2	\$9.6	\$472.6	\$—
Convertible Debentures(2)	940.0	—	250.0	—	690.0
Senior Notes	1,050.0	—	—	—	1,050.0
Interest payable on long-term debt(3)	543.9	26.2	188.4	158.4	170.9
Letters of Credit(4)	6.2	0.3	5.9	—	—
Operating leases	197.9	12.2	73.9	54.9	56.9
Purchase commitments for inventory, property and equipment(5)	5.8	5.8	—	—	—
Collaboration agreements(6)	22.2	18.4	3.8	—	—
Other long-term liabilities assumed(7)	6.5	0.6	4.8	1.1	—
Total contractual cash obligations	\$3,255.9	\$64.7	\$536.4	\$687.0	\$1,967.8

Principal is paid on a quarterly basis under the Credit Facility. On August 7, 2013 we entered into an agreement to (1) amend and restate our existing credit facility. The final maturity date on the amended Credit Facility is August 7, 2019.

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Holders of the 2027 Debentures have the right to require us to repurchase the debentures on August 15, 2014, 2017 (2) and 2022. Holders of the 2031 Debentures have the right to require us to redeem the Debentures on November 1, 2017, 2021, and 2026.

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Interest on the Credit Facility is due and payable monthly and is estimated using the effective interest rate as of (3) June 30, 2013. Interest is due and payable semi-annually under the 2027 Debentures and the 2031 Debentures at a rate of 2.75%. Interest is due and payable semi-annually on the Senior notes at a rate of 5.375%.

(4) Letters of Credit are in place primarily to secure future operating lease payments.

(5) These amounts include non-cancelable purchase commitments for inventory in the normal course of business to fulfill customers' orders currently scheduled in our backlog.

(6) Payments under the research collaboration agreements are payable in cash or common stock at our option.

Obligations include assumed long-term liabilities relating to a restructuring program initiated by a previous acquisition in 2003. The restructuring program related to the closing of a facility with a lease term set to expire in 2016. The total contractual obligation under the lease is \$6.7 million. As of June 30, 2013, we have sub-leased (7) certain of the office space related to the facility to unrelated third parties. Total sublease income under contractual terms is expected to be \$5.0 million, which ranges from \$0.5 million to \$2.0 million on an annualized basis through 2016.

The gross liability for unrecognized tax benefits as of June 30, 2013 was \$19.7 million. We do not expect a significant change in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months. We estimate that none of this amount will be paid within the next year and we are currently unable to reasonably estimate the timing of payments for the remainder of the liability.

Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

In connection with some of our acquisitions, we agree to make contingent cash payments to the former shareholders of certain of the acquired companies. The following represents the contingent cash payments that we may be required to make.

In connection with our acquisition of J.A. Thomas ("JA Thomas") in October 2012, we agreed to make deferred payments to the former shareholders of JA Thomas of up to \$25.0 million in October 2014, contingent upon the continued employment of certain named executives and certain other conditions. The contingent payments will be reduced by amounts specified in the merger agreement in the event that any of the named executives terminates their employment prior to the payment date.

In connection with our acquisition of Swype, Inc. ("Swype") in October 2011, we agreed to make deferred payments to the former shareholders of Swype of up to \$25.0 million in April 2013, contingent upon the continued employment of three named executives and certain other conditions. The contingent payments were subject to reduction by amounts specified in the merger agreement in the event that any of the three executives terminated their employment prior to the payment date or if any losses occur to which we would be entitled to indemnification under the merger agreement. In April 2013, upon completion of the required employment condition, we paid \$25.0 million in cash to the former shareholders of Swype.

In connection with our acquisition of Vocada, Inc. ("Vocada") in November 2007, we agreed to make contingent earn-out payments of up to \$21.0 million upon the achievement of certain financial targets measured over defined periods through December 31, 2010. We have notified the former shareholders of Vocada that the financial targets were not achieved. In December 2010, the former shareholders filed a demand for arbitration in accordance with their rights under the merger agreement. On October 4, 2012, the arbitration panel issued its decision that no additional payment to the former shareholders under the Vocada agreement was required. Certain of the Vocada shareholders have filed a motion to vacate this ruling. At June 30, 2013, we have not recorded any obligation related to this earn-out.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Through June 30, 2013, we have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements or material transactions with unconsolidated entities or other persons.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Based on events occurring subsequent to September 30, 2012, we are updating certain of the Critical Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates.

Goodwill, Intangible and Other Long-Lived Assets and Impairment Assessments. We have significant long-lived tangible and intangible assets, including goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives, which are susceptible to valuation adjustments as a result of changes in various factors or conditions. The most significant finite-lived tangible and intangible assets are customer relationships, licensed technology, patents and core technology, completed technology, fixed assets and trade names. All finite-lived intangible assets are amortized over the estimated economic lives of the assets, generally using the straight-line method except where the pattern of the expected economic benefit is readily identifiable, primarily customer relationship intangibles, whereby amortization follows that pattern. The values of intangible assets determined in connection with a business combination, with the exception of goodwill, were initially determined by a risk-adjusted, discounted cash flow approach. We assess the potential

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impairment of intangible and fixed assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are assessed for potential impairment at least annually, but also whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable. Factors we consider important, which could trigger an impairment of such assets, include the following:

- significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of or use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business;
- significant negative industry or economic trends;
- significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period; and
- a decline in our market capitalization below net book value.

Future adverse changes in these or other unforeseeable factors could result in an impairment charge that would materially impact future results of operations and financial position in the reporting period identified.

We test goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment annually in the fourth quarter, and between annual tests if indicators of potential impairment exist. In April 2013, we determined that lower than expected results for our fiscal 2013 second quarter and the revised forecast for the full fiscal year earnings represented a triggering event requiring an interim goodwill impairment test. As a result, we performed an interim goodwill impairment analysis during our third quarter.

The impairment test for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives compares the fair value of identified reporting unit(s) to its (their) carrying amount to assess whether such assets are impaired. We have six reporting units based on the level of information provided to, and review thereof, by our segment management.

We determine fair values for each of the reporting units using an income approach. When available and appropriate, we also use a comparative market approach to derive the fair values. For purposes of the income approach, fair value is determined based on the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at an appropriate risk adjusted rate. We use our internal forecasts to estimate future cash flows and include an estimate of long-term future growth rates based on our most recent views of the long-term outlook for each business. Actual results may differ from those assumed in our forecasts. We derive our discount rates using a capital asset pricing model and analyzing published rates for industries relevant to our reporting units to estimate the cost of equity financing. We use discount rates that are commensurate with the risks and uncertainty inherent in the respective businesses and in our internally developed forecasts. Discount rates used in our reporting unit valuations ranged from 12.5% to 19%. For purposes of the market approach, we use a valuation technique in which values are derived based on market prices of comparable publicly traded companies. We also use a market based valuation technique in which values are determined based on relevant observable information generated by market transactions involving comparable businesses. Compared to the market approach, the income approach more closely aligns each reporting unit valuation to our business profile, including geographic markets served and product offerings. Required rates of return, along with uncertainty inherent in the forecasts of future cash flows, are reflected in the selection of the discount rate. Equally important, under this approach, reasonably likely scenarios and associated sensitivities can be developed for alternative future states that may not be reflected in an observable market price. A market approach allows for comparison to actual market transactions and multiples. It can be somewhat more limited in its application because the population of potential comparable entities is often limited to publicly-traded companies where the characteristics of the comparative business and ours can be significantly different, market data is usually not available for divisions within larger conglomerates or non-public subsidiaries that could otherwise qualify as comparable, and the specific circumstances surrounding a market transaction (e.g., synergies between the parties, terms and conditions of the transaction, etc.) may be different or irrelevant with respect to our business. It can also be difficult, under certain market conditions, to identify orderly transactions between market participants in similar businesses. We assess each valuation methodology based upon the relevance and availability of the data at the time we perform the valuation and weight the

methodologies appropriately.

The carrying values of the reporting units were determined based on an allocation of our assets and liabilities through specific allocation of certain assets and liabilities, to the reporting units and an apportionment method based on relative size of the reporting units' revenues and operating expenses compared to the Company as a whole. Goodwill was initially allocated to our reporting units based on the relative fair value of the units at the date we implemented the current reporting unit structure. Goodwill subsequently acquired through acquisitions is allocated to the applicable reporting unit based upon the relative fair value of the acquired business. Certain corporate assets that are not instrumental to the reporting units' operations and would not be transferred to hypothetical purchasers of the reporting units were excluded from the reporting units' carrying values.

Based on our interim assessment during the third quarter of fiscal 2013, the estimated fair value exceeds the carrying value for all six of our reporting units. We have not had any impairment charges during our history as a result of our impairment evaluation

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of goodwill. Significant adverse changes in our future revenues and/or cash flow results, or significant degradation in the enterprise values of comparable companies within our segments, could result in the determination that all or a portion of our goodwill is impaired.

We periodically review long-lived assets other than goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable or that the useful lives of those assets are no longer appropriate. Each impairment test is based on a comparison of the undiscounted cash flows to the recorded carrying value for the asset or asset group. Asset groups utilized in this analysis are identified as the lowest level grouping of assets for which largely independent cash flows can be identified. If impairment is indicated, the asset or asset group is written down to its estimated fair value.

Significant judgments and estimates are involved in determining the useful lives of our long-lived assets, determining the reporting units and assessing when events or circumstances would require an interim impairment analysis of goodwill or other long-lived assets to be performed. Changes in our organization or management reporting structure, as well as other events and circumstances, including but not limited to technological advances, increased competition and changing economic or market conditions, could result in (a) shorter estimated useful lives, (b) changes to reporting units, which may require alternative methods of estimating fair values or greater disaggregation or aggregation in our analysis by reporting unit, and/or (c) other changes in previous assumptions or estimates. In turn, this could have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements through accelerated amortization and/or impairment charges.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices which could affect operating results, financial position and cash flows. We manage our exposure to these market risks through our regular operating and financing activities and, when appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments.

Exchange Rate Sensitivity

We are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Any foreign currency transaction, defined as a transaction denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar, will be reported in U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate. Assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and income and expense items are translated at average rates for the period. The primary foreign currency denominated transactions include revenue and expenses and the resulting accounts receivable and accounts payable balances reflected on our balance sheet. Therefore, the change in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to foreign currencies will have either a positive or negative effect on our financial position and results of operations. Historically, our primary exposure has related to transactions denominated in the euro, British pound, Canadian dollar, Japanese yen, Indian rupee and Hungarian forint.

A hypothetical change of 10% in appreciation or depreciation in foreign currency exchange rates from the quoted foreign currency exchange rates at June 30, 2013 would not have a material impact on our revenue, operating results or cash flows in the coming year.

Periodically, we enter into forward exchange contracts to hedge against foreign currency fluctuations. These contracts may or may not be designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. We have a program that primarily utilizes foreign currency forward contracts to offset the risks associated with the effect of certain foreign currency exposures that arise from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of our worldwide operations. We commenced this program so that increases or decreases in our foreign currency exposures are offset by gain or losses on the foreign currency forward contracts. These contracts are not designated as accounting hedges and generally are for periods less than 90 days. The notional contract amount of outstanding foreign currency exchange contracts not designated as cash flow hedges was \$145.0 million at June 30, 2013. Based on the nature of the transactions for which the contracts were purchased, a hypothetical change of 10% in exchange rates would not have a material impact on our financial results.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

We are exposed to interest rate risk as a result of our significant cash and cash equivalents, and the outstanding debt under the Credit Facility.

At June 30, 2013, we held approximately \$873.1 million of cash and cash equivalents primarily consisting of cash and money-market funds. Due to the low current market yields and the short-term nature of our investments, a hypothetical change in market rates of one percentage point would not have a material effect on the fair value of our portfolio. Assuming a one percentage

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point increase in interest rates, our interest income on our cash and cash equivalents would increase by approximately \$7.6 million per annum, based on the June 30, 2013 reported balances of our investment accounts.

At June 30, 2013, our total outstanding debt balance exposed to variable interest rates was \$483.4 million. A hypothetical one percentage point increase in interest rates, would result in an increase in our interest expense relative to our outstanding variable rate debt of \$4.8 million per annum.

Equity Price Risk

We are exposed to equity price risk as a result of security price guarantees that we enter in to from time to time. Generally, these price guarantees are for a period of six months or less, and require payment from either us to a third party, or from the third party to us, based upon changes in our stock price during the contract term. As of June 30, 2013, we have security price guarantees outstanding covering approximately 210,823 shares. A 10% change in our stock price during the next six months would not have a material impact on our statements of operations or cash flows.

2027 Debentures

The fair value of our 2027 Debentures is dependent on the price and volatility of our common stock as well as movements in interest rates. The fair market value of the debentures will generally increase or decrease as the market price of our common stock changes. The fair market value of the debentures will generally increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. The market value and interest rate changes affect the fair market value of the debentures, but do not impact our financial position, cash flows or results of operations due to the fixed nature of the debt obligations. However, increases in the value of our common stock above \$23.36 for a specified period of time may provide the holders of the debentures the right to convert each bond using a conversion ratio and payment method as defined in the debenture agreement.

Our debentures trade in the financial markets, and the fair value at June 30, 2013 was \$294.2 million, based on an average of the bid and ask prices for that day. This compares to a conversion value on June 30, 2013 of approximately \$236.3 million. A 10% increase in the stock price over the June 30, 2013 closing price of \$18.40 would result in an estimated \$11.4 million increase to the fair value and a \$23.6 million increase to the conversion value of the debentures. Given the current trading value of the debentures, the greatest value to the holders of the debentures would be to sell the debentures in the open market in order to maximize their return. Based on this, we believe that the holders may not have a significant economic incentive to convert prior to the first redemption date in August 2014.

2031 Debentures

The fair value of our 2031 Debentures is dependent on the price and volatility of our common stock as well as movements in interest rates. The fair market value of the debentures will generally increase or decrease as the market price of our common stock changes. The fair market value of the debentures will generally increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. The market value and interest rate changes affect the fair market value of the debentures, but do not impact our financial position, cash flows or results of operations due to the fixed nature of the debt obligations. However, increases in the value of our common stock above \$41.99 for a specified period of time may provide the holders of the debentures the right to convert each bond using a conversion ratio and payment method as defined in the debenture agreement.

Our debentures trade in the financial markets, and the fair value at June 30, 2013 was \$710.7 million, based on an average of the bid and ask prices for that day. This compares to a conversion value on June 30, 2013 of approximately \$393.1 million. A 10% increase in the stock price over the June 30, 2013 closing price of \$18.40 would result in an estimated \$17.3 million increase to the fair value and a \$39.3 million increase to the conversion value of the 2031 Debentures.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) designed to ensure that information we are required to disclose in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange

Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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We have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures under the supervision of, and with the participation of, management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to meet the requirements of Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There were no changes to our internal controls over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15 that occurred during the fiscal quarter covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

This information is included in Note 16, Commitments and Contingencies, in the accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements and is incorporated herein by reference from Item 1 of Part I.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below when evaluating our company and when deciding whether to invest in our company. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we do not currently believe are important to an investor may also harm our business operations. If any of the events, contingencies, circumstances or conditions described in the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or our results of operations could be seriously harmed. If that happens, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you may lose part or all of the value of any of our shares held by you.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our operating results may fluctuate significantly from period to period, and this may cause our stock price to decline. Our revenue and operating results have fluctuated in the past and are expected to continue to fluctuate in the future. Given this fluctuation, we believe that quarter to quarter comparisons of revenue and operating results are not necessarily meaningful or an accurate indicator of our future performance. As a result, our results of operations may not meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors in the future. If this occurs, the price of our stock would likely decline. Factors that contribute to fluctuations in operating results include the following:

- slowing sales by our distribution and fulfillment partners to their customers, which may place pressure on these partners to reduce purchases of our products;
- volume, timing and fulfillment of customer orders and receipt of royalty reports;
- our ability to generate additional revenue from our intellectual property portfolio;
- customers delaying their purchasing decisions in anticipation of new versions of our products;
- customers delaying, canceling or limiting their purchases as a result of the threat or results of terrorism;
- introduction of new products by us or our competitors;
- seasonality in purchasing patterns of our customers;
- reduction in the prices of our products in response to competition, market conditions or contractual obligations;
- returns and allowance charges in excess of accrued amounts;
- timing of significant marketing and sales promotions;
- impairment charges against goodwill and intangible assets;
- delayed realization of synergies resulting from our acquisitions;
- write-offs of excess or obsolete inventory and accounts receivable that are not collectible;
- increased expenditures incurred pursuing new product or market opportunities;

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general economic trends as they affect retail and corporate sales; and

higher than anticipated costs related to fixed-price contracts with our customers.

Due to the foregoing factors, among others, our revenue and operating results are difficult to forecast. Our expense levels are based in significant part on our expectations of future revenue and we may not be able to reduce our expenses quickly to respond to a shortfall in projected revenue. Therefore, our failure to meet revenue expectations would seriously harm our operating results, financial condition and cash flows.

Our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of our acquisitions will depend on successfully integrating the acquired businesses.

Our prior acquisitions required, and our recently completed acquisitions continue to require, substantial integration and management efforts and we expect future acquisitions to require similar efforts. Acquisitions of this nature involve a number of risks, including:

- difficulty in transitioning and integrating the operations and personnel of the acquired businesses;
- potential disruption of our ongoing business and distraction of management;
- potential difficulty in successfully implementing, upgrading and deploying in a timely and effective manner new operational information systems and upgrades of our finance, accounting and product distribution systems;
- difficulty in incorporating acquired technology and rights into our products and technology;
- potential difficulties in completing projects associated with in-process research and development;
- unanticipated expenses and delays in completing acquired development projects and technology integration;
- management of geographically remote business units both in the United States and internationally;
- impairment of relationships with partners and customers;
- assumption of unknown material liabilities of acquired companies;
- inaccurate projection of revenue plans of the acquired entity in the due diligence process;
- customers delaying purchases of our products pending resolution of product integration between our existing and our newly acquired products;
- entering markets or types of businesses in which we have limited experience; and
- potential loss of key employees of the acquired business.

As a result of these and other risks, if we are unable to successfully integrate acquired businesses, we may not realize the anticipated benefits from our acquisitions. Any failure to achieve these benefits or failure to successfully integrate acquired businesses and technologies could seriously harm our business.

Charges to earnings as a result of our acquisitions may adversely affect our operating results in the foreseeable future, which could have a material and adverse effect on the market value of our common stock.

Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, we record the market value of our common stock or other form of consideration issued in connection with an acquisition as the cost of acquiring the company or business. We have allocated that cost to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including various identifiable intangible assets such as acquired technology, acquired trade names and acquired customer relationships based on their respective fair values. Our estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain. After we complete an acquisition, the following factors could result in material charges and adversely affect our operating results and may adversely affect our cash flows:

- costs incurred to combine the operations of businesses we acquire, such as transitional employee expenses and employee retention, redeployment or relocation expenses;
- impairment of goodwill or intangible assets;
- amortization of intangible assets acquired;
- a reduction in the useful lives of intangible asset acquired;

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identification of or changes to assumed contingent liabilities, both income tax and non-income tax related after our final determination of the amounts for these contingencies or the conclusion of the measurement period (generally up to one year from the acquisition date), whichever comes first;

charges to our operating results to eliminate certain duplicative pre-merger activities, to restructure our operations or to reduce our cost structure;

charges to our operating results resulting from expenses incurred to effect the acquisition; and

charges to our operating results due to the expensing of certain stock awards assumed in an acquisition.

Intangible assets are generally amortized over a five to fifteen year period. Goodwill and certain intangible assets with indefinite lives, are not subject to amortization but are subject to an impairment analysis, at least annually, which may result in an impairment charge if the carrying value exceeds its implied fair value. As of June 30, 2013, we had identified intangible assets of approximately \$959.8 million, net of accumulated amortization, and goodwill of approximately \$3.3 billion. In addition, purchase accounting limits our ability to recognize certain revenue that otherwise would have been recognized by the acquired company as an independent business. As a result, the combined company may delay revenue recognition or recognize less revenue than we and the acquired company would have recognized as independent companies.

We have grown, and may continue to grow, through acquisitions, which could dilute our existing stockholders.

As part of our business strategy, we have in the past acquired, and expect to continue to acquire, other businesses and technologies. In connection with past acquisitions, we issued a substantial number of shares of our common stock as transaction consideration and also incurred significant debt to finance the cash consideration used for our acquisitions. We may continue to issue equity securities for future acquisitions, which would dilute existing stockholders, perhaps significantly depending on the terms of such acquisitions. We may also incur additional debt in connection with future acquisitions, which, if available at all, may place additional restrictions on our ability to operate our business.

Our significant debt could adversely affect our financial health and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under our credit facility and our convertible debentures.

We have a significant amount of debt. As of June 30, 2013, we had a total of \$2,473.4 million of gross debt outstanding, \$483.4 million in term loans due in March 2016, \$1,050.0 million of senior notes due in 2020 and \$940.0 million in convertible debentures. Investors may require us to redeem the 2027 Debentures totaling \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount in August 2014, or sooner if the closing sale price of our common stock is more than 120% of the then current conversion price for certain specified periods. If a holder elects to convert, we will be required to pay the principal amount in cash and any amounts payable in excess of the principal amount will be paid in cash or shares of our common stock, at our election. Investors may require us to redeem the 2031 Debentures, totaling \$690.0 million in aggregate principal amount in November 2017, or sooner if the closing sale price of our common stock is more than 130% of the then current conversion price for certain specified periods. If a holder elects to convert, we will be required to pay the principal amount in cash and any amounts payable in excess of the principal amount will be paid in cash or shares of our common stock, at our election. We also have a \$75.0 million revolving credit line available to us through March 2015. As of June 30, 2013, there were \$6.2 million of letters of credit issued, but there were no other outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit line. Our debt level could have important consequences, for example it could:

require us to use a large portion of our cash flow to pay principal and interest on debt, including the convertible debentures and the credit facility, which will reduce the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, research and development expenditures and other business activities;

restrict us from making strategic acquisitions or exploiting business opportunities;

place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt; and

limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants related to our debt, our ability to borrow additional funds, dispose of assets or pay cash dividends.

Our ability to meet our payment and other obligations under our debt instruments depends on our ability to generate significant cash flow in the future. This, to some extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors as well as other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that our business will generate cash flow from operations, or that additional capital will be available to us, in an amount

sufficient to enable us to meet our payment obligations under the convertible debentures and our other debt and to fund other liquidity needs. If we are not able

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to generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt obligations, we may need to refinance or restructure our debt, including the convertible debentures, sell assets, reduce or delay capital investments, or seek to raise additional capital. If we are unable to implement one or more of these alternatives, we may not be able to meet our payment obligations under the convertible debentures and our other debt.

In addition, approximately \$483.4 million of our debt outstanding as of June 30, 2013 bears interest at variable rates. If market interest rates increase, our debt service requirements will increase, which would adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows.

Our debt agreements contain covenant restrictions that may limit our ability to operate our business.

The agreement governing our senior credit facility contains, and any of our other future debt agreements may contain, covenant restrictions that limit our ability to operate our business, including restrictions on our ability to:

• incur additional debt or issue guarantees;

• create liens;

• make certain investments;

• enter into transactions with our affiliates;

• sell certain assets;

• redeem capital stock or make other restricted payments;

• declare or pay dividends or make other distributions to stockholders; and

• merge or consolidate with any entity.

Our ability to comply with these covenants is dependent on our future performance, which will be subject to many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including prevailing economic conditions. As a result of these covenants, our ability to respond to changes in business and economic conditions and to obtain additional financing, if needed, may be significantly restricted, and we may be prevented from engaging in transactions that might otherwise be beneficial to us. In addition, our failure to comply with these covenants could result in a default under our debt agreements, which could permit the holders to accelerate our obligation to repay the debt. If any of our debt is accelerated, we may not have sufficient funds available to repay the accelerated debt.

We have a history of operating losses, and may incur losses in the future, which may require us to raise additional capital on unfavorable terms.

We reported net income of \$207.1 million and \$38.2 million in fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively, net losses of \$19.1 million for the fiscal year 2010 and have a total accumulated deficit of \$302.0 million as of June 30, 2013. If we are unable to maintain profitability, the market price for our stock may decline, perhaps substantially. We cannot assure you that our revenue will grow or that we will maintain profitability in the future. If we do not achieve and maintain profitability, we may be required to raise additional capital to maintain or grow our operations. Additional capital, if available at all, may be highly dilutive to existing investors or contain other unfavorable terms, such as a high interest rate and restrictive covenants.

Voice and language technologies may not continue to garner widespread acceptance, which could limit our ability to grow our voice and language business.

We have invested and expect to continue to invest heavily in the acquisition, development and marketing of voice and language technologies. The market for voice and language technologies is relatively new and rapidly evolving. Our ability to increase revenue in the future depends in large measure on the continuing acceptance of these technologies in general and our products in particular. The continued development of the market for our current and future voice and language solutions in general, and our solutions in particular, will also depend on:

• consumer and business demand for speech-enabled applications;

• development by third-party vendors of applications using voice and language technologies; and

• continuous improvement in voice and language technology.

Sales of our voice and language products would be harmed if the market for these technologies does not continue to increase or increases slower than we expect, or if we fail to develop new technology faster than our competitors, and consequently, our business could be harmed and we may not achieve a level of profitability necessary to successfully operate our business.

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The markets in which we operate are highly competitive and rapidly changing and we may be unable to compete successfully.

There are a number of companies that develop or may develop products that compete in our targeted markets. The individual markets in which we compete are highly competitive, and are rapidly changing. Within voice and language, we compete with AT&T, Google, Microsoft, and other smaller providers. Within healthcare, we compete with M*Modal and other smaller providers. Within imaging, we compete with ABBYY, Adobe, I.R.I.S. and NewSoft. In voice and language, some of our partners such as Avaya, Cisco, Intervoice and Genesys develop and market products that can be considered substitutes for our solutions. In addition, a number of smaller companies in voice, language and imaging produce technologies or products that are in some markets competitive with our solutions. Current and potential competitors have established, or may establish, cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase the ability of their technologies to address the needs of our prospective customers.

The competition in these markets could adversely affect our operating results by reducing the volume of the products we license or the prices we can charge. Some of our current or potential competitors, such as Adobe, Google and Microsoft, have significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. These competitors may be able to respond more rapidly than we can to new or emerging technologies or changes in customer requirements.

They may also devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we do.

Some of our customers, such as Google and Microsoft, have developed or acquired products or technologies that compete with our products and technologies. These customers may give higher priority to the sale of these competitive products or technologies. To the extent they do so, market acceptance and penetration of our products, and therefore our revenue, may be adversely affected. Our success will depend substantially upon our ability to enhance our products and technologies and to develop and introduce, on a timely and cost-effective basis, new products and features that meet changing customer requirements and incorporate technological enhancements. If we are unable to develop new products and enhance functionalities or technologies to adapt to these changes, or if we are unable to realize synergies among our acquired products and technologies, our business will suffer.

The failure to successfully maintain the adequacy of our system of internal control over financial reporting could have a material adverse impact on our ability to report our financial results in an accurate and timely manner.

The SEC, as directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports on Form 10-K that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Any failure in the effectiveness of our system of internal control over financial reporting could have a material adverse impact on our ability to report our financial statements in an accurate and timely manner, could subject us to regulatory actions, civil or criminal penalties, shareholder litigation, or loss of customer confidence, which could result in an adverse reaction in the financial marketplace due to a loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which ultimately could negatively impact our stock price.

A significant portion of our revenue is derived, and a significant portion of our research and development activities are based, outside the United States. Our results could be harmed by economic, political, regulatory and other risks associated with these international regions.

Because we operate worldwide, our business is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally. We anticipate that revenue from international operations could increase in the future. Most of our international revenue is generated by sales in Europe and Asia. In addition, some of our products are developed and manufactured outside the United States and we have a large number of employees in India that provide transcription services. We also have a large number of employees in Canada, Germany and United Kingdom that provide professional services. A significant portion of the development of our voice and language products is conducted in Canada and Germany, and a significant portion of our imaging research and development is conducted in Hungary. We also have significant research and development resources in Austria, Belgium, Italy, and United Kingdom. Accordingly, our future results could be harmed by a variety of factors associated with international sales and operations, including:

- changes in a specific country's or region's economic conditions;
- geopolitical turmoil, including terrorism and war;

trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements imposed by the United States or by other countries;
• compliance with foreign and domestic laws and regulations;
• negative consequences from changes in applicable tax laws;

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•difficulties in staffing and managing operations in multiple locations in many countries;

•difficulties in collecting trade accounts receivable in other countries; and

•less effective protection of intellectual property than in the United States.

We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Because we have international subsidiaries and distributors that operate and sell our products outside the United States, we are exposed to the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. In certain circumstances, we have entered into forward exchange contracts to hedge against foreign currency fluctuations. We use these contracts to reduce our risk associated with exchange rate movements, as the gains or losses on these contracts are intended to offset any exchange rate losses or gains on the hedged transaction. We do not engage in foreign currency speculation. With our increased international presence in a number of geographic locations and with international revenue and costs projected to increase, we are exposed to changes in foreign currencies including the euro, British pound, Canadian dollar, Japanese yen, Indian rupee and Hungarian forint. Changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the value of the U.S. dollar could adversely affect future revenue and operating results.

Impairment of our intangible assets could result in significant charges that would adversely impact our future operating results.

We have significant intangible assets, including goodwill and intangibles with indefinite lives, which are susceptible to valuation adjustments as a result of changes in various factors or conditions. The most significant intangible assets are patents and core technology, completed technology, customer relationships and trademarks. Customer relationships are amortized on an accelerated basis based upon the pattern in which the economic benefits of customer relationships are being utilized. Other identifiable intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. We assess the potential impairment of intangible assets on an annual basis, as well as whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors that could trigger an impairment of such assets include the following:

•significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;

•significant changes in the manner of or use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business;

•significant negative industry or economic trends;

•significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period;

changes in our organization or management reporting structure that could result in additional reporting units, which may require alternative methods of estimating fair values or greater disaggregation or aggregation in our analysis by reporting unit; and

•a decline in our market capitalization below net book value.

Future adverse changes in these or other unforeseeable factors could result in an impairment charge that would impact our results of operations and financial position in the reporting period identified.

Our sales to government clients subject us to risks, including early termination, audits, investigations, sanctions and penalties.

We derive a portion of our revenues from contracts with the United States government, as well as various state and local governments, and their respective agencies. Government contracts are generally subject to audits and investigations which could identify violations of these agreements. Government contract violations could result in a range of consequences including, but not limited to, contract price adjustments, civil and criminal penalties, contract termination, forfeiture of profit and/or suspension of payment, and suspension or debarment from future government contracts. We could also suffer serious harm to our reputation if we were found to have violated the terms of our government contracts.

We conducted an analysis of our compliance with the terms and conditions of certain contracts with the U.S. General Services Administration (“GSA”). Based upon our analysis, we voluntarily notified GSA of non-compliance with the terms of two contracts. The final resolution of this matter may adversely impact our financial position.

If we are unable to attract and retain key personnel, our business could be harmed.

If any of our key employees were to leave, we could face substantial difficulty in hiring qualified successors and could experience a loss in productivity while any successor obtains the necessary training and experience. Our employment relationships are generally at-will and we have had key employees leave in the past. We cannot assure you that one or

more key employees will not leave in the future. We intend to continue to hire additional highly qualified personnel, including software engineers and operational personnel, but may not be able to attract, assimilate or retain qualified personnel in the future. Any failure to attract, integrate, motivate and retain these employees could harm our business.

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Our medical transcription services may be subject to legal claims for failure to comply with laws governing the confidentiality of medical records.

Healthcare professionals who use our medical transcription services deliver to us health information about their patients including information that constitutes a record under applicable law that we may store on our computer systems. Numerous federal and state laws and regulations, the common law and contractual obligations govern collection, dissemination, use and confidentiality of patient-identifiable health information, including:

• state and federal privacy and confidentiality laws;

• our contracts with customers and partners;

• state laws regulating healthcare professionals;

• Medicaid laws; and

• the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and related rules proposed by the Health Care Financing Administration.

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 establishes elements including, but not limited to, federal privacy and security standards for the use and protection of protected health information. Any failure by us or by our personnel or partners to comply with applicable requirements may result in a material liability. Although we have systems and policies in place for safeguarding protected health information from unauthorized disclosure, these systems and policies may not preclude claims against us for alleged violations of applicable requirements. There can be no assurance that we will not be subject to liability claims that could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Adverse changes in general economic or political conditions in any of the major countries in which we do business could adversely affect our operating results.

Adverse changes in domestic and global economic and political conditions, as well as uncertainty in the global financial markets may negatively affect our financial results. These macroeconomic developments could negatively affect our business, operating results or financial condition in a number of ways which, in turn, could adversely affect our stock price. A prolonged period of economic decline could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition and exacerbate some of the other risk factors described herein. Our customers may defer purchases of our products, licenses, and services in response to tighter credit and negative financial news or reduce their demand for them. Our customers may also not be able to obtain adequate access to credit, which could affect their ability to make timely payments to us or ultimately cause the customer to file for protection from creditors under applicable insolvency or bankruptcy laws. If our customers are not able to make timely payments to us, our accounts receivable could increase. Political instability in any of the major countries in which we do business would also likely harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Current uncertainty in the global financial markets and the global economy may negatively affect our financial results. Our investment portfolio, which primarily includes investments in money market funds, is generally subject to credit, liquidity, counterparty, market and interest rate risks that may be exacerbated by the recent global financial crisis. If the banking system or the fixed income, credit or equity markets deteriorate or remain volatile, our investment portfolio may be impacted and the values and liquidity of our investments could be adversely affected.

In addition, our operating results and financial condition could be negatively affected if, as a result of economic conditions, either:

• the demand for, and prices of, our products, licenses, or services are reduced as a result of actions by our competitors or otherwise; or

• our financial counterparties or other contractual counterparties are unable to, or do not, meet their contractual commitments to us.

Security and privacy breaches in our systems may damage client relations and inhibit our growth.

The uninterrupted operation of our hosted solutions and the confidentiality and security of third-party information is critical to our business. Any failures in our security and privacy measures could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. If we are unable to protect, or our clients perceive that we are unable to protect, the security and privacy of our electronic information, our growth could be materially adversely affected. A

security or privacy breach may:

- cause our clients to lose confidence in our solutions;
- harm our reputation;

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expose us to liability; and

increase our expenses from potential remediation costs.

While we believe we use proven applications designed for data security and integrity to process electronic transactions, there can be no assurance that our use of these applications will be sufficient to address changing market conditions or the security and privacy concerns of existing and potential clients.

Interruptions or delays in service from data center hosting facilities could impair the delivery of our service and harm our business.

We currently serve our customers from data center hosting facilities. Any damage to, or failure of, our systems generally could result in interruptions in our service. Interruptions in our service may reduce our revenue, cause us to issue credits or pay penalties, cause customers to terminate their on-demand services and adversely affect our renewal rates and our ability to attract new customers.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property and Technology

Unauthorized use of our proprietary technology and intellectual property could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our success and competitive position depend in large part on our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property rights protecting our products and services. We rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, service marks, trade secrets, confidentiality provisions and licensing arrangements to establish and protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights. Unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or to obtain, license, sell or otherwise use information that we regard as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of our products is difficult and we may not be able to protect our technology from unauthorized use. Additionally, our competitors may independently develop technologies that are substantially the same or superior to our technologies and that do not infringe our rights. In these cases, we would be unable to prevent our competitors from selling or licensing these similar or superior technologies. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Although the source code for our proprietary software is protected both as a trade secret and as a copyrighted work, litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, or to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. Litigation, regardless of the outcome, can be very expensive and can divert management efforts.

Third parties have claimed and may claim in the future that we are infringing their intellectual property, and we could be exposed to significant litigation or licensing expenses or be prevented from selling our products if such claims are successful.

From time to time, we are subject to claims that we or our customers may be infringing or contributing to the infringement of the intellectual property rights of others. We may be unaware of intellectual property rights of others that may cover some of our technologies and products. If it appears necessary or desirable, we may seek licenses for these intellectual property rights. However, we may not be able to obtain licenses from some or all claimants, the terms of any offered licenses may not be acceptable to us, and we may not be able to resolve disputes without litigation. Any litigation regarding intellectual property could be costly and time-consuming and could divert the attention of our management and key personnel from our business operations. In the event of a claim of intellectual property infringement, we may be required to enter into costly royalty or license agreements. Third parties claiming intellectual property infringement may be able to obtain injunctive or other equitable relief that could effectively block our ability to develop and sell our products.

We may incur substantial costs enforcing or acquiring intellectual property rights and defending against third-party claims as a result of litigation or other proceedings.

In connection with the enforcement of our own intellectual property rights, the acquisition of third-party intellectual property rights, or disputes relating to the validity or alleged infringement of third-party intellectual property rights, including patent rights, we have been, are currently, and may in the future be, subject to claims, negotiations or complex, protracted litigation. Intellectual property disputes and litigation are typically very costly and can be disruptive to our business operations by diverting the attention and energy of management and key technical personnel. Although we have successfully defended or resolved past litigation and disputes, we may not prevail in any

ongoing or future litigation and disputes. In addition, we may incur significant costs in acquiring the necessary third party intellectual property rights for use in our products. Third party intellectual property disputes could subject us to significant liabilities, require us to enter into royalty and licensing arrangements on unfavorable terms, prevent us from manufacturing or licensing certain of our products, cause severe disruptions to our operations or the markets in which we compete, or require us to satisfy indemnification commitments with

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our customers including contractual provisions under various license arrangements. Any of these could seriously harm our business.

Our software products may have bugs, which could result in delayed or lost revenue, expensive correction, liability to our customers and claims against us.

Complex software products such as ours may contain errors, defects or bugs. Defects in the solutions or products that we develop and sell to our customers could require expensive corrections and result in delayed or lost revenue, adverse customer reaction and negative publicity about us or our products and services. Customers who are not satisfied with any of our products may also bring claims against us for damages, which, even if unsuccessful, would likely be time-consuming to defend, and could result in costly litigation and payment of damages. Such claims could harm our reputation, financial results and competitive position.

Risks Related to our Corporate Structure, Organization and Common Stock

The holdings of our two largest stockholders may enable them to influence matters requiring stockholder approval. As of June 30, 2013, Warburg Pincus, a global private equity firm, beneficially owned approximately 10.2% of our outstanding common stock, including 3,562,238 shares of our outstanding Series B Preferred Stock, each of which is convertible into one share of our common stock. In addition, investment entities affiliated with Carl C. Icahn beneficially owned approximately 10% of our outstanding common stock, as well as options to acquire an additional 5% of our common stock as of June 30, 2013. Because of their large holdings of our capital stock relative to other stockholders, each of these stockholders acting individually, or together, has a strong influence over matters requiring approval by our stockholders.

The market price of our common stock has been and may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations, and this may make it difficult for you to resell the common stock when you want or at prices you find attractive.

Our stock price historically has been, and may continue to be, volatile. Various factors contribute to the volatility of our stock price, including, for example, quarterly variations in our financial results, new product introductions by us or our competitors and general economic and market conditions. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock by our largest stockholders, or the perception that such sales could occur, could also contribute to the volatility of our stock price. While we cannot predict the individual effect that these factors may have on the market price of our common stock, these factors, either individually or in the aggregate, could result in significant volatility in our stock price during any given period of time. Moreover, companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock often are subject to securities class action litigation. If we were the subject of such litigation, it could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources.

Compliance with changing regulation of corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, new regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the rules of the Nasdaq Marketplace, are resulting in increased general and administrative expenses for companies such as ours. These new or changed laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations in many cases, and as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies, which could result in higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure. As a result, we intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with new or changed laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies, our business may be harmed.

Future sales of our common stock in the public market could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock and our ability to raise funds in new stock offerings.

Future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect prevailing trading prices of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through future offerings of equity or equity-related securities. In connection with past acquisitions, we issued a

substantial number of shares of our common stock as transaction consideration. We may continue to issue equity securities for future acquisitions, which would dilute existing stockholders, perhaps significantly depending on the terms of such acquisitions. No prediction can be made as to the effect, if any, that future sales of shares of common stock, or the availability of shares of common stock for future sale, will have on the trading price of our common stock.

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We have implemented anti-takeover provisions, which could discourage or prevent a takeover, even if an acquisition would be beneficial to our stockholders.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and Delaware law, as well as other organizational documents could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders.

These provisions include:

- authorized “blank check” preferred stock;
- prohibiting cumulative voting in the election of directors;
- limiting the ability of stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;
- requiring all stockholder actions to be taken at meetings of our stockholders; and
- establishing advance notice requirements for nominations of directors and for stockholder proposals.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On June 1, 2013, we issued 193,699 shares of common stock to International Business Machines Corporation as consideration under a collaboration agreement. The shares were issued in reliance upon an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, provided by Section 4(2) thereof because the issuance did not involve a public offering.

On May 24, 2013, we issued 234,009 shares of common stock to the Nuance Foundation to fund future charitable donations. The shares were issued in reliance upon an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, provided by Section 4(2) thereof because the issuance did not involve a public offering. For the majority of restricted stock units granted to employees, the number of shares issued on the date the restricted stock units vest is net of the minimum statutory income withholding tax requirements that we pay in cash to the applicable taxing authorities on behalf of our employees. We do not consider these transactions to be common stock repurchases.

The following is a summary of our third quarter share repurchases:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program (1)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program
April 1, 2013 - April 30, 2013	—	\$—	—	\$500,000,000
May 1, 2013 - May 31, 2013	1,247,848	\$19.02	1,247,848	\$476,265,457
June 1, 2013 - June 30, 2013	4,876,700	\$18.72	4,876,700	\$384,966,840
Total	6,124,548		6,124,548	\$384,966,840

(1) On April 30, 2013, we announced a share repurchase program for up to \$500 million of our outstanding shares of common stock. The plan has no expiration date.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index are filed or incorporated by reference (as stated therein) as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the Town of Burlington, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on August 8, 2013.

Nuance Communications, Inc.

By: /s/ Thomas L. Beaudoin
Thomas L. Beaudoin
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filing Date	Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit		
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant.	10-Q	0-27038	3.2	5/11/2001	
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant.	10-Q	0-27038	3.1	8/9/2004	
3.3	Certificate of Ownership and Merger.	8-K	0-27038	3.1	10/19/2005	
3.4	Certificate of Amendment of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant.	S-3	333-142182	3.3	4/18/2007	
3.5	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant.	10-K	0-27038	3.2	3/15/2004	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a).					X
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a).					X
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.					X
101	The following materials from Nuance Communications, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2012, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (iv) Notes of Consolidated Financial Statements.					X