
**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 2, 2006

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file Number: 0-15175

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

77-0019522

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

345 Park Avenue, San Jose, California 95110-2704

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(408) 536-6000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by checkmark 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 (the "Act") 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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of June 30, 2006 was 579,179,089.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
FORM 10-Q

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except per share data)****(Unaudited)**

	June 2, 2006	December 2, 2005
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 425,393	\$ 420,818
Short-term investments	1,400,693	1,280,016
Trade receivables, net	276,240	173,245
Other receivables	55,947	31,504
Deferred income taxes	128,814	58,710
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	41,369	44,285
Total current assets	<u>2,328,456</u>	<u>2,008,578</u>
Property and equipment, net.	210,181	103,549
Goodwill	2,143,625	118,683
Purchased and other intangibles, net.	593,570	16,477
Investment in lease receivable	126,800	126,800
Other assets	98,854	66,228
	<u>\$ 5,501,486</u>	<u>\$ 2,440,315</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	\$ 49,481	\$ 41,042
Accrued expenses	280,585	226,915
Accrued restructuring	17,332	70
Income taxes payable	137,866	154,529
Deferred revenue	89,017	57,839
Total current liabilities	<u>574,281</u>	<u>480,395</u>
Long-term liabilities		
Deferred revenue	12,603	9,731
Deferred income taxes	112,067	78,800
Accrued restructuring	25,506	—
Other liabilities	8,422	7,063
Total liabilities	<u>732,879</u>	<u>575,989</u>
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value	30	30
Additional paid-in-capital	2,418,081	1,350,716
Retained earnings	3,066,734	2,838,566
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,891)	(914)
Treasury stock at cost (10,458 and 102,799 shares, respectively), net of re-issuances	<u>(713,347)</u>	<u>(2,324,072)</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>4,768,607</u>	<u>1,864,326</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 5,501,486</u>	<u>\$ 2,440,315</u>

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Six Months Ended</u>	
	<u>June 2, 2006</u>	<u>June 3, 2005</u>	<u>June 2, 2006</u>	<u>June 3, 2005</u>
Revenue:				
Products	\$614,895	\$485,620	\$1,251,721	\$948,767
Services and support	20,561	10,409	39,213	20,144
Total revenue	<u>635,456</u>	<u>496,029</u>	<u>1,290,934</u>	<u>968,911</u>
Total cost of revenue:				
Products	49,269	21,774	112,118	43,629
Services and support	16,338	5,660	31,235	10,774
Total cost of revenue	<u>65,607</u>	<u>27,434</u>	<u>143,353</u>	<u>54,403</u>
Gross profit	<u>569,849</u>	<u>468,595</u>	<u>1,147,581</u>	<u>914,508</u>
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	133,285	89,409	270,828	176,095
Sales and marketing	210,399	154,963	424,215	302,346
General and administrative	59,716	42,019	120,013	83,151
Restructuring and other charges	1,235	—	20,219	—
Amortization of purchased intangibles	17,306	—	34,418	—
Total operating expenses	<u>421,941</u>	<u>286,391</u>	<u>869,693</u>	<u>561,592</u>
Operating income	<u>147,908</u>	<u>182,204</u>	<u>277,888</u>	<u>352,916</u>
Non-operating income:				
Investment gain (loss)	2,660	(2,701)	1,395	(4,255)
Interest and other income, net	13,929	8,305	29,471	15,932
Total non-operating income	<u>16,589</u>	<u>5,604</u>	<u>30,866</u>	<u>11,677</u>
Income before income taxes	<u>164,497</u>	<u>187,808</u>	<u>308,754</u>	<u>364,593</u>
Provision for income taxes	41,400	38,030	80,585	62,921
Net income	<u>\$123,097</u>	<u>\$149,778</u>	<u>\$ 228,169</u>	<u>\$301,672</u>
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.62
Shares used in computing basic net income per share . .	<u>595,284</u>	<u>488,765</u>	<u>597,679</u>	<u>487,610</u>
Diluted net income per share	<u>\$ 0.20</u>	<u>\$ 0.29</u>	<u>\$ 0.37</u>	<u>\$ 0.59</u>
Shares used in computing diluted net income per share	<u>613,804</u>	<u>508,156</u>	<u>618,582</u>	<u>507,851</u>
Cash dividends declared per share	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$0.00625</u>

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 2, 2006	June 3, 2005
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 228,169	\$ 301,672
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	146,361	30,082
Stock compensation expense	88,365	181
Deferred income taxes	34,063	(55,449)
Provision for (recovery of) losses on receivables	1,288	(229)
Tax benefit from employee stock option plans	—	47,542
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(46,152)	—
Restructuring	18,984	—
Acquired incomplete technology	2,255	—
Net losses on sales and impairments of investments	6,796	4,255
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquired assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(37,833)	(40,059)
Other current assets	19,467	(19,067)
Trade and other payables	6,342	(4,781)
Accrued expenses	(53,170)	12,934
Accrued restructuring	(47,073)	—
Income taxes payable	32,849	56,506
Deferred revenue	18,356	1,492
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>419,067</u>	<u>335,079</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of short-term investments	(942,022)	(1,130,389)
Maturities of short-term investments	177,935	102,410
Sales of short-term investments	643,276	643,064
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(31,317)	(20,636)
Purchases of long-term investments and other assets	(14,729)	(16,884)
Cash (paid for) received from acquisitions	461,906	(9,541)
Proceeds from sale of equity securities	8,490	157
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	<u>303,539</u>	<u>(431,819)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Purchases of treasury stock	(1,064,102)	(100,046)
Proceeds from issuance of treasury stock	296,138	197,321
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	46,152	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	306	—
Payment of dividends	—	(3,044)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	<u>(721,506)</u>	<u>94,231</u>
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,475</u>	<u>(3,250)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,575	(5,759)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	420,818	259,061
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 425,393</u>	<u>\$ 253,302</u>
Supplemental disclosures:		
Common and treasury stock issued and stock options assumed for acquisition of Macromedia	<u>\$ 3,436,725</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include those of Adobe and our subsidiaries, after elimination of all intercompany accounts and transactions. Adobe has prepared the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, consistent in all material respects with those applied in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 2, 2005, except as disclosed below. The interim financial information is unaudited but reflects all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to provide fair condensed consolidated balance sheets, condensed consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the interim periods presented. Such adjustments are normal and recurring except as otherwise noted. The Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 2, 2005 is derived from the December 2, 2005 audited financial statements. You should read these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 2, 2005.

On December 3, 2005, we completed the acquisition of Macromedia, Inc (“Macromedia”). The results of operations of Macromedia have been included in our results of operations beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. See Note 2 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for pro forma results of operations of Adobe and Macromedia.

Goodwill and Purchased and Other Intangibles

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 (“SFAS 142”), “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets,” we review our goodwill for impairment annually, or more frequently, if facts and circumstances warrant a review. The provisions of SFAS 142 require that a two-step test be performed to assess goodwill for impairment. First, the fair value of each reporting unit is compared to its carrying value. If the fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not impaired and no further testing is performed. The second step is performed if the carrying value exceeds the fair value. The implied fair value of the reporting unit’s goodwill must be determined and compared to the carrying value of the goodwill. If the carrying value of a reporting unit’s goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, an impairment loss equal to the difference will be recorded.

We completed our annual goodwill impairment test during the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and determined that the carrying amount of goodwill was not impaired.

SFAS 142 also requires that intangible assets with definite lives be amortized over their estimated useful life and reviewed for impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 (“SFAS 144”), “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.”

We are currently amortizing acquired intangible assets with definite lives. Purchased technology is amortized over its useful life, which is generally 3 to 4 years, and other intangibles assets are amortized over periods from 1 to 13 years. The amortization expense is classified as cost of product revenue for acquired intangibles and operating expenses for all other intangible assets consisting of patents, trademarks, and customer related intangibles in our consolidated statements of income.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

Our revenue is derived from the licensing of software products, consulting, and maintenance and support. We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, we have delivered the product or performed the service, the fee is fixed or determinable and collection is probable.

Product revenue

We recognize our product revenue upon shipment, provided collection is determined to be probable and no significant obligations remain. Our desktop application products revenue from distributors is subject to agreements allowing limited rights of return, rebates and price protection. Our direct sales and OEM sales are also subject to limited rights of return. Accordingly we reduce revenue recognized for estimated future returns, price protection and rebates at the time the related revenue is recorded. The estimates for returns are adjusted periodically based upon historical rates of returns, inventory levels in the distribution channel and other related factors.

We record the estimated costs of providing free technical phone support to customers for our software products.

We record OEM licensing revenue, primarily royalties, when OEM partners ship products incorporating Adobe software, provided collection of such revenue is deemed probable.

Our product-related deferred revenue includes maintenance upgrade revenue and customer advances under OEM license agreements. Our maintenance upgrade revenue for our desktop application products is included in our product revenue line item as the maintenance primarily entitles customers to receive product upgrades. In cases where we provide a specified free upgrade to an existing product, we defer the fair value for the specified upgrade right until the future obligation is fulfilled or when the right to the specified free upgrade expires.

Services and support revenue

Our services and support revenue is composed of consulting, training and maintenance and support, primarily related to the licensing of our Enterprise and Developer Solutions and Mobile and Device Solutions products. Our support revenue also includes technical support and developer support to partners and developer organizations related to our desktop products.

Our consulting revenue is recognized using the proportionate performance method and is measured monthly based on input measures, such as on hours incurred to date compared to total estimated hours to complete, with consideration given to output measures, such as contract milestones when applicable. Our maintenance and support offerings, which entitle customers to receive product upgrades and enhancements or technical support, depending on the offering, are recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Multiple element arrangements

We enter into revenue arrangements in which a customer may purchase a combination of software, upgrades, maintenance and support, and consulting (multiple-element arrangements). When vendor-specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) of fair value exists for all elements, we allocate revenue to each element based on the relative fair value of each of the elements. VSOE of fair value is established by the price charged when that element is sold separately. For maintenance and support, VSOE of fair value is established by renewal rates. For arrangements where VSOE of fair value exists only for the undelivered elements, we defer the full fair value of the undelivered elements and recognize the difference between the total arrangement fee and the amount deferred for the undelivered items as revenue, assuming all other criteria for revenue recognition have been met.

We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers’ financial condition and in some cases we require various forms of security. We also maintain allowances for estimated losses on receivables.

Stock-based Compensation

During the first quarter of fiscal 2006, we adopted the provisions of, and account for stock-based compensation in accordance with, the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (“FASB”) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123—revised 2004 (“SFAS 123R”), “Share-Based Payment” which replaced Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (“SFAS 123”), “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation” and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25 (“APB 25”), “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees.” Under the fair value recognition provisions of this statement, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period. We elected the modified-prospective method, under which prior periods are not revised for comparative purposes. The valuation provisions of SFAS 123R apply to new grants and to grants that were outstanding prior to the effective date and are subsequently modified. Estimated compensation for grants that were outstanding as of the effective date will be recognized over the remaining service period using the compensation cost estimated for the SFAS 123 pro forma disclosures.

The adoption of SFAS 123R had and will have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows. See Note 6 for further information regarding our stock-based compensation assumptions and expenses, including pro forma disclosures for prior periods as if we had recorded stock-based compensation expense.

Upon exercise of stock options or vesting of restricted stock and performance shares, we will issue treasury stock. If treasury stock is not available, common stock will be issued. In order to minimize the impact of on-going dilution from exercises of stock options and vesting of restricted stock and performance shares, we instituted a stock repurchase program. See Note 8 for information regarding our stock repurchase program.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income Taxes

We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year. In addition, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. We record a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount for which realization is more likely than not. We also account for any income tax contingencies in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 ("SFAS 5"), "Accounting for Contingencies."

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 ("SFAS 155"), "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments" which amends Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 ("SFAS 133"), "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140 ("SFAS 140"), "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities." SFAS 155 simplifies the accounting for certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments by allowing them to be accounted for as a whole if the holder elects to account for the whole instrument on a fair value basis. SFAS 155 also clarifies and amends certain other provisions of SFAS 133 and SFAS 140. SFAS 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired, issued or subject to a remeasurement event occurring in fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. Earlier adoption is permitted, provided the company has not yet issued financial statements, including for interim periods, for that fiscal year. We will adopt SFAS 155 in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS 155 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTE 2. ACQUISITIONS

On April 21, 2006, we completed the acquisition of Trade and Technologies France ("TTF"), maker of computer-aided design (CAD) data interoperability software, for approximately \$30.9 million in cash, including \$3.1 million of contingent consideration.

On December 3, 2005, we completed the acquisition of Macromedia, a provider of software technologies that enables the development of a wide range of internet and mobile application solutions, for approximately \$3.5 billion. The transaction was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 ("SFAS 141"), "Business Combinations."

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 2. ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their fair values as of December 3, 2005. The total \$3.5 billion preliminary purchase price is comprised of the following:

Value of Adobe stock issued	\$3,209,121
Fair value of stock options assumed	227,604
Direct transaction costs	28,680
Restructuring costs	70,857
Total preliminary estimated purchase price	<u>\$3,536,262</u>

As a result of the acquisition, we issued approximately 109.0 million shares of Adobe common stock based on an exchange ratio of 1.38 shares of Adobe common stock for each outstanding share of Macromedia common stock as of December 3, 2005. This fixed exchange ratio gives effect to the two-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend paid on May 23, 2005 to the stockholders of Adobe. The average market price per share of Adobe common stock of \$29.43 was based on the average of the closing prices for a range of trading days (April 14, 2005 through April 20, 2005) around the announcement date (April 18, 2005) of the proposed transaction.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, each Macromedia stock option that was outstanding and unexercised was converted into an option to purchase Adobe common stock and we assumed that stock option in accordance with the terms of the applicable Macromedia stock option plan and terms of the stock option agreement relating to that Macromedia stock option. Based on Macromedia's stock options outstanding at December 3, 2005, we converted options to purchase approximately 11.0 million shares of Macromedia common stock into options to purchase approximately 15.1 million shares of Adobe common stock. The fair value of options assumed of \$227.6 million was determined using the Black Scholes valuation model. The stock price used in the valuation was \$29.43, which was the average of closing prices for a range of trading days (April 14, 2005 through April 20, 2005) around the announcement date (April 18, 2005) of the proposed transaction. The risk-free interest rate used in the valuation was the zero-coupon yield implied from U.S. Treasury securities with equivalent remaining terms. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future and therefore an expected dividend yield of zero was used in the valuation. For fully vested options, the expected term used was one year. We estimated the expected term of unvested options by taking the average of the vesting term remaining and the contractual term of the option, as illustrated in the Securities and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 ("SAB 107"). The implied volatility of Adobe traded stock options was used for volatility.

Direct transaction costs of \$28.7 million include investment banking, legal and accounting fees, and other external costs directly related to the acquisition. As of June 2, 2006, substantially all costs for accounting, legal, and other professional services have been paid.

Restructuring costs of \$70.9 million relate primarily to costs for severance, associated benefits, outplacement services, and excess facilities. See Note 7 for further details of the amounts accrued and payments made during 2006.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 2. ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

Purchase Price Allocation

In accordance with SFAS No. 141 the total preliminary purchase price was allocated to Macromedia's net tangible and intangible assets based upon their estimated fair values as of December 3, 2005. The excess purchase price over the value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets was recorded as goodwill. The fair values assigned to tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on estimates and assumptions of management. During the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we revised our estimate of certain costs associated with our acquisition of Macromedia, resulting in an increase to goodwill of approximately \$6.4 million. The adjustment primarily reflected higher than estimated transaction costs and costs related to closing redundant facilities.

The primary areas of the purchase price allocation that are not yet finalized relate to certain facility costs and residual goodwill. The following represents the allocation of the preliminary purchase price to the acquired net assets of Macromedia and the associated estimated useful lives:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Net tangible assets	\$ 697,575	N/A
Identifiable intangible assets:		
Acquired product rights	365,500	4 years
Customer contracts and relationships	183,800	6 years
Non-competition agreements	500	2 years
Trademarks	130,700	5 years
Goodwill	2,032,691	N/A
Deferred stock-based compensation	125,496	2.18 years†
Total preliminary estimated purchase price	<u>\$3,536,262</u>	

† Estimated weighted-average remaining vesting period.

Net tangible assets—Macromedia's tangible assets and liabilities as of December 3, 2005 were reviewed and adjusted to their fair value as necessary, including an increase to market value of \$18.4 million related to owned land and a building, \$11.5 million related to an investment, and \$21.5 million for receivables related to future payments from existing customers.

Deferred revenues—Macromedia's deferred revenue was derived from licenses, maintenance and support, hosting, and consulting contracts. We estimated our obligation related to the deferred revenue using the cost build-up approach. The cost build-up approach determines fair value by estimating the costs relating to fulfilling the obligation plus a normal profit margin. The sum of the costs and operating profit approximates, in theory, the amount that we would be required to pay a third party to assume the support obligation. The estimated costs to fulfill the support obligation were based on the historical direct costs related to providing the support. As a result, we recorded an adjustment to reduce Macromedia's carrying value of deferred revenue by \$49.1 million to \$14.9 million, which represents our estimate of the fair value of the contractual obligations assumed.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 2. ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

Identifiable intangible assets—Acquired product rights include developed and core technology and patents. Developed technology relates to Macromedia products across all of their product lines that have reached technological feasibility. Core technology and patents represent a combination of Macromedia's processes, patents and trade secrets developed through years of experience in design and development of its products. We will amortize the fair value of the acquired product rights based on the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible asset will be consumed.

Customer contracts and relationships represent existing contracts and the underlying customer relationships. We will amortize the fair value of these assets based on the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible asset will be consumed.

Trademarks primarily relate to the Flash trade name and other product names, which will be amortized based on the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible asset will be consumed.

In-process research and development—As of the acquisition date, no amounts were allocated to in-process research and development. In-process research and development is dependent on the status of new projects on the date the acquisition is consummated. Prior to the acquisition date, Macromedia had released new versions of its software products. Accordingly, there were no substantive research and development projects in process on the date the acquisition was consummated.

Goodwill—Approximately \$2.0 billion has been allocated to goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the underlying net tangible and intangible assets. In accordance with SFAS 142, goodwill will not be amortized but instead will be tested for impairment at least annually (more frequently if certain indicators are present). The factors that contributed to the recognition of goodwill included securing buyer-specific synergies that increase revenue and profits and are not otherwise available to a marketplace participant, acquiring a talented workforce, and significant cost savings opportunities.

Taxes—As part of our accounting for the Macromedia acquisition, a portion of the overall purchase price was allocated to goodwill and acquired intangible assets. Amortization expense associated with acquired intangible assets is not deductible for tax purposes. Thus, approximately \$186.9 million was established as a deferred tax liability for the future amortization of the intangible assets. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," the valuation allowance on Macromedia's financial statements as of December 3, 2005 was reduced by \$237.8 million to \$16.1 million, to the extent the deferred tax assets are more likely than not realizable. During the second quarter of fiscal 2006, the valuation allowance was reduced to \$14.7 million.

Any impairment charges made in the future associated with goodwill will not be tax deductible and will result in an increased effective income tax rate in the quarter the impairment is recorded.

Deferred stock-based compensation—Deferred stock-based compensation represents the portion of the estimated fair value, measured as of December 3, 2005, of unvested Macromedia stock options and restricted stock assumed. The fair value of unvested options assumed was \$120.7 million using the Black Scholes valuation model. The stock price used in the valuation is \$34.97, which was the closing price of Adobe shares on December 2, 2005, the last trading day before the close of the acquisition. The risk-free

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
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NOTE 2. ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

interest rate was the zero coupon yield on December 2, 2005 implied from U.S. Treasury securities with equivalent remaining terms. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future and therefore used an expected dividend yield of zero. We estimate the expected term by taking the average of the vesting term remaining and the contractual term of the option, as illustrated in the SAB 107. The implied volatility of Adobe traded stock options as of December 2, 2005 was used for volatility. The fair value of the unvested restricted stock of \$4.8 million was based on the fair value of the underlying shares on the acquisition date.

The assumptions used to value Macromedia deferred compensation are as follows:

	<u>2006</u>
Expected term (in years)	0.17-6.67
Volatility	32.9-35.2%
Risk free interest rate	3.97-4.48%

Total deferred stock-based compensation, of \$125.5 million, is being amortized to expenses over the remaining vesting periods of the underlying options or restricted stock. See Note 6 for the amortization of deferred stock-based compensation during the second quarter of fiscal 2006.

Pro Forma Results

The unaudited financial information in the table below summarizes the combined results of operations of Adobe and Macromedia, on a pro forma basis, as though the companies had been combined as of the beginning of the period presented. The pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the acquisition had taken place on December 4, 2004 or of results that may occur in the future. The pro forma financial information for the three and six months ended June 3, 2005 includes the following items:

	<u>Three months ended June 3, 2005</u>	<u>Six months ended June 3, 2005</u>
Amortization of intangible assets	\$51,185	\$102,340
Amortization of deferred compensation	15,259	38,710
Restructuring costs	1,235	20,219
Business combination accounting effect on historical support revenue	12,288	25,885

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
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NOTE 2. ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

The unaudited pro forma financial information for the three and six months ended June 3, 2005 combines the historical results for Adobe for the three and six months ended June 3, 2005 and the historical results for Macromedia for the three and six months ended March 31, 2005.

	<u>Three months ended June 3, 2005</u>	<u>Six months ended June 3, 2005</u>
Net revenues	\$599,795	\$1,167,715
Net income	84,991	164,090
Basic net income per share	0.14	0.28
Diluted net income per share	0.14	0.27

NOTE 3. GOODWILL AND PURCHASED AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

Below is our goodwill reported by segment as of June 2, 2006 and December 2, 2005:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Creative Solutions	\$ 770,945	\$ 18,763
Knowledge Worker Solutions	430,689	8,395
Enterprise and Developer Solutions	384,375	91,525
Mobile and Device Solutions	322,936	—
Other	234,680	—
Total goodwill	<u>\$2,143,625</u>	<u>\$118,683</u>

During fiscal 2006, our goodwill increased primarily due to the acquisition of Macromedia. This goodwill was subsequently adjusted for the realization of tax benefits for deductions resulting from the exercise of stock options and disqualifying dispositions of vested options assumed. Goodwill also increased by \$19.1 million due to the acquisition of TTF.

Purchased and other intangible assets, subject to amortization, were as follows as of June 2, 2006:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Net</u>
Purchased technology	\$384,187	\$ (76,045)	\$308,142
Localization	12,255	(9,955)	2,300
Trademarks	130,925	(13,469)	117,456
Other intangibles	186,755	(21,083)	165,672
Total other intangible assets	<u>329,935</u>	<u>(44,507)</u>	<u>285,428</u>
Total purchased and other intangible assets	<u>\$714,122</u>	<u>\$(120,552)</u>	<u>\$593,570</u>

The increase in purchased and other intangible assets during the first half of fiscal 2006 was primarily due to the acquisition of Macromedia. Purchased and other intangibles also increased primarily due to the acquisition of TTF. See Note 2 for further information regarding these acquisitions.

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NOTE 3. GOODWILL AND PURCHASED AND OTHER INTANGIBLES (Continued)

Purchased and other intangible assets, subject to amortization, were as follows as of December 2, 2005:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Net</u>
Purchased technology	\$18,785	\$(11,153)	\$ 7,632
Localization	\$20,512	\$(11,901)	\$ 8,611
Trademarks	225	(82)	143
Other intangibles	301	(210)	91
Total other intangible assets	<u>\$21,038</u>	<u>\$(12,193)</u>	<u>\$ 8,845</u>
Total purchased and other intangible assets	<u>\$39,823</u>	<u>\$(23,346)</u>	<u>\$16,477</u>

Amortization expense related to purchased and other intangible assets was \$55.0 million and \$112.1 million for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 respectively. Comparatively, amortization expense was \$4.6 million and \$8.7 million for the three and six months ended June 3, 2005, respectively. As of June 2, 2006, we expect amortization expense in future periods to be as shown below:

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Purchased Technology</u>	<u>Other Intangible Assets</u>
Remainder of 2006	\$ 44,758	\$ 30,713
2007	89,222	57,766
2008	87,443	55,761
2009	86,081	55,740
2010	316	55,740
2011	203	29,669
Thereafter	119	39
Total expected amortization expense	<u>\$308,142</u>	<u>\$285,428</u>

NOTE 4. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets consisted of the following as of June 2, 2006 and December 2, 2005:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Investments	\$59,635	\$51,707
Security deposits and other	13,320	7,419
Prepaid land lease	3,282	3,301
Prepaid rent	3,775	3,801
Restricted cash	5,462	—
Unbilled receivables	11,056	—
Note receivable	2,324	—
Total other assets	<u>\$98,854</u>	<u>\$66,228</u>

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NOTE 4. OTHER ASSETS (Continued)

The increase in other assets is primarily due to the addition of assets related to our acquisition of Macromedia on December 3, 2005.

We own limited partnership interests in Adobe Ventures which are consolidated in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46R ("FIN 46R") a revision to FASB Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46"), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities." The partnerships are controlled by Granite Ventures, an independent venture capital firm and sole general partner of Adobe Ventures.

The following table summarizes the net realized gains and losses from our investments for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005:

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Six Months</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Net gains (losses) related to our investments in Adobe Ventures and cost method investments.....	\$2,750	\$(1,917)	\$1,455	\$(3,824)
Write-downs due to other-than-temporary declines in value of our marketable equity securities	—	(558)	—	(558)
Losses from sales of short-term investments.....	—	(58)	—	(58)
Gains (losses) on stock warrants	(90)	(168)	(60)	185
Total investment gain (loss)	<u>\$2,660</u>	<u>\$(2,701)</u>	<u>\$1,395</u>	<u>\$(4,255)</u>

NOTE 5. ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses consisted of the following as of June 2, 2006 and December 2, 2005:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Compensation and benefits	\$138,741	\$112,362
Sales and marketing allowances.....	19,313	16,306
Other	122,531	98,247
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$280,585</u>	<u>\$226,915</u>

NOTE 6. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock Options

Our stock option program is a long-term retention program that is intended to attract, retain and provide incentives for talented employees, officers and directors, and to align stockholder and employee interests. We consider our option programs critical to our operation and productivity. Currently, we grant options from the 1) 2003 Equity Incentive Plan ("2003 Plan"), under which options could be granted to all employees, including executive officers, and outside consultants and 2) the 1996 Outside Directors Stock Option Plan, as amended, under which options are granted automatically under a pre-determined formula to non-employee directors. In addition, our stock option program includes the 2005 Equity Incentive Assumption Plan, from which we currently do not grant options, but may do so in the future. The plans

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NOTE 6. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

listed above are collectively referred to in the following discussion as “the Plans.” Option vesting periods are generally three to four years for all of the Plans.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Our 1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the “ESPP”) allows eligible employee participants to purchase shares of our common stock at a discount through payroll deductions. The ESPP consists of twenty-four-month offering periods with four six-month purchase periods in each offering period. Employees purchase shares in each purchase period at 85% of the market value of our common stock at either the beginning of the offering period or the end of the purchase period, whichever price is lower.

Restricted Stock

We grant restricted shares to employees under our Amended 1994 Performance and Restricted Stock Plan (“Restricted Stock Plan”). The Restricted Stock Plan provides for the granting of restricted stock and/or performance awards to officers and key employees. Restricted stock issued under the Restricted Stock Plan generally vest annually over two to three years but are considered outstanding at the time of grant, as the stockholders are entitled to dividends and voting rights.

Performance Shares

Effective February 2, 2006, the Executive Compensation Committee adopted the 2006 Performance Share Program (the “Program”). The Executive Compensation Committee established the Program to align the new leadership team to achieve key integration milestones and create stockholder value and to retain key executives. All members of Adobe’s executive management team and other key members of senior management are participating in the Program which runs through the end of our fiscal 2007. Awards under the Program were granted in the form of performance shares pursuant to the terms of our 2003 Plan or Restricted Stock Plan. Performance shares granted entitle the recipient to receive fully-vested shares of Adobe common stock upon completion of the performance period subject to attaining identified performance goals, some of which contain discretionary metrics.

Stock Compensation

Beginning with our first quarter of fiscal 2006, we adopted SFAS 123R. See Note 1 for a description of our adoption of SFAS 123R. We currently use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options and employee stock purchase plan shares. The determination of the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by our stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include our expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends.

We estimate the expected term of options granted by calculating the average term from our historical stock option exercise experience. We estimate the volatility of our common stock by using implied volatility in market traded options in accordance with SAB 107. Our decision to use implied volatility was based

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NOTE 6. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

upon the availability of actively traded options on our common stock and our assessment that implied volatility is more representative of future stock price trends than historical volatility. We base the risk-free interest rate that we use in the option valuation model on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with remaining terms similar to the expected term on the options. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future and therefore use an expected dividend yield of zero in the option valuation model. We are required to estimate forfeitures at the time of grant and revise those estimates in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. We use historical data to estimate pre-vesting option forfeitures and record stock-based compensation expense only for those awards that are expected to vest. All stock-based payment awards are amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which are generally the vesting periods.

The expected term of employee stock purchase plan shares is the average of the remaining purchase periods under each offering period.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we recognized the estimated compensation cost of restricted stock over the vesting term. The estimated compensation cost is based on the fair value of Adobe's common stock on the date of grant. We will continue to recognize the compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, over the vesting term.

In accordance with SFAS 123R, we will recognize the estimated compensation cost of performance shares, net of estimated forfeitures. The awards are earned upon attainment of identified performance goals, some of which contain discretionary metrics, and are accounted for based upon the fair value of the award at each reporting date. As such, these awards are re-valued based on Adobe's traded stock price at the end of each reporting period. If the discretion is removed, then the treatment as a variable award stops and the award will be classified as a fixed equity award. The fair value of the awards will be based on the measurement date, which is the date the award becomes fixed. The awards will be subsequently amortized over the remaining performance period.

In addition to estimating expense for grants to Adobe employees, we also estimated deferred compensation related to unvested option assumed in the acquisition of Macromedia (see Note 2 for further information). In accordance with SFAS 123R, deferred compensation expense is classified by functional area on our consolidated statement of income.

The assumptions used to value option grants for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005 are as follows:

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Six Months Ended</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Expected life (in years)	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0
Volatility	31.47-32.90%	32%	30.29-35.46%	30-32%
Risk free interest rate	4.80-4.98%	3.81%	4.30-4.98%	3.38-3.81%

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NOTE 6. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

The assumptions used to value employee stock purchase rights for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005 are as follows:

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Six Months Ended</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Expected life (in years)	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Volatility	30.30-31.30%	32%	30.30-31.30%	32%
Risk free interest rate	4.32-4.41%	3.03%	4.32-4.41%	3.03%

See Note 2 for the assumptions used to value Macromedia deferred compensation.

Total stock-based compensation recognized on our consolidated statement of income for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 is as follows:

<u>Income Statement Classifications</u>	<u>Option Grants and Stock Purchase Rights</u>	<u>Restricted Stock and Performance Shares</u>	<u>Amortization of Macromedia Deferred Compensation</u>
Three months:			
Cost of revenue—services and support	\$ 677	\$ —	\$ 1,749
Research and development	11,803	327	5,639
Sales and marketing	8,353	420	5,652
General and administrative	4,775	269	2,219
Total	<u>\$25,608</u>	<u>\$1,016</u>	<u>\$15,259</u>
Six months:			
Cost of revenue—services and support	\$ 1,180	\$ —	\$ 4,298
Research and development	21,277	546	13,857
Sales and marketing	16,314	619	15,102
General and administrative	9,305	414	5,453
Total	<u>\$48,076</u>	<u>\$1,579</u>	<u>\$38,710</u>

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NOTE 6. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

The following table sets forth the pro forma amounts of net income and net income per share, for the three and six months ended June 3, 2005, that would have resulted if we had accounted for our employee stock plans under the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123:

	<u>Three Months</u>	<u>Six Months</u>
Net income:		
As reported	\$149,778	\$301,672
Add: Stock-based compensation expense for employees included in reported net income, net of related tax effects	68	118
Less: Total stock-based compensation expense for employees determined under the fair value based method, net of related tax effects.	<u>(21,946)</u>	<u>(45,011)</u>
Pro forma	<u>\$127,900</u>	<u>\$256,779</u>
Basic net income per share:		
As reported	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.62
Pro forma	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.53
Diluted net income per share:		
As reported	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.59
Pro forma	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.51

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we presented all tax benefits for deductions resulting from the exercise of stock options and disqualifying dispositions as operating cash flows on our consolidated statement of cash flows. SFAS 123R requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation expense to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. Total cash flow will remain unchanged from what would have been reported under prior accounting rules.

As of June 2, 2006, there was \$108.7 million of unrecognized compensation cost, adjusted for estimated forfeitures, related to non-vested stock-based payments granted to Adobe employees. Total unrecognized compensation cost will be adjusted for future changes in estimated forfeitures. Additionally, as of June 2, 2006, there was \$86.8 million of unamortized deferred compensation, related to the acquisition of Macromedia, which will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.94 years.

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NOTE 6. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

General Stock Option Information

The following table sets forth the summary of option activity under our stock option program for the six months ended June 2, 2006:

	<u>Options Available for Grant</u>	<u>Number of Options Outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
Beginning of period	24,294	65,251	\$21.56
Granted	(3,786)	3,552	34.54
Exercised	—	(16,160)	14.97
Canceled	4,003	(4,003)	21.53
Expired	(382)	—	—
Due to acquisition	270	15,143	—
End of period	<u>24,399</u>	<u>63,783</u>	\$22.49
Weighted average fair value of options granted			\$12.00

The difference in shares granted under options available for grant and number of options outstanding is due to performance share grants. See below for information regarding the performance shares. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the period was \$287.8 million. The intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the market value as of June 2, 2006 and the exercise price of the shares. The market value as of June 2, 2006 was \$29.00 as reported by the Nasdaq National.

Information regarding the stock options outstanding at June 2, 2006 is summarized below:

<u>Range of Exercise Prices</u>	<u>Number Outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Number Exercisable</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
\$0.56 - 13.24	9,036	3.93 years	\$10.72	8,420	\$10.72
\$13.37 - 14.16	6,899	3.54 years	13.72	6,486	13.70
\$14.17 - 17.84	6,533	2.71 years	17.12	6,259	17.20
\$17.85 - 20.82	7,343	4.05 years	19.67	5,136	19.68
\$20.98 - 21.74	980	7.41 years	21.46	443	21.34
\$21.78 - 21.78	6,673	4.96 years	21.78	2,950	21.78
\$21.97 - 27.83	7,227	4.55 years	26.07	4,555	26.78
\$27.85 - 32.16	7,104	4.59 years	31.07	4,551	31.64
\$32.19 - 32.30	723	4.73 years	32.20	330	32.20
\$32.42 - 68.43	<u>11,265</u>	6.17 years	34.46	<u>2,106</u>	33.52
	<u>63,783</u>	4.49 years	\$22.49	<u>41,236</u>	\$19.61

The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding and options exercisable as of June 2, 2006 was \$493.9 million and \$409.8 million, respectively.

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NOTE 6. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

General Restricted Stock and Performance Share Information

<u>Restricted Stock</u>	<u>Non-vested Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</u>
Beginning of period	428	\$14.38
Awarded	8	40.30
Released	(280)	22.04
Forfeited	(1)	30.44
Due to acquisition	414	22.35
End of period	<u>569</u>	<u>\$10.97</u>

During the first half of fiscal 2006, we granted 360,000 performance shares under the Program. Upon achievement of performance goals, the recipients may be eligible to receive up to 540,000 shares. These shares will be issued out of our 2003 Plan and our Restricted Stock Plan.

NOTE 7. RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES

In the first quarter of fiscal 2006, pursuant to Board of Directors' approval, we initiated plans to restructure both the pre-merger operations of Adobe and Macromedia to eliminate certain duplicative activities, focus our resources on future growth opportunities and reduce our cost structure. In connection with the worldwide restructuring plan, we recognized costs related to termination benefits for employee positions that were eliminated and for the closure of duplicative facilities. We also recognized costs related to the cancellation of certain contracts associated with the wind-down of subsidiaries and other service contracts held by Macromedia.

Macromedia Merger Restructuring Charges

A summary of preliminary restructuring activities follows:

	<u>Initial Restructuring Charges</u>	<u>Cash Payments</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Balance at June 2, 2006</u>
Termination Benefits	\$26,608	\$(22,292)	\$ 252	\$ 4,568
Cost of closing redundant facilities	32,083	(5,185)	5,454	32,352
Cost of contract termination	3,969	(3,059)	—	910
Other	2,500	(134)	—	2,366
Total	<u>\$65,160</u>	<u>\$(30,670)</u>	<u>\$5,706</u>	<u>\$40,196</u>

We completed our acquisition of Macromedia on December 3, 2005. Pursuant to Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 95-3, "Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchase Business Combination," all restructuring charges related to the Macromedia acquisition are recognized as a part of the purchase price allocation, as discussed in Note 2 and have been accrued for as of June 2, 2006.

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NOTE 7. RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES (Continued)

Accrued restructuring charges of \$40.2 million at June 2, 2006 includes \$15.2 million recorded in accrued restructuring, current and \$25.0 million, related to long-term facilities obligations, recorded in accrued restructuring, non-current in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Adobe Restructuring Charges

In connection with the worldwide restructuring plan, we recognized costs related to termination benefits for former Adobe employees whose positions were eliminated and for the closure of Adobe facilities. We also recognized costs related to the cancellation of certain contracts held by Adobe. In addition, costs related to the write-off of fixed assets located at facilities that will no longer be used will be recognized in the periods that the respective offices are vacated. We expect to recognize these charges through the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

A summary of exit costs follows:

	<u>Initial Restructuring Charges</u>	<u>Cash Payments</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Balance at June 2, 2006</u>
Termination Benefits.	\$18,879	\$(17,625)	\$ 151	\$1,405
Cost of closing redundant facilities.	—	(42)	1,084	1,042
Cost of contract termination	105	—	—	105
Total.	<u>\$18,984</u>	<u>\$(17,667)</u>	<u>\$1,235</u>	<u>\$2,552</u>

Pursuant to FASB's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities," all facility related charges related to the pre-merger operations are expensed and accrued for based upon the cease use date. As of June 2, 2006, Accrued restructuring charges of \$2.5 million at June 2, 2006 includes \$2.0 million recorded in accrued restructuring, current and \$0.5 million, related to long-term facilities obligations, recorded in accrued restructuring, non-current in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Accelio Related Restructuring Charges

In connection with our acquisition of Accelio in the second quarter of fiscal 2002, we recognized \$14.5 million in liabilities associated with a worldwide reduction in force of Accelio employees, transaction costs, costs related to closing redundant facilities and terminating contracts and other exit costs associated with the acquisition. As of June 2, 2006, \$0.1 million remained in accrued restructuring on the consolidated balance sheet and comprised transaction and facilities costs. Transaction costs primarily relate to the liquidation of Accelio's subsidiaries and are expected to be paid through fiscal 2006. Facilities costs relate to leases we assumed upon acquisition of Accelio that terminate at various times through September 2006.

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NOTE 8. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Stock Repurchase Program I—On-going Dilution Coverage

To facilitate our stock repurchase program, designed to return value to our stockholders and minimize dilution from stock issuances, we repurchase shares in the open market and from time to time enter into structured repurchase agreements with third parties.

Authorization to repurchase shares to cover on-going dilution is not subject to expiration. However, this repurchase program is limited to covering net dilution from stock issuances and is subject to business conditions and cash flow requirements as determined by our Board of Directors from time to time.

As part of this program, on April 17, 2005, the Board of Directors approved the use of \$1.0 billion for stock repurchase commencing upon the close of the Macromedia acquisition.

During fiscal 2005, we entered into several structured repurchase agreements with large financial institutions, where upon we provided the financial institutions with prepayments of \$600 million. During the six months ended June 2, 2006, we continued to enter into several stock purchase agreements with large financial institutions. Under these agreements, we provided the financial institutions with up-front payments totaling \$1.0 billion. There is no requirement for the financial institutions to return funds to us. The financial institutions agreed to deliver to us, at certain intervals during the contract term, a certain number of our shares based on the volume weighted average price during such intervals less a specified discount. Upon payment, the \$1.0 billion was classified as treasury stock on our balance sheet, though only shares physically delivered to us are excluded from the denominator in the computation of earnings per share. All outstanding structured repurchase agreements as of June 2, 2006 will expire on or before September 29, 2006. As of June 2, 2006 and December 2, 2005, approximately \$344.1 million and \$154.9 million respectively, of up-front payments remained under the agreements.

During the six months ended June 2, 2006, we repurchased 1.7 million shares at an average price of \$36.04 through open market repurchases and 22.5 million shares at an average price of \$36.02 through these structured repurchase agreements which included prepayments from fiscal 2005. During the six months ended June 3, 2005, we repurchased 7.5 million shares at an average price of \$30.36 through these structured repurchase agreements which included prepayments remaining from fiscal 2004.

NOTE 9. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income," establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in the financial statements. Items of other comprehensive income that we currently report are unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities categorized as available-for-sale and foreign currency translation adjustments. We also report gains and losses on derivative instruments qualifying as cash flow hedges.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 9. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Continued)

The following table sets forth the components of comprehensive income, net of income tax expense, for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005:

	Three Months		Six Months	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net income	\$123,097	\$149,778	\$228,169	\$301,672
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	7	(102)	(135)	98
Currency translation adjustments	2,512	(2,085)	3,475	(3,250)
Net gain (loss) in derivative instruments, net of taxes	(376)	5,933	(5,317)	5,964
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,143	3,746	(1,977)	2,812
Total comprehensive income, net of taxes	\$125,240	\$153,524	\$226,192	\$304,484

NOTE 10. NET INCOME PER SHARE

Basic net income per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period, excluding unvested restricted stock. Diluted net income per share is based upon the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period plus dilutive potential common shares, including unvested restricted common stock and stock options using the treasury stock method.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005:

	Three Months		Six Months	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net income	\$123,097	\$149,778	\$228,169	\$301,672
Shares used to compute basic net income per share	595,284	488,765	597,679	487,610
Dilutive potential common shares:				
Unvested restricted stock	207	41	207	41
Stock options	18,313	19,350	20,696	20,200
Shares used to compute diluted net income per share	613,804	508,156	618,582	507,851
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.62
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.59

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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NOTE 10. NET INCOME PER SHARE (Continued)

For the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 options to purchase approximately 14.7 million and 13.7 million shares, respectively, of common stock with exercise prices greater than the average fair market value of our stock of \$34.96 and \$36.54, respectively, were not included in the calculation because the effect would have been antidilutive. Comparatively, for the three and six months ended June 3, 2005 options to purchase approximately 7.2 million and 6.9 million shares, respectively, of common stock with exercise prices greater than the average fair market value of our stock of \$31.48 and \$30.97, respectively, were excluded from the calculation because the effect would have been antidilutive.

NOTE 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease Commitments

We lease certain of our facilities and some of our equipment under noncancelable operating lease arrangements that expire at various dates through 2025. We also have one land lease that expires in 2091.

We occupy three office buildings in San Jose, California where our corporate headquarters are located. We reference these office buildings as the “Almaden tower” and the “East and West towers.”

In December 2003, upon completion of construction, we began a five year lease agreement for the Almaden tower. Under the agreement, we have the option to purchase the building at any time during the lease term for the lease balance, which is approximately \$103.0 million. The maximum recourse amount (“residual value guarantee”) under this obligation is \$90.8 million.

In August 2004, we extended the lease agreement for our East and West towers for an additional five years with an option to extend for an additional five years solely at Adobe’s election. As part of the lease extension, we purchased a portion of the lease receivable of the lessor for \$126.8 million, which is recorded as an investment in lease receivable on our consolidated balance sheet. This purchase may be credited against the residual value guarantee if we purchase the properties or repaid from the sale proceeds if the properties are sold to third parties. Under the agreement for the East and West towers, we have the option to purchase the buildings at any time during the lease term for the lease balance, which is approximately \$143.2 million. The maximum recourse amount (“residual value guarantee”) under this obligation is \$126.8 million.

These two leases are both subject to standard covenants including liquidity, leverage and profitability ratios that are reported to the lessors quarterly. As of June 2, 2006, we were in compliance with all covenants. In the case of a default, the lessor may demand we purchase the buildings for an amount equal to the lease balance, or require that we remarket or relinquish the buildings. Both leases qualify for operating lease accounting treatment under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, “Accounting for Leases,” and, as such, the buildings and the related obligations are not included on our consolidated balance sheet. We utilized this type of financing in order to access bank-provided funding at the most favorable rates and to provide the lowest total cost of occupancy for the headquarter buildings. At the end of the lease term, we can extend the lease for an additional five year term (for the East and West towers lease only), purchase the buildings for the lease balance, remarket or relinquish the buildings. If we choose to remarket or are required to do so upon relinquishing the buildings, we are bound to arrange the

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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NOTE 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

sale of the buildings to an unrelated party and will be required to pay the lessor any shortfall between the net remarketing proceeds and the lease balance, up to the maximum recourse amount.

Royalties

We have certain royalty commitments associated with the shipment and licensing of certain products. Royalty expense is generally based on a dollar amount per unit shipped or a percentage of the underlying revenue.

Guarantees

The lease agreements for our corporate headquarters provide for residual value guarantees. Under FASB Interpretation No. 45 ("FIN 45"), "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others," the fair value of a residual value guarantee in lease agreements entered into after December 31, 2002, must be recognized as a liability on our consolidated balance sheet. As such, we recognized a \$5.2 million liability related to the East and West towers lease that was extended in August 2004. This liability is recorded in other long-term liabilities with the offsetting entry recorded as prepaid rent in other assets. The balance will be amortized to the income statement over the life of the lease. As of June 2, 2006, the unamortized portion of the fair value of the residual value guarantee remaining in other long-term liabilities and prepaid rent was \$3.3 million.

Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, we provide indemnifications of varying scope to customers against claims of intellectual property infringement made by third parties arising from the use of our products. Historically, costs related to these indemnification provisions have not been significant and we are unable to estimate the maximum potential impact of these indemnification provisions on our future results of operations.

To the extent permitted under Delaware law, we have agreements whereby we indemnify our officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is, or was serving, at our request in such capacity. The indemnification period covers all pertinent events and occurrences during the officer's or director's lifetime. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited; however, we have director and officer insurance coverage that limits our exposure and enables us to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. We believe the estimated fair value of these indemnification agreements in excess of applicable insurance coverage is minimal.

As part of our limited partnership interests in Adobe Ventures, we have provided a general indemnification to Granite Ventures, an independent venture capital firm and sole general partner of Adobe Ventures, for certain events or occurrences while Granite Ventures is, or was serving, at our request in such capacity provided that Granite Ventures acts in good faith on behalf of the partnerships. We are unable to develop an estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments that could

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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NOTE 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

potentially result from any hypothetical future claim, but believe the risk of having to make any payments under this general indemnification to be remote.

Legal Proceedings

On September 6, 2002, Plaintiff Fred B. Dufresne filed suit against Adobe, Microsoft Corporation, Macromedia, Inc. and Trellox Corporation in the U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,835,712, entitled "Client-Server System Using Embedded Hypertext Tags for Application and Database Development." The Plaintiff's complaint asserts that "defendants have infringed, and continue to infringe, one or more claims of the '712 patent by making, using, selling and/or offering for sale, *inter alia*, products supporting Microsoft Active Server Pages technology." Plaintiff seeks unspecified compensatory damages, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, trebling of damages for "willful infringement," and fees and costs. We believe the action has no merit and are vigorously defending against it. We cannot estimate any possible loss at this time.

On June 13, 2005, Plaintiff Steve Staehr filed a shareholder derivative action entitled "Steve Staehr, Derivatively on Behalf of Adobe Systems Incorporated v. Bruce R. Chizen, et. al.," in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Santa Clara against Adobe's directors and naming Adobe as a nominal defendant. The complaint alleges that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties of loyalty and due care and caused Adobe to waste corporate assets by failing to renegotiate or terminate the acquisition agreement with Macromedia following the announcement by Macromedia that it would restate its financial results for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1999 through 2004. . On August 18, 2005, Plaintiff amended his complaint to add a purported class action in which Plaintiff seeks, among other things, unspecified monetary damages, attorneys' fees and certain forms of equitable relief. On May 9, 2006, Plaintiff filed a Third Amended Complaint, to which defendants demurred. Adobe has obligations under certain circumstances to hold harmless and indemnify each of the defendant directors against judgments, fines, settlements and expenses related to claims against such directors and otherwise to the fullest extent permitted under Delaware law and Adobe's bylaws and certificate of incorporation. Such obligations may apply to this lawsuit. We believe the action has no merit and are vigorously defending against it. We cannot estimate any possible loss at this time.

In connection with our anti-piracy efforts, conducted both internally and through the Business Software Alliance, from time to time we undertake litigation against alleged copyright infringers. Such lawsuits may lead to counter-claims alleging improper use of litigation or violation of other local law and have recently increased in frequency, especially in Latin American countries. We believe we have valid defenses with respect to such counter-claims; however, it is possible that our consolidated financial position, cash flows or results of operations could be affected in any particular period by the resolution of one or more of these counter-claims.

One such case is Consultores en Computación y Contabilidad, S.C. ("CCC") v. Microsoft, Adobe, Symantec, and Autodesk (the "Defendants"). On March 1, 2002, CCC, a Mexican hardware/software reseller, filed a lawsuit in the Mexico Court of First Instance against the Defendants (all members of the Business Software Alliance). CCC had previously been the target of a criminal anti-piracy enforcement

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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NOTE 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

action carried out by the Mexican police authorities on the basis of a piracy complaint filed by the Defendants based on evidence provided to the Defendants. CCC alleged in the lawsuit that it had suffered damages to its reputation as a result of the enforcement action. CCC did not claim economic damages. On November 11, 2002, the trial court judge ruled in favor of the Defendants, holding that no moral damage occurred. After subsequent appeals which were favorable to the Defendants, a court of appeals held that the Defendants were liable to CCC for “moral” damages, and the court remanded the case to the Court of First Instance for a determination of the amount. In December 2005, the Court of First Instance awarded CCC \$90 million in damages. The Defendants are appealing the verdict, as are the plaintiffs who seek additional damages. If, after all appeals have been exhausted, the existing verdict stands and is enforceable, Adobe would be responsible for approximately \$15 million of the judgment. No amounts have been accrued as a loss is not considered probable or estimable at this time.

From time to time, in addition to those identified above, Adobe is subject to legal proceedings, claims, investigations and proceedings in the ordinary course of business, including claims of alleged infringement of third-party patents and other intellectual property rights, commercial, employment and other matters. In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, Adobe makes a provision for a liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These provisions are reviewed at least quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impacts of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and other information and events pertaining to a particular case. Litigation is inherently unpredictable. However, we believe that we have valid defenses with respect to the legal matters pending against Adobe. It is possible, nevertheless, that our consolidated financial position, cash flows or results of operations could be affected by the resolution of one or more of such contingencies.

NOTE 12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 (“SFAS 133”), “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” we recognize derivative instruments and hedging activities as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet and measure them at fair value. Gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value are accounted for depending on the use of the derivative and whether it is designated and qualifies for hedge accounting.

Economic Hedging—Hedges of Forecasted Transactions

We use option foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain operational (“cash flow”) exposures resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. These foreign exchange contracts, carried at fair value, may have maturities between one and twelve months. The maximum original duration of options foreign exchange contracts is twelve months. Such cash flow exposures result from portions of our forecasted revenues denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the Japanese yen and the Euro. We enter into these foreign exchange contracts to hedge forecasted product licensing revenue in the normal course of business, and accordingly, they are not speculative in nature.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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NOTE 12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

To receive hedge accounting treatment, all hedging relationships are formally documented at the inception of the hedge and the hedges must be highly effective in offsetting changes to future cash flows on hedged transactions. We record changes in the intrinsic value of these cash flow hedges in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until the forecasted transaction occurs.

The following is a summary of the existing gains that are currently included in accumulated other comprehensive income. These amounts represent the fair value of our cash flow hedge contracts that were still open as of the periods below.

Gain (Loss) on Hedges of Forecasted Transactions:

Balance Sheet

	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	
	June 2, 2006	December 2, 2005
Recognized but Unrealized—Open Transactions:		
Net unrealized gain remaining in other accumulated comprehensive income	\$—	\$5,317

When the forecasted transaction occurs, we reclassify the related gain or loss on the cash flow hedge to revenue. In the event the underlying forecasted transaction does not occur, or it becomes probable that it will not occur, the related hedge gains and losses on the cash flow hedge are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to interest and other income (loss) on the consolidated statement of income at that time. For the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005, there were no such gains or losses recognized in other income relating to hedges of forecasted transactions that did not occur.

Pursuant to SFAS 133, we evaluate hedge effectiveness prospectively and retrospectively and record any ineffective portion of the hedging instruments in other income (loss) on the consolidated income statement. The net gain (loss) recognized in other income for cash flow hedges due to hedge ineffectiveness was insignificant for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005. The time value of purchased derivative instruments is recorded in other income (loss).

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

A summary of the amounts included on the consolidated income statement due to occurrence of the hedged transaction and or time value degradation on open hedge transactions is as follows:

Income Statement

	Three Months Ended			
	June 2, 2006		June 3, 2005	
	Revenue	Other Income (Loss)	Revenue	Other Income (Loss)
Gain (loss) on completed hedge transactions:				
Net realized gain reclassified from other accumulated comprehensive income to revenue	\$82	\$ —	\$—	\$ —
Net realized loss from the cost of purchased options. . .	—	(2,172)	—	(2,143)
Gain (loss) on open hedge transactions:				
Net unrealized gain (loss) from time value degradation on open cash flow hedge transactions	—	(1,734)	—	646
	<u>\$82</u>	<u>\$(3,906)</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$(1,497)</u>

	Six Months Ended			
	June 2, 2006		June 3, 2005	
	Revenue	Other Income (Loss)	Revenue	Other Income (Loss)
Gain (loss) on completed hedge transactions:				
Net realized gain reclassified from other accumulated comprehensive income to revenue	\$3,091	\$ —	\$—	\$ —
Net realized loss from the cost of purchased options. . .	—	(3,713)	—	(4,506)
Gain (loss) on open hedge transactions:				
Net unrealized gain (loss) from time value degradation on open cash flow hedge transactions .	—	(2,846)	—	2,682
	<u>\$3,091</u>	<u>\$(6,559)</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$(1,824)</u>

Balance Sheet Hedging—Hedging of Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities

We hedge our net recognized foreign currency assets and liabilities with forward foreign exchange contracts to reduce the risk that our earnings and cash flows will be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. These derivative instruments hedge assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies and are carried at fair value with changes in the fair value recorded as other income (loss). These derivative instruments do not subject us to material balance sheet risk due to exchange rate movements because gains and losses on these derivatives are intended to offset gains and losses on the assets and liabilities being hedged. At June 2, 2006, the outstanding balance sheet hedging derivatives had maturities of 90 days or less.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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NOTE 12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Net gains recognized in other income (loss) relating to balance sheet hedging for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005 were as follows:

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Six Months</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Gain (loss) on foreign currency assets and liabilities:				
Net realized gain (loss) recognized in other income (loss) . .	\$ 7,275	\$(4,623)	\$ 9,907	\$(5,454)
Net unrealized gain (loss) recognized in other income (loss)	1,265	(992)	1,977	(2,379)
	<u>8,540</u>	<u>(5,615)</u>	<u>11,884</u>	<u>(7,833)</u>
Gain (loss) on hedges of foreign currency assets and liabilities:				
Net realized gain (loss) recognized in other income (loss) . .	(4,174)	3,012	(4,741)	2,565
Net unrealized gain (loss) recognized in other income (loss)	(2,756)	2,828	(5,461)	6,141
	<u>(6,930)</u>	<u>5,840</u>	<u>(10,202)</u>	<u>8,706</u>
Net gain recognized in other income	\$ 1,610	\$ 225	\$ 1,682	\$ 873

NOTE 13. INDUSTRY SEGMENTS

Coinciding with the integration of Macromedia and the start of fiscal 2006, we changed the reporting of our principal business segments to be aligned with our market opportunities and how we manage our combined businesses. For comparability, the prior fiscal period's results have been reclassified to reflect the realignment of the business segments.

We have five reportable segments: Creative Solutions, Knowledge Worker Solutions, Enterprise and Developer Solutions, Mobile and Device Solutions, and Other. Our Creative Solutions segment focuses on delivering a complete professional line of integrated tools for a full range of creative and developer tasks to an extended set of customers. This segment combines most of the products of our prior Creative Professional and Digital Imaging and Video business segments, along with the creative professional-focused products and solutions that we obtained through our acquisition of Macromedia. The Knowledge Worker Solutions segment focuses on the needs of knowledge worker customers, providing essential applications and services to help them share information and collaborate. This segment contains revenue generated by Breeze and our Acrobat family of products. Our Enterprise segment provides server-based enterprise interaction solutions that automate people-centric processes. The segment contains revenue generated by our LiveCycle, ColdFusion and Flex lines of products. The Mobile and Device Solutions segment provides solutions that create compelling experiences through rich content, user interfaces, and data services on mobile and non-PC devices such as cellular phones, consumer devices and internet connected hand-held devices. Finally, our Other segment contains several of our products and services which address market opportunities ranging from the diverse publishing needs of technical and business publishing, to our legacy type and OEM printing businesses, to new strategic opportunities such as OEM revenue generated from our desktop Adobe Engagement Platform—which includes Adobe Reader and Macromedia Flash Player applications.

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 13. INDUSTRY SEGMENTS (Continued)

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. With the exception of goodwill, we do not identify or allocate our assets by operating segments. See Note 3 for the allocation of goodwill to our reportable segments.

	<u>Creative Solutions</u>	<u>Knowledge Worker Solutions</u>	<u>Enterprise and Developer Solutions</u>	<u>Mobile and Device Solutions</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Three months ended June 2, 2006						
Revenue.	\$357,288	\$162,957	\$42,839	\$7,907	\$64,465	\$635,456
Cost of revenue.	<u>30,977</u>	<u>7,927</u>	<u>17,020</u>	<u>5,347</u>	<u>4,336</u>	<u>65,607</u>
Gross profit.	<u>\$326,311</u>	<u>\$155,030</u>	<u>\$25,819</u>	<u>\$2,560</u>	<u>\$60,129</u>	<u>\$569,849</u>
Gross profit as a percentage of revenues ..	91%	95%	60%	32%	93%	90%
Three months ended June 3, 2005						
Revenue.	\$288,792	\$150,118	\$26,079	\$ —	\$31,040	\$496,029
Cost of revenue.	<u>12,276</u>	<u>6,721</u>	<u>6,054</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,383</u>	<u>27,434</u>
Gross profit.	<u>\$276,516</u>	<u>\$143,397</u>	<u>\$20,025</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$28,657</u>	<u>\$468,595</u>
Gross profit as a percentage of revenues ..	96%	96%	77%	—	92%	94%
	<u>Creative Solutions</u>	<u>Knowledge Worker Solutions</u>	<u>Enterprise and Developer Solutions</u>	<u>Mobile and Device Solutions</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Six months ended June 2, 2006						
Revenue.	\$736,880	\$331,748	\$87,892	\$16,482	\$117,932	\$1,290,934
Cost of revenue.	<u>68,322</u>	<u>17,742</u>	<u>32,786</u>	<u>10,139</u>	<u>14,364</u>	<u>143,353</u>
Gross profit.	<u>\$668,558</u>	<u>\$314,006</u>	<u>\$55,106</u>	<u>\$ 6,343</u>	<u>\$103,568</u>	<u>\$1,147,581</u>
Gross profit as a percentage of revenues .	91%	95%	63%	38%	88%	89%
Six months ended June 3, 2005						
Revenue.	\$543,452	\$311,075	\$49,965	\$ —	\$ 64,419	\$ 968,911
Cost of revenue.	<u>25,596</u>	<u>12,279</u>	<u>11,606</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,922</u>	<u>54,403</u>
Gross profit.	<u>\$517,856</u>	<u>\$298,796</u>	<u>\$38,359</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 59,497</u>	<u>\$ 914,508</u>
Gross profit as a percentage of revenues .	95%	96%	77%	—	92%	94%

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

NOTE 13. INDUSTRY SEGMENTS (Continued)

A reconciliation of the totals reported for the operating segments to the applicable line items in the condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six month periods ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005 is as follows:

	Three Months		Six Months	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Total gross profit from operating segments above	\$569,849	\$468,595	\$1,147,581	\$914,508
Total operating expenses*	421,941	286,391	869,693	561,592
Total operating income	147,908	182,204	277,888	352,916
Non-operating income	16,589	5,604	30,866	11,677
Income before income taxes	\$164,497	\$187,808	\$ 308,754	\$364,593

* Total operating expenses comprise research and development, sales and marketing and general and administrative. For fiscal 2006, operating expenses also include restructuring and other charges and amortization of purchased intangibles.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion (presented in millions, except share and per share amounts, and is unaudited) should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

In addition to historical information, this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding product plans, future growth and market opportunities, which involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section titled "Risk Factors" in Part II, Item 1A. You should carefully review the risks described herein and in other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2005 and the other Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q filed by us in fiscal 2006. When used in this report, the words "expects," "could," "would," "may," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "targets," "estimates," "looks for," "looks to," and similar expressions, as well as statements regarding our focus for the future, are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. 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. 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.

ACQUISITION OF MACROMEDIA

On December 3, 2005, we completed the acquisition of Macromedia for approximately \$3.5 billion. We expect the acquisition to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows. We expect our revenues, cost of revenues and operating expenses to increase in the future, but we also anticipate cost saving synergies. In addition, we expect to incur estimated restructuring charges of \$20 million to \$25 million in the current fiscal year, of which \$20.2 million has been incurred to date. Coinciding with the integration of Macromedia and the start of our 2006 fiscal year, we changed the reporting of our principal business segments to be aligned with our market opportunities and how we manage our various businesses. The discussions in this section of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as the financial statements contained herein, reflect the impact of the acquisition. See Note 2 for further information regarding this acquisition.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Founded in 1982, Adobe Systems Incorporated is one of the largest and most diversified software companies in the world. We offer a line of creative, business and mobile software and services used by high-end consumers, creative professionals, designers, knowledge workers, OEM partners, developers and enterprises for creating, managing, delivering and engaging with compelling content and experiences across multiple operating systems, devices and media. We distribute our products through a network of distributors and dealers, VARs, systems integrators, ISVs and OEMs; direct to end users; and through our own Web site at www.adobe.com. We also license our technology to major hardware manufacturers, software developers and service providers and we offer integrated software solutions to businesses of all sizes. We have operations in the Americas, EMEA and Asia. Our software runs on Microsoft Windows, Apple OS, Linux, UNIX and various non-personal computer platforms, depending on the product.

We maintain executive offices and principal facilities at 345 Park Avenue, San Jose, California 95110-2704. Our telephone number is 408-536-6000. We maintain a Web site at www.adobe.com. Investors can obtain copies of our SEC filings from this site free of charge, as well as from the SEC Web site at www.sec.gov.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we make assumptions, judgments and estimates that can have a significant impact on amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements. We base our assumptions, judgments and estimates on historical experience and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. On a regular basis we evaluate our assumptions, judgments and estimates and make changes accordingly. We believe that the assumptions, judgments and estimates involved in the accounting for revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, goodwill and income taxes have the greatest potential impact on our consolidated financial statements. These areas are key components of our results of operations and are based on complex rules which require us to make judgments and estimates, so we consider these to be our critical accounting policies. We discuss below the critical accounting estimates associated with these policies. Historically, our assumptions, judgments and estimates relative to our critical accounting policies have not differed materially from actual results. For further information on our critical accounting policies, see Note 1 of our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue in accordance with current U.S. generally accepted accounting principles that have been prescribed for the software industry. Revenue recognition requirements in the software industry are very complex and are subject to change. In applying our revenue recognition policy we must determine which portions of our revenue are recognized currently and which portions, if any, must be deferred. In order to determine current and deferred revenue, we make judgments and estimates with regard to future deliverable products and services and the appropriate pricing for those products and services. Our assumptions and judgments regarding future products and services could differ from actual events, thus materially impacting our financial position and results of operations.

We have to estimate provisions for returns which are recorded against our revenues. In determining our estimate for returns, and in accordance with our internal policy regarding global channel inventory which is used to determine the level of product held by our distributors on which we have recognized revenue, we rely upon historical data, the estimated amount of product inventory in our distribution channel, the rate at which our product sells through to the end user, product plans and other factors. Our estimated provisions for returns can vary from what actually occurs. More or less product may be returned from what was estimated. The amount of inventory in the channel could be different than what is estimated. Our estimate of the rate of sell through for product in the channel could be different than what actually occurs. There could be a delay in the release of our products. These factors and unanticipated changes in the economic and industry environment could make our return estimates differ from actual returns, thus materially impacting our financial position and results of operations.

Stock-based Compensation

We adopted the provisions of, and account for stock-based compensation in accordance with, SFAS 123R during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. We elected the modified-prospective method, under which prior periods are not revised for comparative purposes. Under the fair value recognition provisions of this statement, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period.

We currently use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options and employee stock purchase plan shares. The determination of the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by our stock price as well as

assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include our expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends.

We estimate the expected term of options granted by calculating the average term from our historical stock option exercise experience. We estimate the volatility of our common stock by using implied volatility in market traded options in accordance with SAB 107. Our decision to use implied volatility was based upon the availability of actively traded options on our common stock and our assessment that implied volatility is more representative of future stock price trends than historical volatility. We base the risk-free interest rate that we use in the option pricing model on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with remaining terms similar to the expected term on the options. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future and therefore use an expected dividend yield of zero in the option pricing model. We are required to estimate forfeitures at the time of grant and revise those estimates in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. We use historical data to estimate pre-vesting option forfeitures and record stock-based compensation expense only for those awards that are expected to vest. All share based payment awards are amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which are generally the vesting periods.

If factors change and we employ different assumptions for estimating stock-based compensation expense in future periods or if we decide to use a different valuation model, the future periods may differ significantly from what we have recorded in the current period and could materially affect our operating income, net income and net income per share.

The Black-Scholes option-pricing model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable, characteristics not present in our option grants and employee stock purchase plan shares. Existing valuation models, including the Black-Scholes and lattice binomial models, may not provide reliable measures of the fair values of our stock-based compensation. Consequently, there is a risk that our estimates of the fair values of our stock-based compensation awards on the grant dates may bear little resemblance to the actual values realized upon the exercise, expiration, early termination or forfeiture of those stock-based payments in the future. Certain stock-based payments, such as employee stock options, may expire worthless or otherwise result in zero intrinsic value as compared to the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our financial statements. Alternatively, value may be realized from these instruments that are significantly higher than the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our financial statements. There currently is no market-based mechanism or other practical application to verify the reliability and accuracy of the estimates stemming from these valuation models, nor is there a means to compare and adjust the estimates to actual values.

The guidance in SFAS 123R and SAB 107 is relatively new. The application of these principles may be subject to further interpretation and refinement over time. There are significant differences among valuation models, and there is a possibility that we will adopt different valuation models in the future. This may result in a lack of consistency in future periods and materially affect the fair value estimate of stock-based payments. It may also result in a lack of comparability with other companies that use different models, methods and assumptions.

See Note 6 for further information regarding the SFAS 123R disclosures.

Goodwill Impairment

We perform goodwill impairment tests for each reporting unit on an annual basis, during the second quarter of our fiscal year, or more frequently, if facts and circumstances warrant a review. We make judgments about goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment in the value of goodwill recorded on our balance sheet may exist. The timing of an impairment test may result in

charges to our statements of income in our current reporting period that could not have been reasonably foreseen in prior periods. In order to estimate the fair value of goodwill, we typically make various assumptions about the future prospects for the reporting unit that the asset relates to, consider market factors specific to that reporting unit and estimate future cash flows to be generated by that reporting unit. Based on these assumptions and estimates, we determine whether we need to record an impairment charge to reduce the value of the asset carried on our balance sheet to its estimated fair value. Assumptions and estimates about future values are complex and often subjective. They can be affected by a variety of factors, including external factors such as industry and economic trends, and internal factors such as changes in our business strategy and our internal forecasts. Although we believe the assumptions and estimates we have made in the past have been reasonable and appropriate, different assumptions and estimates could materially affect our reported financial results. More conservative assumptions of the anticipated future benefits from these reporting units could result in impairment charges, which would decrease net income and result in lower asset values on our balance sheet. Conversely, less conservative assumptions could result in smaller or no impairment charges, higher net income and higher asset values.

Accounting for Income Taxes

We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year. In addition, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. Management must make assumptions, judgments and estimates to determine our current provision for income taxes and also our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance to be recorded against a deferred tax asset.

Our judgments, assumptions and estimates relative to the current provision for income tax take into account current tax laws, our interpretation of current tax laws and possible outcomes of current and future audits conducted by foreign and domestic tax authorities. We are currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service for our fiscal 2001, 2002 and 2003 tax returns, primarily related to our intercompany transfer pricing. Although we believe our judgments, assumptions and estimates are reasonable, changes in tax laws or our interpretation of tax laws and the resolution of the current and any future tax audits could significantly impact the amounts provided for income taxes in our consolidated financial statements.

Our assumptions, judgments and estimates relative to the value of a deferred tax asset take into account predictions of the amount and category of future taxable income, such as income from operations or capital gains income. Actual operating results and the underlying amount and category of income in future years could render our current assumptions, judgments and estimates of recoverable net deferred taxes inaccurate. Any of the assumptions, judgments and estimates mentioned above could cause our actual income tax obligations to differ from our estimates, thus materially impacting our financial position and results of operations.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview of the Three and Six Months Ended June 2, 2006

During the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we continued to focus on driving revenue growth and increasing market share of our products through the continued delivery of comprehensive software solutions that meet the evolving needs of our customers.

In our Creative Solutions business segment, new software bundles that were released in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 continued to gain market acceptance. In addition, we achieved strong results with our InDesign product, and record revenue with our digital video related products.

However, our Creative Suite 2 Premium revenue and our Macromedia Studio revenue declined in the second quarter when compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2006. We attribute this weakness in part to existing customers deciding to delay upgrades of older versions of their software in anticipation of future releases of the software that we have discussed publicly.

In our Knowledge Worker Solutions business segment, revenue from the Acrobat family of products was solid in the second quarter, achieving the third best quarter in the history of the product line.

Our Enterprise and Developer Solutions business segment achieved weaker than expected results, with revenue declining in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 when compared to the first quarter.

Finally, our Other business segment achieved strong results due primarily to strong revenue performance from distribution agreements related to our Adobe Reader and Flash and Shockwave Players and solid performance in our Postscript business.

We continue to focus on delivering innovative products and solutions for our customers. Our success could be limited by several factors, including the timely release of new products, continued market acceptance of our products, the introduction of new products by existing or new competitors and unfavorable exchange rate fluctuations. For a further discussion of these and other risk factors, see Part II, Item IA, "Risk Factors."

Revenue for the Three and Six Months Ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005

	Three Months		Percent Change	Six Months		Percent Change
	2006	2005		2006	2005	
Product.	\$615.0	\$485.6	27%	\$1,252.0	\$948.8	32%
Percentage of total revenues	97%	98%		98%	98%	
Services and support	20.5	10.4	97%	39.0	20.1	95%
Percentage of total revenues	3%	2%		3%	2%	
Total revenues	<u>\$635.5</u>	<u>\$496.0</u>		<u>\$1,291.0</u>	<u>\$968.9</u>	

As noted in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal 2005, we changed the reporting of our principal business segments to be aligned with our market opportunities and how we manage our various businesses. For comparability, the prior fiscal period's results have only been reclassified to reflect the realignment of the business segments and do not include Macromedia's revenue for fiscal 2005.

We have five reportable segments as described in Note 13 of our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our services and support revenue is composed of consulting, training, and maintenance and support, primarily related to the licensing of our Enterprise and Developer Solutions products. Our support revenue also includes technical support and developer support to partners and developer organizations related to our desktop products. Our consulting revenue is recognized using the proportionate

performance method and is measured monthly based on input measures, such as on hours incurred to date compared to total estimated hours to complete, with consideration given to output measures, such as contract milestones, when applicable. Our maintenance and support offerings, which entitle customers to receive product upgrades and enhancements or technical support, depending on the offering, is recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement.

Segment revenues

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Six Months</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	
Creative Solutions	\$357.3	\$288.8	24%	\$ 736.9	\$543.4	36%
Percentage of total revenues	56%	58%		57%	56%	
Knowledge Worker Solutions	163.0	150.1	9%	331.8	311.1	7%
Percentage of total revenues	26%	30%		26%	32%	
Enterprise and Developer Solutions.....	42.8	26.1	64%	87.8	50.0	76%
Percentage of total revenues	7%	5%		7%	5%	
Mobile and Device Solutions	7.9	—	*%	16.5	—	*%
Percentage of total revenues	1%	—		1%	—	
Other	64.5	31.0	107%	118.0	64.4	84%
Percentage of total revenues	10%	6%		9%	7%	
Total revenues	<u>\$635.5</u>	<u>\$496.0</u>		<u>\$1,291.0</u>	<u>\$968.9</u>	

* Percentage is not meaningful.

Revenue from our Creative Solutions segment increased during the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 as compared to the three and six months ended June 3, 2005 primarily due to the addition of new products related to the acquisition of Macromedia. We had an approximately 50% increase in revenues from our Digital Video software products due to the release of the Adobe Production Studio and the new versions of our video products. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in revenues of 14% and 8% respectively, for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006, from our Digital Imaging software products. Revenue also increased 24% for the six months ended June 2, 2006, in our creative products due to continued growth in revenue from our Adobe Creative Suites product and the introduction of new software bundles.

Revenue from our Knowledge Worker Solutions segment increased during the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 as compared to the three and six months ended June 3, 2005 primarily due to the addition of new products related to the acquisition of Macromedia. There were no notable decreases for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006.

Revenue from our Enterprise and Developer Solutions segment increased during the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 as compared to the three and six months ended June 3, 2005 primarily due to the addition of new products related to the acquisition of Macromedia. Revenue from this segment also grew due to increases in revenue from our Lifecycle products of 20% and 32% respectively for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 as a result of increased licensing and server support revenue, as we continue to focus on both the government sector and financial services. There were no notable decreases for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006.

Revenue from our Mobile and Device Solutions segment increased during the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 as compared to the three and six months ended June 3, 2005, wholly due to the addition of new products related to the acquisition of Macromedia.

Revenue from our Other segment increased during the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 as compared to the three and six months ended June 3, 2005, primarily due to increased revenue from

distribution agreements related to Adobe Reader, Flash and Shockwave players, and higher Postscript revenue. There were no notable decreases for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006.

Geographical Information

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Six Months</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	
Americas	\$305.9	\$242.4	26%	\$ 619.6	\$460.4	35%
Percentage of total revenues	48%	49%		48%	47%	
EMEA	181.3	145.1	25%	388.3	295.6	31%
Percentage of total revenues	29%	29%		30%	31%	
Asia	148.3	108.5	37%	283.1	212.9	33%
Percentage of total revenues	23%	22%		22%	22%	
Total revenues	<u>\$635.5</u>	<u>\$496.0</u>		<u>\$1,291.0</u>	<u>\$968.9</u>	

Overall revenues in each of the geographic segments for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 increased comparatively to the three and six months ended June 3, 2005 primarily due to the acquisition of Macromedia.

Revenue in the Americas increased during the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 due to the strength of our Creative Solutions, Enterprise Solutions, Knowledge Worker Solutions and Other segments.

Revenue in EMEA increased during the three months ended June 2, 2006 due to the strength of our Creative Solutions, Enterprise Solutions, and Other segments. Revenue in EMEA increased during the six months ended June 2, 2006 due to the strength of our Creative Solutions and Other segments.

Revenue in Asia increased during the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 due to the strength of our Creative Solutions, Mobile and Device Solutions, and Other segments.

Additionally, revenues in EMEA and Asia measured in US dollars decreased approximately \$15.2 million and \$39.7 million during the three and six months ended June 2, 2006, respectively, over the same reporting periods last year due to the strength of the dollar over the euro and the yen.

Inventory Information

At the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2006 our distributor inventory position was within our global inventory policy which allows up to an estimated 4.5 weeks of anticipated product supply at our distributors.

With regard to our product backlog, our experience is that the actual amount of backlog at any particular time may not be a meaningful indicator of future business prospects. For example, prior to the finalization and release of new products, we may have significant levels of orders for new product releases. Our backlog of unfulfilled orders at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2006, other than those associated with new product releases, those pending credit review and those not shipped due to the application of our global distributor inventory policy, was an insignificant percentage of second quarter fiscal 2006 revenue. The comparable backlog at the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2006 was approximately 1% of first quarter fiscal 2006 revenue.

Cost of Revenue for the Three and Six Months Ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Six Months</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>
Product.	\$49.3	\$21.7	127%	\$112.1	\$43.6	157%
Percentage of total revenues	8%	4%		9%	5%	
Services and support	16.3	5.7	186%	31.2	10.8	189%
Percentage of total revenues	3%	1%		2%	1%	
Total cost of revenues	\$65.6	\$27.4		\$143.3	\$54.4	

Cost of product revenue includes product packaging, third-party royalties, excess and obsolete inventory, amortization related to localization costs and acquired technologies and the costs associated with the manufacturing of our products.

Cost of product revenue fluctuated primarily due to the acquisition of Macromedia in the following areas:

	<u>% Change 2006 to 2005 QTD</u>	<u>% Change 2006 to 2005 YTD</u>
Increased amortization of purchased technology	154%	153%
Decreased royalties for licensed technologies	(16)	—
Decreased excess and obsolete inventory	(8)	(6)
Increased (decreased) material costs due to product mix	(3)	3
Increased localization costs related to our product launches	—	5
Various individually insignificant items	—	2
Total change	<u>127%</u>	<u>157%</u>

Cost of services and support revenue is composed primarily of employee-related costs and related costs incurred to provide consulting services, training and product support.

Cost of services and support revenue increased during the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 as compared to the three and six months ended June 3, 2005, due to compensation and related benefits and travel expenses as a result of higher headcount related to increases in services and support activities. Included in compensation costs for the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 is compensation and related benefits, including amortization of deferred compensation, for former Macromedia employees and stock-based compensation costs as a result of adopting SFAS 123R at the beginning of fiscal 2006. Cost of services and support revenue also increased due to costs associated with our Expert Support program.

Operating Expenses for the Three and Six Months Ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Six Months</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>
Research and development	\$133.3	\$89.4	49%	\$270.8	\$176.1	54%
Percentage of total revenues	21%	18%		21%	18%	

Research and development expenses consist primarily of salary and benefit expenses for software developers, contracted development efforts, related facilities costs and expenses associated with computer equipment used in software development.

Research and development expenses fluctuated due to the following:

	<u>% Change 2006 to 2005 QTD</u>	<u>% Change 2006 to 2005 YTD</u>
Increased compensation and related benefits associated with headcount growth related to the Macromedia acquisition, higher incentive compensation, amortization of deferred stock compensation related to the acquisition of Macromedia and stock-based compensation costs as a result of adopting SFAS 123R at the beginning of fiscal 2006	36%	39%
Increased facility costs related to acquisition of Macromedia	7	6
Increased costs related to purchase of incomplete technology.....	3	4
Various individually insignificant items	3	5
Total change	<u>49%</u>	<u>54%</u>

We believe that investments in research and development, including the recruiting and hiring of software developers, are critical to remain competitive in the marketplace and are directly related to continued timely development of new and enhanced products. We will continue to focus on long-term opportunities available in our end markets and make significant investments in the development of our desktop application and server-based software products.

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Six Months</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	
Sales and marketing.....	\$210.4	\$155.0	36%	\$424.2	\$302.3	40%
Percentage of total revenues	33%	31%		33%	31%	

Sales and marketing expenses primarily include salary and benefit expenses, sales commissions, travel expenses and related facilities costs for our sales, marketing, order management and global supply chain management personnel. Sales and marketing expenses also include the costs of programs aimed at increasing revenue, such as advertising, trade shows, public relations and other market development programs.

Sales and marketing expenses fluctuated due to the following:

	<u>% Change 2006 to 2005 QTD</u>	<u>% Change 2006 to 2005 YTD</u>
Increased compensation and related benefits associated with headcount growth related to the Macromedia acquisition, higher incentive compensation, amortization of deferred stock compensation related to the acquisition of Macromedia and stock-based compensation costs as a result of adopting SFAS 123R at the beginning of fiscal 2006	30%	31%
Increased contractor costs	2	2
Increased professional fees.....	4	3
Increased facility costs related to acquisition of Macromedia	3	3
Increased (decreased) marketing spending related to product launches and overall marketing efforts to further increase revenues	(1)	1
Various individually insignificant items	(2)	—
Total change	<u>36%</u>	<u>40%</u>

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Six Months</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>
General and administrative	\$59.7	\$42.0	42%	\$120.0	\$83.2	44%
Percentage of total revenues	9%	9%		9%	9%	

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and benefit expenses, travel expenses, and related facilities costs for our finance, facilities, human resources, legal, information services and executive personnel. General and administrative expenses also include outside legal and accounting fees, provision for bad debts, expenses associated with computer equipment and software used in the administration of the business, charitable contributions, and various forms of insurance.

General and administrative expenses fluctuated due to the following:

	<u>% Change 2006 to 2005 QTD</u>	<u>% Change 2006 to 2005 YTD</u>
Increased compensation and related benefits associated with headcount growth related to the Macromedia acquisition, higher incentive compensation, amortization of deferred stock compensation related to the acquisition of Macromedia and stock-based compensation costs as a result of adopting SFAS 123R at the beginning of fiscal 2006	17%	23%
Increased contractor costs	6	6
Increased depreciation and amortization	5	5
Increased repairs and maintenance	4	4
Increased provision for bad debt	5	2
Various individually insignificant items	5	4
Total change	<u>42%</u>	<u>44%</u>

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Six Months</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>
Restructuring and other charges	\$1.2	\$—	*%	\$20.2	\$—	*%
Percentage of total revenues	*%	—%		2%	—%	

* Percentage is not meaningful.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2006, pursuant to Board of Directors' approval, we implemented a restructuring plan to eliminate 313 positions, held by Adobe employees worldwide and which impacted all functional areas. As of June 2, 2006, the majority of the reduction in force had taken place. The restructuring plan, which is estimated to be completed in the first quarter of fiscal 2007, will also include costs related to the world-wide consolidation of facilities, the cancellation of certain contracts and the write-off of fixed assets located at facilities that will be vacated. During the three and six months ended June 2, 2006, the total restructuring charges of \$1.2 million and \$20.2 million respectively, included severance and related charges associated with the reduction in force and costs related to the closure of duplicative facilities and the cancellation of certain contracts. The total restructuring charges are estimated to be between \$20 and \$25 million, with nearly all of the expense recorded in fiscal 2006.

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Six Months</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>
Amortization of purchased intangibles	\$17.3	\$—	*%	\$34.4	\$—	*%
Percentage of total revenues	3%	—%		3%	—%	

* Percentage is not meaningful.

As a result of acquiring Macromedia, we acquired purchased intangibles which will be amortized over their estimated useful lives of two to four years. See Note 3 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding these purchased intangibles.

Non-operating Income for the Three and Six Months Ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Six Months</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	
Investment gain (loss)	\$ 2.7	\$(2.7)	*%	\$ 1.4	\$(4.3)	*%
Percentage of total revenues	*%	(1)%		*%	*%	
Interest and other income	13.9	8.3	68%	29.5	16.0	85%
Percentage of total revenues	2%	2%		2%	2%	
Total non-operating income	<u>\$16.6</u>	<u>\$ 5.6</u>		<u>\$30.9</u>	<u>\$11.7</u>	

* Percentage is not meaningful.

Investment Gain (Loss)

Investment gain (loss) consists principally of realized gains or losses from the sale of marketable equity investments, other-than-temporary declines in the value of marketable and non-marketable equity securities and gains and losses of Adobe Ventures.

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Six Months</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Net gains (losses) related to our investments in Adobe Ventures and cost method investments	\$ 2.8	\$(1.9)	\$ 1.5	\$(3.8)
Write-downs due to other-than-temporary declines in value of our marketable equity securities	—	(0.6)	—	(0.6)
Gains (losses) on stock warrants	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.1
Total investment gain (loss)	<u>\$ 2.7</u>	<u>\$(2.7)</u>	<u>\$ 1.4</u>	<u>\$(4.3)</u>

We are uncertain of future investment gains or losses as they are primarily dependent upon the operations of the underlying investee companies.

Interest and Other Income

The largest component of interest and other income is interest earned on cash, cash equivalents and short-term fixed income investments, but also includes gains and losses on the sale of fixed income investments, foreign exchange transaction and hedging gains and losses, and interest expense.

Interest and other income increased during the three and six months ended June 2, 2006 as compared to the three and six months ended June 3, 2005 due to higher interest income as a result of higher levels of cash during fiscal 2006 and higher rates of return during fiscal 2006.

Provision for Income Taxes for the Three and Six Months Ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005

	<u>Three Months</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Six Months</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	
Provision for income taxes	\$41.4	\$38.0	9%	\$80.6	\$62.9	28%
Percentage of total revenues	7%	8%		6%	7%	
Effective tax rate	25%	20%		26%	17%	

Our effective tax rate increased approximately 5% in the three months ended June 2, 2006 as compared to the three months ended June 3, 2005. Of this increase, approximately 1% is due to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the expiration of the Federal Research and Development tax credit on December 31, 2005, and the income tax effect on purchase accounting adjustments and acquired intangibles. Approximately 4% of the increase is due to a tax benefit related to the repatriation of certain foreign earnings in 2005.

Our effective tax rate increased 9% during the six months ended June 2, 2006 as compared to the six months ended June 3, 2005. Of this increase, approximately 1% is due to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the expiration of the Federal Research and Development tax credit on December 31, 2005, and the income tax effect on purchase accounting adjustments and acquired intangibles. Approximately 8% of the increase is due to a tax benefit recognized for the repatriation of certain foreign earnings in 2005. The net tax benefit includes a reversal for taxes on foreign earnings for which a deferred tax liability had been previously accrued.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

	<u>June 2, 2006</u>	<u>December 2, 2005</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments.....	\$1,826.1	\$1,700.8	7%
Working capital	\$1,754.2	\$1,528.2	15%
Stockholders' equity.....	\$4,768.6	\$1,864.3	156%

Our primary source of cash is receipts from revenue. The primary uses of cash are payroll (salaries, bonuses, and benefits), general operating expenses (marketing, travel, office rent) and cost of product revenue. Another source of cash is proceeds from the exercise of employee options and participation in the employee stock purchase plan and another use of cash is our stock repurchase program, which is detailed below.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the six months ended June 2, 2006, primarily comprised net income, net of non-cash related expenses. The primary working capital source of cash was a decrease in other current assets and increases in income taxes payable and deferred revenue. Other current assets decreased primarily due to the reclassification of acquisition costs. Income taxes payable increased primarily due to tax benefits from deductions resulting from the exercise of stock options and disqualifying dispositions. Deferred revenue increased primarily due to increased maintenance and support obligations. Working capital uses of cash included an increase in trade receivables and decreases in accrued expenses and accrued restructuring. Our trade receivables increased due to an increase in revenue. As compared to the same period last year, our days sales outstanding in trade receivables ("DSO") increased from 32 days to 40 days. The increase in DSO was due to an increase in revenue in the latter part of the quarter due to timing of product shipments and an increase in certain receivables from the Macromedia acquisition which have longer payment terms. Accrued expenses decreased due to compensation related costs and other expenses. Accrued restructuring decreased primarily due to the payment of restructuring costs.

Net cash provided by investing activities increased in the six months ended June 2, 2006 as compared to the same period last year primarily due to the net cash acquired with Macromedia. We expect to continue to invest in short-term investments and purchase additional property and equipment to support our growth.

Net cash used for financing activities decreased in the six months ended June 2, 2006 as compared to cash provided for the same period last year primarily due to the purchases of treasury stock. Cash used during the six months ended June 2, 2006 was partially offset by the proceeds related to the issuance of the treasury stock. Cash used for stock repurchases during fiscal 2006 increased from the prior year due to a

higher average cost per share, a higher number of shares being repurchased, and remaining prepayments related to stock repurchase agreements (see section titled “Stock Repurchase Program I—On-Going Dilution”).

We expect to continue our investing activities, including investments in short-term and long-term investments and purchases of computer systems for research and development, sales and marketing, product support, and administrative staff. Furthermore, cash reserves may be used to repurchase stock under our stock repurchase programs and strategically acquire software companies, products or technologies that are complementary to our business.

Adobe uses professional investment management firms to manage most of our invested cash. External investment firms managed, on average, 82% of Adobe’s invested balances during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. Within the U.S., the fixed income portfolio is primarily invested in municipal bonds. Outside of the U.S., our fixed income portfolio is primarily invested in U.S. Treasury notes and highly rated corporate notes. The balance of the fixed income portfolio is managed internally and invested primarily in money market and enhanced money market funds for working capital purposes. As of June 2, 2006, \$19.3 million of the securities now classified as short-term investments have structural features that allow us to sell the securities at par within 90 days and thus retain similar liquidity characteristics as cash equivalents. All investments are made according to policies approved by the Board of Directors.

Our existing cash, cash equivalents and investment balances may decline during fiscal 2006 in the event of a weakening of the economy or changes in our planned cash outlay. However, based on our current business plan and revenue prospects, we believe that our existing balances together with our anticipated cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our working capital and operating resource expenditure requirements for the next twelve months. Cash from operations could be affected by various risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to the risks detailed in Part II, Item 1A titled “Risk Factors.” Also, while we currently have no committed lines of credit, we believe that our banking relationships and good credit should afford us the opportunity to raise sufficient debt in the bank or public market, if required.

Stock Repurchase Program I—On-going Dilution Coverage

To facilitate our stock repurchase program, designed to return value to our stockholders and minimize dilution from stock issuances, we repurchase shares in the open market and from time to time enter into structured stock repurchase agreements with third parties.

Authorization to repurchase shares to cover on-going dilution is not subject to expiration. However, this repurchase program is limited to covering net dilution from stock issuances and is subject to business conditions and cash flow requirements as determined by our Board of Directors from time to time. Refer to Part II, Item 2(c) in this filing for share repurchases during the quarter ended June 2, 2006.

As part of this program, on April 17, 2005, the Board of Directors approved the use of \$1.0 billion for stock repurchase commencing upon the close of the Macromedia acquisition.

During the first half of fiscal 2006, we entered into several structured stock repurchase agreements. Under these agreements, we provided the financial institutions with prepayments totaling \$1.0 billion. The financial institutions agreed to deliver to us, at certain intervals during the contract term, a certain number of shares based on the volume weighted average price during such intervals less a specified discount. Upon payment, the prepayments were classified as treasury stock on our balance sheet, though only shares physically delivered to us are excluded from the denominator in the computation of earnings per share. As of June 2, 2006, approximately \$344.1 million of the up-front payments remained under the agreements. As of June 2, 2006, all outstanding structured repurchase contracts will expire on or before September 29, 2006.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Aggregate Contractual Obligations

Our principal commitments as of June 2, 2006 consist of obligations under operating leases, royalty agreements and various service agreements. See Note 11 of our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more detailed information.

Lease Commitments

The two lease agreements discussed in Note 11 of our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are subject to standard financial covenants. As of June 2, 2006, we were in compliance with all of our financial covenants. We expect to remain within compliance in the next 12 months. We are comfortable with these limitations and believe they will not impact our cash or credit in the coming year or restrict our ability to execute our business plan. See Note 11 of our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding our lease commitments.

Royalties

We have certain royalty commitments associated with the shipment and licensing of certain products. Royalty expense is generally based on a dollar amount per unit shipped or a percentage of the underlying revenue.

Guarantees

The lease agreements for our corporate headquarters provide for residual value guarantees. Under FIN 45, the fair value of a residual value guarantee in lease agreements entered into after December 31, 2002, must be recognized as a liability on our consolidated balance sheet. As such, we recognized a \$5.2 million liability related to the East and West towers lease that was extended in August 2004. This liability is recorded in other long-term liabilities with the offsetting entry recorded as prepaid rent in other assets. The balance will be amortized to the income statement over the life of the lease. As of June 2, 2006, the unamortized portion of the fair value of the residual value guarantee remaining in other long-term liabilities and prepaid rent was \$3.3 million.

Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, we provide indemnifications of varying scope to customers against claims of intellectual property infringement made by third parties arising from the use of our products. Historically, costs related to these indemnification provisions have not been significant and we are unable to estimate the maximum potential impact of these indemnification provisions on our future results of operations.

To the extent permitted under Delaware law, we have agreements whereby we indemnify our officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is, or was serving, at our request in such capacity. The indemnification period covers all pertinent events and occurrences during the officer's or director's lifetime. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited; however, we have director and officer insurance coverage that limits our exposure and enables us to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. We believe the estimated fair value of these indemnification agreements in excess of applicable insurance coverage is minimal.

As part of our limited partnership interests in Adobe Ventures, we have provided a general indemnification to Granite Ventures, an independent venture capital firm and sole general partner of Adobe Ventures, for certain events or occurrences while Granite Ventures is, or was serving, at our request in such capacity provided that Granite Ventures acts in good faith on behalf of the partnerships.

We are unable to develop an estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments that could potentially result from any hypothetical future claim, but believe the risk of having to make any payments under this general indemnification to be remote.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In comparison with what we disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2005, we believe that there have been no significant changes in our market risk exposures for the quarter ended June 2, 2006.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Based on their evaluation as of June 2, 2006, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) were sufficiently effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q was recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and Form 10-Q.

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 2, 2006 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal controls over financial reporting.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within Adobe have been detected.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On September 6, 2002, Plaintiff Fred B. Dufresne filed suit against Adobe, Microsoft Corporation, Macromedia, Inc. and Trellix Corporation in the U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,835,712, entitled “Client-Server System Using Embedded Hypertext Tags for Application and Database Development.” The Plaintiff’s complaint asserts that “defendants have infringed, and continue to infringe, one or more claims of the ‘712 patent by making, using, selling and/or offering for sale, *inter alia*, products supporting Microsoft Active Server Pages technology.” Plaintiff seeks unspecified compensatory damages, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, trebling of damages for “willful infringement,” and fees and costs. We believe the action has no merit and are vigorously defending against it. We cannot estimate any possible loss at this time.

On June 13, 2005, Plaintiff Steve Staehr filed a shareholder derivative action entitled “Steve Staehr, Derivatively on Behalf of Adobe Systems Incorporated v. Bruce R. Chizen, et al.,” in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Santa Clara against Adobe’s directors and naming Adobe as a nominal defendant. The complaint alleges that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties of loyalty and due care and caused Adobe to waste corporate assets by failing to renegotiate or terminate the acquisition agreement with Macromedia following the announcement by Macromedia that it would restate its financial results for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1999 through 2004. On August 18, 2005, Plaintiff amended his complaint to add a purported class action in which Plaintiff seeks, among other things, unspecified monetary damages, attorneys’ fees and certain forms of equitable relief. On May 9, 2006, Plaintiff filed a third amended complaint, to which defendants demurred. A hearing on the demurrer was held on July 7, 2006 and the court granted the defendants’ motion and dismissed the complaint with prejudice.

In connection with our anti-piracy efforts, conducted both internally and through the Business Software Alliance, from time to time we undertake litigation against alleged copyright infringers. Such lawsuits may lead to counter-claims alleging improper use of litigation or violation of other local law and have recently increased in frequency, especially in Latin American countries. We believe we have valid defenses with respect to such counter-claims; however, it is possible that our consolidated financial position, cash flows or results of operations could be affected in any particular period by the resolution of one or more of these counter-claims.

One such case is Consultores en Computación y Contabilidad, S.C. (“CCC”) v. Microsoft, Adobe, Symantec, and Autodesk (the “Defendants”). On March 1, 2002, CCC, a Mexican hardware/software reseller, filed a lawsuit in the Mexico Court of First Instance against the Defendants (all members of the Business Software Alliance). CCC had previously been the target of a criminal anti-piracy enforcement action carried out by the Mexican police authorities on the basis of a piracy complaint filed by the Defendants based on evidence provided to the Defendants. CCC alleged in the lawsuit that it had suffered damages to its reputation as a result of the enforcement action. CCC did not claim economic damages. On November 11, 2002, the trial court judge ruled in favor of the Defendants, holding that no moral damage occurred. After subsequent appeals which were favorable to the Defendants, a court of appeals held that the Defendants were liable to CCC for “moral” damages, and the court remanded the case to the Court of First Instance for a determination of the amount. In December 2005, the Court of First Instance awarded CCC \$90 million in damages. The Defendants are appealing the verdict, as are the plaintiffs who seek additional damages. If, after all appeals have been exhausted, the existing verdict stands and is enforceable, Adobe would be responsible for approximately \$15 million of the judgment. No amounts have been accrued as a loss is not considered probable or estimable at this time.

From time to time, in addition to those identified above, Adobe is subject to legal proceedings, claims, investigations and proceedings in the ordinary course of business, including claims of alleged infringement

of third-party patents and other intellectual property rights, commercial, employment and other matters. In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, Adobe makes a provision for a liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These provisions are reviewed at least quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impacts of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and other information and events pertaining to a particular case. Litigation is inherently unpredictable. However, we believe that we have valid defenses with respect to the legal matters pending against Adobe. It is possible, nevertheless, that our consolidated financial position, cash flows or results of operations could be affected by the resolution of one or more of such contingencies.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

As previously discussed, our actual results could differ materially from our forward looking statements. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed below. These and many other factors described in this report could adversely affect our operations, performance 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.

If the economy worsens in any geographic areas where we do business, it would likely cause our future results to vary materially from our targets. A slower economy also may adversely affect our ability to grow. Political instability in any of the major countries in which we do business also may adversely affect our business.

Delays in development or shipment of new products or major new versions of existing products could cause a decline in our revenue.

As part of our transition to new business models and markets, we are planning the release of new products and new versions of current products. Additionally, following our acquisition of Macromedia, we plan to release products that integrate our existing products with products acquired in the Macromedia acquisition. Any delays or failures in developing and marketing our products, including upgrades of current products and the integration of Macromedia products into our product line, may have a harmful impact on our results of operations. We may have particular difficulty and delays developing products that integrate Adobe and Macromedia products, since our products are highly complex, have been designed independently and were designed without regard to such integration. Our inability to extend our core technologies into new applications and new platforms and to anticipate or respond to technological changes could affect continued market acceptance of our products and our ability to develop new products. Delays in product or upgrade introductions could cause a decline in our revenue, earnings or stock price. We cannot determine the ultimate effect these delays or the introduction of new products or upgrades will have on our revenue or results of operations.

Introduction of new products by existing and new competitors could harm our competitive position and results of operations.

The end markets for our software products are intensely and increasingly competitive, and are significantly affected by product introductions and market activities of industry competitors, including Microsoft's announced introduction of its new Vista operating system which will contain a new fixed document format, XPS, which will compete with Adobe PDF, and its announced introduction of Office 12 which may contain features to save documents in the XPS and PDF formats which will compete with Adobe PDF creation. If these competing products achieve widespread acceptance, our operating results could suffer. In addition, consolidation has occurred among some of the competitors in our markets. Any

further consolidations among our competitors may result in stronger competitors and may therefore harm our results of operations. For additional information regarding our competition and the risks arising out of the competitive environment in which we operate, see the section entitled “Competition” contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 2, 2005.

If we fail to successfully manage transitions to new business models and markets, our results of operations could be negatively impacted.

We are devoting significant resources to the development of technologies and service offerings where we have a limited operating history, including the enterprise and government markets and the mobile and device markets. In the enterprise and government markets, we intend to increase our focus on vertical markets such as education, financial services, manufacturing, and the architecture, engineering and construction markets. With our Breeze product line, we intend to increase awareness in targeted horizontal markets such as training and marketing and vertical markets such as manufacturing, financial services and telecommunications. These new offerings and markets require a considerable investment of technical, financial and sales resources, and a scaleable organization. Many of our competitors may have advantages over us due to their larger presence, larger developer network, deeper experience in the enterprise and government markets and the mobile and device markets, and greater sales and marketing resources. In the mobile and device markets, our intent is to license our technology to device makers, manufacturers and telecommunications carriers that embed our technology on their platforms, and in the enterprise and government market our intent is to form strategic alliances with leading enterprise and government solutions and service providers to provide additional resources to further enable penetration of such markets. If we are unable to successfully enter into strategic alliances with device makers, manufacturers, telecommunication carriers and leading enterprise and government solutions and service providers, or if they are not as productive as we anticipate, our market penetration may not proceed as rapidly as we anticipate and our results of operations could be negatively impacted.

Revenues from our new business segments may be difficult to predict.

As previously discussed, we are devoting significant resources to the development of product and service offerings where we have a limited operating history. This makes it difficult to predict revenues. For example, our limited operating history with Adobe Creative Suite makes it difficult to predict the revenue effect of the Adobe Creative Suite product cycle and the individual products integrated within these products. Additionally, we intend to expand the use of our Mobile and Device Solutions by licensing our products for use in mobile phones, set-top boxes, game devices, personal digital assistants, hand-held computers and other consumer electronic devices; however, we have a limited history of licensing products in these markets and may experience a number of factors that will make our revenue less predictable, including longer than expected sales and implementation cycles, potential deferral of revenue due to multiple-element revenue arrangements and alternate licensing arrangements.

If we fail to anticipate and develop new products in response to changes in demand for application software, computers and printers, our business could be harmed.

Any failure to anticipate changing customer requirements and develop and deploy new products in response to changing market conditions may have a material impact on our results of operations. As previously discussed, we plan to release numerous new product offerings and upgrade versions of our current products in connection with our transition to new business models and the acquisition of Macromedia. Market acceptance of our new product or version releases will be dependent on our ability to include functionality and usability in such releases that address the requirements of customer demographics with which we have limited prior experience. To the extent we incorrectly estimate customer

requirements for such products and version releases or if there is a delay in market acceptance of such products and version releases, our business could be harmed.

We offer our Creative Solutions and Knowledge Worker Solutions application-based products primarily on Windows and Macintosh platforms and on some UNIX platforms. We generally offer our server-based products, but not desktop application products, on the Linux platform as well as the Windows and UNIX platforms. To the extent that there is a slowdown of customer purchases of personal computers on either the Windows or Macintosh platform or in general, or to the extent that significant demand arises for our products or competitive products on the Linux desktop platform before we choose and are able to offer our products on this platform, our business could be harmed. Additionally, to the extent that we have difficulty transitioning product or version releases to new Windows and Macintosh operating systems, e.g., porting our applications to the “Mactel” platform, or to the extent new releases of operating systems or other third party products make it more difficult for our products to perform, our business could be harmed.

We may incur substantial costs enforcing our 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 or in connection with disputes relating to the validity or alleged infringement of third-party 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 energies 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. Adverse decisions in such litigation or disputes could have negative results, including subjecting us to significant liabilities, requiring us to seek licenses from others, preventing us from manufacturing or licensing certain of our products, or causing severe disruptions to our operations or the markets in which we compete, any one of which could seriously harm our business.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights, including our source code, from third-party infringers, or unauthorized copying, use, disclosure or malicious attack.

Although we defend our intellectual property rights and combat unlicensed copying and use of software and intellectual property rights through a variety of techniques, preventing unauthorized use or infringement of our rights is inherently difficult. We actively pursue software pirates as part of our enforcement of our intellectual property rights, but we nonetheless lose revenue due to illegal use of our software. If piracy activities increase, it may further harm our business.

Additionally, we take significant measures to protect the secrecy of our confidential information and trade secrets, including our source code (the detailed program commands for our software programs). If unauthorized disclosure of our source code occurs, we could potentially lose future trade secret protection for that source code. The loss of future trade secret protection could make it easier for third parties to compete with our products by copying functionality, which could adversely affect our revenue and operating margins. We also seek to protect our confidential information and trade secrets through the use of non-disclosure agreements with our customers, contractors, vendors, and partners. However there is a risk that confidential information and trade secrets our trade secrets may be disclosed or published without our authorization, and in these situations it may be difficult and or costly for us to enforce our rights.

We also devote significant resources to maintaining the security of our products from malicious hackers who develop and deploy viruses, worms, and other malicious software programs that attack our products. Nevertheless, actual or perceived security vulnerabilities in our products could harm our reputation and lead some customers to seek to return products, to reduce or delay future purchases, to use

competitive products or to make claims against us. Also, with the introduction of hosted services with some of our product offerings, our customers may use such services to share confidential and sensitive information. If a breach of security occurs on these hosted systems, we could be held liable to our customers. Additionally, such breaches could lead to interruptions, delays and data loss and protection concerns as well as harm our reputation.

We may not realize the anticipated benefits of past or future acquisitions, and integration of these acquisitions may disrupt our business and management.

We have in the past and may in the future acquire additional companies, products or technologies. Most recently, we completed the acquisition of Macromedia in December 2005. We may not realize the anticipated benefits of this or any other acquisition and each acquisition has numerous risks. These risks include:

- difficulty in assimilating the operations and personnel of the acquired company;
- difficulty in effectively integrating the acquired technologies or products with our current products and technologies;
- difficulty in maintaining controls, procedures and policies during the transition and integration;
- disruption of our ongoing business and distraction of our management and employees from other opportunities and challenges due to integration issues;
- difficulty integrating the acquired company's accounting, management information, human resources and other administrative systems;
- inability to retain key technical and managerial personnel of the acquired business;
- inability to retain key customers, distributors, vendors and other business partners of the acquired business;
- inability to achieve the financial and strategic goals for the acquired and combined businesses;
- incurring acquisition-related costs or amortization costs for acquired intangible assets that could impact our operating results;
- potential impairment of our relationships with employees, customers, partners, distributors or third-party providers of technology or products;
- potential failure of the due diligence processes to identify significant issues with product quality, architecture and development, or legal and financial contingencies, among other things;
- incurring significant exit charges if products acquired in business combinations are unsuccessful;
- potential inability to assert that internal controls over financial reporting are effective;
- potential inability to obtain, or obtain in a timely manner, approvals from governmental authorities, which could delay or prevent such acquisitions; and
- potential delay in customer and distributor purchasing decisions due to uncertainty about the direction of our product offerings

Mergers and acquisitions of high technology companies are inherently risky, and ultimately, if we do not complete the integration of acquired businesses successfully and in a timely manner, we may not realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisitions to the extent anticipated, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We rely on distributors to sell our products and any adverse change in our relationship with our distributors could result in a loss of revenue and harm our business.

We distribute our application products primarily through distributors, resellers, retailers and increasingly systems integrators, ISVs and VARs (collectively referred to as “distributors”). A significant amount of our revenue for application products is from two distributors, Ingram Micro, Inc. and Tech Data Corporation. In addition, our channel program focuses our efforts on larger distributors, which has resulted in our dependence on a relatively small number of distributors licensing a large amount of our products. Our distributors also sell our competitors’ products, and if they favor our competitors’ products for any reason, they may fail to market our products as effectively or to devote resources necessary to provide effective sales, which would cause our results to suffer. In addition, the financial health of these distributors and our continuing relationships with them are important to our success. Some of these distributors may be unable to withstand adverse changes in business conditions. Our business could be seriously harmed if the financial condition of some of these distributors substantially weakens.

Catastrophic events may disrupt our business.

We are a highly automated business and rely on our network infrastructure and enterprise applications, internal technology systems and our Website for our development, marketing, operational, support and sales activities. A disruption or failure of these systems in the event of a major earthquake, fire, telecommunications failure, cyber-attack, terrorist attack, or other catastrophic event could cause system interruptions, delays in our product development and loss of critical data and could prevent us from fulfilling our customers’ orders. Our corporate headquarters, a significant portion of our research and development activities, our data centers, and certain other critical business operations are located in San Jose, California, which is near major earthquake faults. We believe we have developed disaster recovery plans and backup systems to reduce the potentially adverse effect of such events, but a catastrophic event that results in the destruction or disruption of any of our critical business or information technology systems could severely affect our ability to conduct normal business operations and, as a result, our future operating results could be adversely affected.

We rely on turnkey assemblers and any adverse change in our relationship with our turnkey assemblers could result in a loss of revenue and harm our business.

We currently rely on six turnkey assemblers of our products, with at least two turnkeys located in each major region we serve. If any significant turnkey assembler terminates its relationship with us, or if our supply from any significant turnkey assembler is interrupted or terminated for any other reason, we may not have enough time or be able to replace the supply of products replicated by that turnkey assembler to avoid serious harm to our business.

Our future operating results are difficult to predict and are likely to fluctuate substantially from quarter to quarter and as a result the market price of our common stock may be volatile and our stock price could decline.

As a result of a variety of factors discussed herein, our quarterly revenues and operating results for a particular period are difficult to predict. Our revenues may grow at a slower rate than experienced in previous periods and, in particular periods, may decline. Additionally, we periodically provide operating model targets. These targets reflect a number of assumptions, including assumptions about product pricing and demand, economic and seasonal trends, manufacturing costs and volumes, the mix of shrink-wrap and licensing revenue, full and upgrade products, distribution channels and geographic markets. If one or more of these assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected.

Due to the factors noted above, our future earnings and stock price may be subject to volatility, particularly on a quarterly basis. Shortfalls in revenue or earnings or delays in the release of products or upgrades compared to analysts' or investors' expectations have caused and could cause in the future an immediate and significant decline in the trading price of our common stock. Additionally, we may not learn of such shortfalls or delays until late in the fiscal quarter, which could result in an even more immediate and greater decline in the trading price of our common stock. Finally, we participate in a highly dynamic industry. In addition to factors specific to us, changes in analysts' earnings estimates for us or our industry, and factors affecting the corporate environment, our industry, or the securities markets in general, have resulted, and may in the future result, in volatility of our common stock price.

We are subject to risks associated with international operations which may harm our business.

We typically generate over 50% of our total revenue from sales to customers outside of the Americas. Sales to these customers subject us to a number of risks, including (i) foreign currency fluctuations, (ii) changes in government preferences for software procurement, (iii) international economic and political conditions, (iv) unexpected changes in, or impositions of, international legislative or regulatory requirements, (v) inadequate local infrastructure, (vi) delays resulting from difficulty in obtaining export licenses for certain technology, tariffs, quotas and other trade barriers and restrictions, (vii) transportation delays, (viii) the burdens of complying with a variety of foreign laws, including more stringent consumer and data protection laws, and other factors beyond our control, including terrorism, war, natural disasters and diseases. If sales to any of our customers outside of the Americas are delayed or cancelled because of any of the above factors, our revenue may be negatively impacted.

We may incur losses associated with currency fluctuations and may not be able to effectively hedge our exposure.

Our operating results are subject to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We attempt to mitigate a portion of these risks through foreign currency hedging, based on our judgment of the appropriate trade-offs among risk, opportunity and expense. We have established a hedging program to partially hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, primarily the Japanese yen and the euro. We regularly review our hedging program and will make adjustments as necessary based on the judgment factors discussed above. Our hedging activities may not offset more than a portion of the adverse financial impact resulting from unfavorable movement in foreign currency exchange rates, which could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

Changes in, or interpretations of, accounting principles could result in unfavorable accounting charges.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. These principles are subject to interpretation by the SEC and various bodies formed to interpret and create appropriate accounting principles. A change in these principles can have a significant effect on our reported results and may even retroactively affect previously reported transactions. Our accounting principles that recently have been or may be affected by changes in the accounting principles are as follows:

- software revenue recognition
- accounting for stock-based compensation
- accounting for income taxes
- accounting for business combinations and related goodwill

In particular, the FASB recently issued SFAS 123R which requires the measurement of all stock-based compensation to employees, including grants of employee stock options, using a fair-value-based method and the recording of such expense in our consolidated statements of income. We were required to

adopt SFAS 123R in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. The adoption of SFAS 123R had a significant adverse effect on our reported financial results. It will continue to significantly adversely affect our reported financial results and may impact the way in which we conduct our business. Please refer to Notes 1 and 6 of our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding the adoption of SFAS 123R.

If our goodwill or amortizable intangible assets become impaired we may be required to record a significant charge to earnings.

Under generally accepted accounting principles, we review our amortizable intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Goodwill is required to be tested for impairment at least annually. Factors that may be considered a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of our goodwill or amortizable intangible assets may not be recoverable include a decline in stock price and market capitalization, future cash flows, and slower growth rates in our industry. We may be required to record a significant charge to earnings in our financial statements during the period in which any impairment of our goodwill or amortizable intangible assets is determined resulting in an impact on our results of operations.

Changes in, or interpretations of, tax rules and regulations may adversely affect our effective tax rates.

Unanticipated changes in our tax rates could affect our future results of operations. Our future effective tax rates could be unfavorably affected by changes in tax laws or the interpretation of tax laws, by unanticipated decreases in the amount of revenue or earnings in countries with low statutory tax rates, or by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities. In addition, we are subject to the continual examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other domestic and foreign tax authorities, including a current examination by the Internal Revenue Service for our fiscal 2001, 2002 and 2003 tax returns, primarily related to our intercompany transfer pricing. We regularly assess the likelihood of outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes and believe such estimates to be reasonable. However, there can be no assurance that the final determination of any of these examinations will not have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial position.

If we are unable to recruit and retain key personnel our business may be harmed.

Much of our future success depends on the continued service and availability of our senior management, including our Chief Executive Officer and other members of our executive team. These individuals have acquired specialized knowledge and skills with respect to Adobe. The loss of any of these individuals could harm our business. Our business is also dependent on our ability to retain, hire and motivate talented, highly skilled personnel. Experienced personnel in the information technology industry are in high demand and competition for their talents is intense, especially in the Silicon Valley, where the majority of our employees are located. We have relied on our ability to grant equity compensation as one mechanism for recruiting and retaining such highly skilled personnel. Recently enacted accounting regulations requiring the expensing of equity compensation may impair our ability to provide these incentives without incurring significant compensation costs. If we are unable to continue to successfully attract and retain key personnel, our business may be harmed.

We may suffer losses from our equity investments which could harm our business.

We hold equity investments in public companies that have experienced significant declines in market value. We also have investments and may continue to make future investments in privately held companies, many of which are considered in the start-up or development stages. These investments are inherently risky, as the market for the technologies or products these companies have under development is typically

in the early stages and may never materialize. Our investment activities can impact our net income. Future price fluctuations in these securities and any significant long-term declines in value of any of our investments could reduce our net income in future periods.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(c) Below is a summary of stock repurchases for the quarter ended June 2, 2006. See Note 8 of our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding our stock repurchase plans.

<u>Plan/ Period</u>	<u>Shares Repurchased⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Average Price Per Share</u>	<u>Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan</u>
<i>Stock Repurchase Program I</i>			
Beginning shares available to be repurchased as of March 3, 2006			175,257,695
March 4—March 31, 2006			
From employees ⁽²⁾	1,510	\$36.55	
Open market	1,650,000	36.04	
Structured repurchases	4,122,374	34.84	
April 1—April 28, 2006			
From employees ⁽²⁾	1,429	37.17	
Structured repurchases	2,165,220	36.39	
April 29—June 2, 2006			
From employees ⁽²⁾	1,762	29.26	
Structured repurchases	6,646,906	35.06	
Adjustments to repurchase authority for net dilution	—		(682,910) ⁽³⁾
Total shares repurchased	<u>14,589,201</u>		<u>(14,589,201)</u>
Ending shares available to be repurchased as of June 2, 2006			<u>159,985,584⁽⁴⁾</u>

(1) All shares were purchased as part of publicly announced plans.

(2) The repurchases from employees represent shares canceled when surrendered in lieu of cash payments for withholding taxes due.

(3) Adjustment of authority to reflect changes in the dilution from outstanding shares and options.

(4) The remaining authorization for the ongoing stock repurchase program is determined by combining all stock issuances, net of any canceled, surrendered or exchanged shares less all stock repurchases under the ongoing plan, beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 1998.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, held on March 28, 2006, our stockholders voted on the following proposals:

1. Elect six Class I members of the Board of Directors to serve for a two-year term:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Votes For</u>	<u>Votes Withheld</u>
Edward W. Barnholt	518,145,142	6,968,995
Michael R. Cannon.....	517,563,451	7,550,686
Bruce R. Chizen	507,363,772	17,750,366
James E. Daley	518,394,985	6,719,152
Charles M. Geschke	506,833,269	18,280,868
Delbert W. Yocam	509,996,002	15,118,135

2. Approve amendments to the Amended 1994 Performance and Restricted Stock Plan.

For	396,678,582
Against	47,246,132
Abstain	3,471,320
Broker non-votes	77,718,104

3. Approve Executive Cash Performance Bonus Plan.

For	481,912,883
Against	39,400,873
Abstain	3,800,382

4. Ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for our fiscal year ending on December 1, 2006.

For	511,446,444
Against	10,167,721
Abstain	3,499,972

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Attached as Exhibit 100 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are the following materials, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (“XBRL”): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 2, 2006 and December 2, 2005, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005 and (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended June 2, 2006 and June 3, 2005. The financial information contained in the XBRL documents is unaudited and these are not the official publicly filed financial statements of the Registrant. The purpose of submitting these XBRL documents is to test the related format and technology and, as a result, investors should continue to rely on the official filed version of the furnished documents and not rely on this information in making investment decisions.

As disclosed in Item 4 above, at our Annual Stockholders Meeting held on March 28, 2006, our stockholders approved amendments to our Amended 1994 Performance and Restricted Stock Plan to enable compensation paid under the plan to qualify as deductible performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The amendments modified the performance factors and performance period related to performance awards. A description of the plan is

contained in our definitive proxy statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 24, 2006 and is incorporated herein by reference. Such description is qualified in its entirety by a copy of the plan which is filed as Exhibit 10.2 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

As disclosed in Item 4 above, at our Annual Stockholders Meeting held on March 28, 2006, our stockholders approved our Executive Cash Performance Bonus Plan to permit the payment of cash bonuses that will qualify as deductible performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Under the Executive Cash Performance Bonus Plan, participants will be eligible to receive cash awards based upon the attainment and certification of certain performance goals established by Adobe's Executive Compensation Committee over the applicable performance period. A description of the plan is contained in our definitive proxy statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 24, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference. Such description is qualified in its entirety by a copy of the plan which is filed as Exhibit 10.60 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Subsequent to the issuance of our press release dated June 15, 2006 announcing our financial position as of June 2, 2006 and our results of operations for the three and six months then ended and prior to the issuance of our quarterly report, we discovered an error in the press release pertaining to the calculation of our year to date basic earnings per share. The error solely related to the calculation of basic earnings per share for the six months ended June 2, 2006. As noted in the earnings release, 579,679 shares were used in the computation of basic earnings per share. However, due to a transposition error, 597,679 shares should have been used in the computation. The overall effect decreased year to date basic earnings per share from \$0.39 as reported on the press release to \$0.38.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference**			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
3.1	Amended and Restated Bylaws	8-K	9/23/05	3.1	
3.2	Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on 5/22/01	10-Q	7/16/01	3.6	
3.2.1	Certificate of Correction of Restated Certificate of Incorporation as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware	10-Q	4/11/03	3.6.1	
3.3	Certificate of Designation of Series A Preferred Stock of Adobe Systems Incorporated	10-Q	7/8/03	3.3	
4.1	Fourth Amended and Restated Rights Agreement between the Company and Computershare Investor Services, LLC	8-K	7/3/00	1	
4.1.1	Amendment No. 1 to Fourth Amended and Restated Rights Agreement between the Company and Computershare Investor Services, LLC	8-A/2G/A	5/23/03	7	
10.1	1984 Stock Option Plan, as amended*	10-Q	7/02/93	10.1.6	
10.2	Amended 1994 Performance and Restricted Stock Plan*	DEF 14A	2/24/06	Appendix A	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference**			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
10.3	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement used in connection with the Amended 1994 Performance and Restricted Stock Plan*	10-Q	10/7/04	10.7	
10.4	1994 Stock Option Plan, as amended*	S-8	5/30/97	10.40	
10.5	1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended*	10-K	12/1/00	10.70	
10.6	1996 Outside Directors Stock Option Plan, as amended*	10-Q	4/12/06	10.6	
10.7	Forms of Stock Option Agreements used in connection with the 1996 Outside Directors Stock Option Plan*	S-8	6/16/00	4.8	
10.8	1999 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan, as amended*	S-8	10/29/01	4.6	
10.9	1999 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended*	10-K	2/26/03	10.37	
10.10	2003 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended*	DEF 14A	3/14/05	Appendix A	
10.11	Forms of Stock Option and Restricted Stock Agreement used in connection with the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan	10-Q	10/7/04	10.11	
10.12	Form of Indemnity Agreement*	10-Q	5/30/97	10.25.1	
10.13	Forms of Retention Agreement*	10-K	11/28/97	10.44	
10.14	Second Amended and Restated Master Lease of Land and Improvements by and between SMBC Leasing and Finance, Inc. and Adobe Systems Incorporated	10-Q	10/7/04	10.14	
10.15	Lease agreement between Adobe Systems and Selco Service Corporation	10-K	2/21/02	10.77	
10.16	Participation agreement among Adobe Systems, Selco Service Corporation, et al.	10-K	2/21/02	10.78	
10.17	Amendment No.1 to Lease Agreement between Adobe and Selco Services Corporation	10-K	2/26/03	10.81	
10.18	Lease Agreement by and between Allaire Corporation and EOP Riverside Project LLC dated November 23, 1999	10-K	3/30/00	10.23	
10.19	First Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between Allaire Corporation and EOP Riverside Project LLC dated May 31, 2000	10-Q	8/14/00	10.3	
10.20	Executive Severance Plan in the Event of a Change of Control*	10-K	2/21/02	10.80	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference**			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
10.21	Amendment to the Executive Severance Plan in the Event of a Change of Control*	8-K	4/18/05	10.2	
10.22	Adobe Systems Incorporated 2004 Annual Executive Incentive Plan*	8-K	1/13/05	10.1	
10.23	Adobe Systems Incorporated 2005 Annual Executive Incentive Plan*	8-K	1/13/05	10.2	
10.24	Description of 2005 Director Compensation*	10-K	2/2/05	10.21	
10.25	Description of 2006 Director Compensation*	8-K	9/23/05	10.1	
10.26	Adobe Systems Incorporated 2006 Management Team Annual Incentive Plan*	8-K	1/13/06	10.1	
10.27	2005 Equity Incentive Assumption Plan*	8-K	12/07/05	10.2	
10.28	Form of Stock Option Agreement used in connection with the 2005 Equity Incentive Assumption Plan*	8-K	12/07/05	10.3	
10.29	Allaire Corporation 1997 Stock Incentive Plan*	S-8	03/27/01	4.06	
10.30	Allaire Corporation 1998 Stock Incentive Plan*	S-8	03/27/01	4.07	
10.31	Allaire Corporation 2000 Stock Incentive Plan*	S-8	03/27/01	4.08	
10.32	Andromedia, Inc. 1996 Stock Option Plan*	S-8	12/07/99	4.07	
10.33	Andromedia, Inc. 1997 Stock Option Plan*	S-8	12/07/99	4.08	
10.34	Andromedia, Inc. 1999 Stock Plan*	S-8	12/07/99	4.09	
10.35	ESI Software, Inc. 1996 Equity Incentive Plan*	S-8	10/18/99	4.08	
10.36	eHelp Corporation 1999 Equity Incentive Plan*	S-8	12/29/03	4.08	
10.37	Blue Sky Software Corporation 1996 Stock Option Plan*	S-8	12/29/03	4.07	
10.38	Bright Tiger Technologies, Inc. 1996 Stock Option Plan*	S-8	03/27/01	4.11	
10.39	Live Software, Inc. 1999 Stock Option/Stock Issuance Plan*	S-8	03/27/01	4.10	
10.40	Macromedia, Inc. 1999 Stock Option Plan*	S-8	08/17/00	4.07	
10.41	Macromedia, Inc. 1993 Directors Stock Option Plan*	10-Q	08/03/01	10.02	
10.42	Macromedia, Inc. 1992 Equity Incentive	10-Q	08/03/01	10.01	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference**			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
	Plan*				
10.43	Macromedia, Inc. 2002 Equity Incentive Plan*	S-8	08/10/05	4.08	
10.44	Form of Macromedia, Inc. Stock Option Agreement*	S-8	08/10/05	4.09	
10.45	Middlesoft, Inc. 1999 Stock Option Plan*	S-8	08/17/00	4.09	
10.46	Form of Macromedia, Inc. Revised Non-Plan Stock Option Agreement*	S-8	11/23/04	4.10	
10.47	Form of Macromedia, Inc. Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement*	10-Q	2/8/05	10.01	
10.48	Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement between Macromedia, Inc. and Stephen Elop, dated January 24, 2005*	10-Q	2/8/05	10.02	
10.49	Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement between Macromedia, Inc. and Robert Burgess, dated January 24, 2005*	10-Q	2/8/05	10.03	
10.50	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Robert K. Burgess, dated January 21, 2005*	8-K	1/21/05	10.01	
10.51	Amendment to Employment Agreement by and between Adobe Systems Incorporated, Adobe Macromedia Software LLC and Robert K. Burgess, dated December 7, 2005*	8-K	12/12/05	10.2	
10.52	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Adobe Systems Incorporated and Stephen Elop, dated May 23, 2005*	S-4	6/28/05	10.1	
10.53	Executive Resignation Agreement and General Release of Claims, dated April 15, 2005, between Adobe Systems Incorporated and Jimmie E. Stephens*	8-K	4/18/05	10.1	
10.54	Adobe Systems Incorporated 2006 Performance Share Program pursuant to the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan*	8-K	2/3/06	10.1	
10.55	Adobe Systems Incorporated 2006 Performance Share Program pursuant to the Amended 1994 Performance and Restricted Stock Plan*	8-K	2/3/06	10.2	
10.56	Form of Maximum Award Grant Notice used in connection with grants under the Adobe Systems Incorporated 2006 Performance	8-K	2/3/06	10.3	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference**			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
	Share Program pursuant to the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan*				
10.57	Form of Performance Share Maximum Award Agreement used in connection with grants under the Adobe Systems Incorporated 2006 Performance Share Program pursuant to the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan*	8-K	2/3/06	10.4	
10.58	Form of Maximum Award Grant Notice used in connection with grants under the Adobe Systems Incorporated 2006 Performance Share Program pursuant to the Amended 1994 Performance and Restricted Stock Plan*	8-K	2/3/06	10.5	
10.59	Form of Performance Share Maximum Award Agreement used in connection with grants under the Adobe Systems Incorporated 2006 Performance Share Program pursuant to the Amended 1994 Performance and Restricted Stock Plan*	8-K	2/3/06	10.6	
10.60	Adobe Systems Incorporated Executive Cash Bonus Plan	DEF 14A	2/24/06	Appendix B	
10.61	Employment Transition Agreement between Adobe Systems Incorporated and Murray J. Demo dated March 21, 2006*	8-K	3/22/06	10.1	
10.62	Employment offer letter between Adobe Systems Incorporated and Randy Furr dated May 16, 2006*	8-K	5/22/06	10.1	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934				X
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934				X
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934†				X
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934†				X
100.INS	XBRL Instance††				X
100.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema††				X

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference**			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
100.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension††				X
100.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels††				X
100.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension††				X

* Compensatory plan or arrangement

** References to Exhibits 10.18 and 10.19 are to filings made by the Allaire Corporation. References to Exhibits 10.29 through 10.50 are to filings made by Macromedia, Inc.

† The certifications attached as Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 that accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, are not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Adobe Systems Incorporated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Form 10-Q, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

†† Furnished not filed as stated in Part II, Item 9B.

SIGNATURE

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

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED

By /s/ RANDY FURR
Randy Furr,
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Date: July 11, 2006

SUMMARY OF TRADEMARKS

The following trademarks of Adobe Systems Incorporated, which may be registered in certain jurisdictions, are referenced in this Form 10-Q:

Adobe
Acrobat
Adobe LiveCycle
Breeze
ColdFusion
Flash
Flex
InDesign
Macromedia
Postscript
Reader
Shockwave

All other brand or product names are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective holders.