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Company Overview

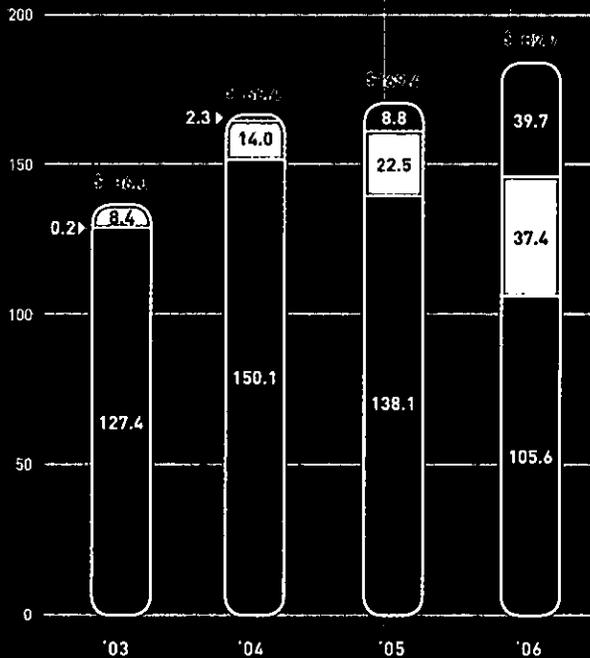
Founded in 1996, iPass is an enterprise mobility company focused on unifying the management of remote and mobile connectivity and devices for customers worldwide. iPass delivers a comprehensive solution comprising global connectivity, connectivity management and device management. With iPass software and services, employees gain easy access to the Internet and corporate network from wired and wireless networks in over 160 countries, while enterprises get a single focal point for managing their diverse connections, hard-to-reach devices and mobility costs. Today, hundreds of Global 2000 companies rely on iPass solutions, including General Motors, Nokia and Reuters.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

During 2006, iPass made significant progress in its evolution from a dial-centric revenue model to a platform-based business that includes dial, broadband, software and service-fee revenues. This transition has resulted in new sources of revenue, as customers rely on iPass to unify their experience over a wider range of connections.

OPERATING REVENUES

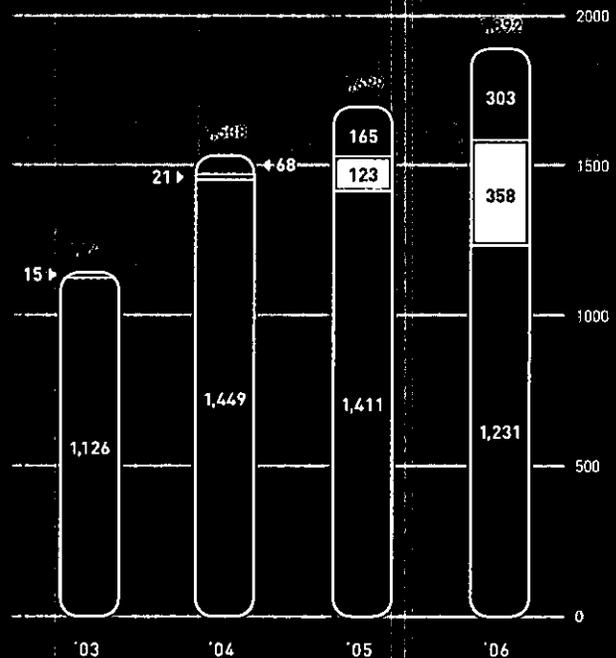
(Millions \$US)



- Total Revenue
- Software Revenue
- Service Revenue

OPERATING EXPENSES

(Thousands)



- Total Expenses
- Software Expenses
- Service Expenses

The changing needs of the mobile enterprise have created a fundamental shift in where, when and how its workforce does business. The steady proliferation of broadband connectivity options and mobile devices is creating growing complexity for enterprise users. Similarly, it poses an increasing challenge for IT staff who are charged with helping employees remain productive in a cost-effective manner.

As this diversity has continued to grow, so has the role iPass plays in providing enterprise mobility services to customers. The company has consistently focused on delivering solutions to address users' needs for ubiquity, simplicity and reliability, while meeting IT staffs' needs for convenient management of connections, devices and costs.



DRIVING UNIFIED MOBILITY

In 2006, iPass introduced new offerings that significantly extend its value by unifying the delivery and management of a broader set of connectivity options. iPass improved its tools for administering devices, however they connect. The company also made significant progress in monetizing the value of its software-based services beyond the iPass network, while helping customers manage their connectivity costs. These advancements help customers drive their mobility initiatives and position iPass to play a deeper role in the enterprise.

CONNECTIVITY MANAGEMENT

iPass enhanced its software-based platform to support additional types of devices and connections. The company extended its offerings to a wider range of handheld systems and greatly improved support for wireless connectivity at home and on the corporate campus.



DEVICE MANAGEMENT

iPass improved its platform for management of remote and mobile devices by adding an intuitive web console and software distribution capabilities to its online service. The company also introduced the ability to restrict devices from Internet access until they have been updated.



COST MANAGEMENT

iPass continued to fuel mobility with the introduction of predictable enterprise flat-rate price plans. These plans enable customers to allow all users to adopt mobile broadband, without the hassle of managing individual subscriptions or the worry of uncontrolled costs.



NETWORK EXPANSION

iPass continued to expand its global footprint, which now unifies more than 500 broadband and dial access providers. The company added dozens of new Wi-Fi networks, nationwide 3G mobile broadband in several countries and managed fixed broadband across the United States and Canada.





Letter to Stockholders

FELLOW STOCKHOLDERS:

I am pleased to update you on the company's progress over the past year. It was a year of investment, transition and achievements. In 2006, iPass generated record revenues of \$182.7 million. We invested in developing a broader software and services platform to drive revenue and re-engineered the business to improve our cost structure.



KENNETH D. DENMAN

Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer

We accomplished these changes while sustaining minimal losses and maintaining a strong balance sheet, ending the year with \$100 million in cash and investments and no debt.

SIGNING AND RETAINING BLUE-CHIP CUSTOMERS

iPass continued to demonstrate strength in attracting new blue-chip companies across geographic regions and industries. The third quarter was our best ever in new customer signings, with momentum continuing through the end of the year. During 2006, we added 47 Forbes Global 2000 customers to grow our total to 377, and retained more than 99 percent of our existing customers. In addition to increasing our customer base, we are also expanding our role within existing accounts, as workforce mobility becomes a strategic tool for our customers.

ACQUIRING AND INTEGRATING GoREMOTE

In February 2006, iPass acquired GoRemote Internet Communications, a leader in managed fixed broadband services. The acquisition was designed to extend our value and grow our broadband revenues through a portfolio that added home, branch office and retail environments to our leading mobile worker value proposition. During the year, we integrated GoRemote's products, operations, employees and sales channels into iPass, resulting in operational cost savings, new capabilities and additional revenue streams. This strategic investment resulted



**IPASS
EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP TEAM**

in the October launch of our new Virtual Office service, which unifies home and mobile broadband usage into a single enterprise offering. The combination of Virtual Office and our new pricing model quickly led to the largest single customer contract in iPass history.

MONETIZING OUR TOTAL VALUE

A key pillar of our strategy to grow revenues is to monetize the extensive value in our software-based platform. During 2006, we made major strides in this area by introducing standard enterprise flat-rate price plans, which offer customers fixed rates for pools of iPass users, whether or not they utilize the iPass virtual network.

This move away from usage-based pricing addresses our customers' needs for budget predictability and management simplicity. No longer do customers have to act as gatekeepers in fear of unmanageable costs or pay subscription fees every month for infrequent users. With their risk reduced, these customers now can become our active allies in the delivery and promotion of iPass broadband service to their users. Customers have strongly embraced this model since it became available, with more than 75 percent of new customers in North America adopting enterprise flat-rate price plans in the second half of 2006.

ACCELERATING BROADBAND REVENUE GROWTH

We continued to grow our leading global broadband roaming network, ending 2006 with more than 77,000 venues—nearly doubling the size of the network in a year. We also greatly expanded our mobile data footprint, launching nationwide service in Singapore, Japan and China. In addition, we contracted to add 3G operators in the UK and Hong Kong, a second 3G service carrier in the U.S. and a new satellite broadband offering (announced in early 2007).

More broadband technologies, venues and providers mean customers have more places and ways to access and utilize iPass services. They are increasingly taking advantage of these services. Broadband revenues for 2006 were \$39.7 million, an increase of more than 450 percent over 2005.

INCREASING STRENGTH THROUGH NEW SERVICES

Much of our focus over the past few years has involved growth initiatives to diversify our services and stay ahead of customer needs in the face of broadband and mobile device expansion.

This year, continued investments in our new lines of business helped iPass reach a significant milestone in this multi-year evolution.

During the fourth quarter of 2006, iPass generated more than half its revenues from broadband, software and service fees, up from just 22 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005 and a mere one

percent in 2003. We emerge from this transition as a strong company with a broad product line designed to play a deep role in unifying the management of remote and mobile connections and devices for our customers.

POSITIONED FOR THE FUTURE

2006 was a challenging, yet productive year of transition at iPass. We exit the year with a diverse revenue model, enhanced service offerings, a re-engineered cost structure and considerable momentum. I am confident that we have built the foundation for future success in 2007 and beyond.

KENNETH D. DENMAN

Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer



2006 Key Highlights

NEW SERVICES

Fueled by the acquisition of GoRemote, iPass continued to evolve from a dial-centric revenue model to a platform-based business. Over half of fourth-quarter revenues came from broadband, software and service fees.

BROADBAND GROWTH

iPass grew broadband revenues by more than 450 percent to \$39.7 million in 2006. This was driven by a network that covers 75 countries and comprises over 500 providers of Wi-Fi hotspots, hotel Ethernet, mobile data and fixed broadband.

MONETIZATION

In the second half of 2006, more than 75 percent of new customer contracts in North America were based on enterprise flat-rate pricing. Under this new pricing structure, companies pay to use the iPass software over any network, and are more likely to drive service adoption across their employee base.

MOMENTUM

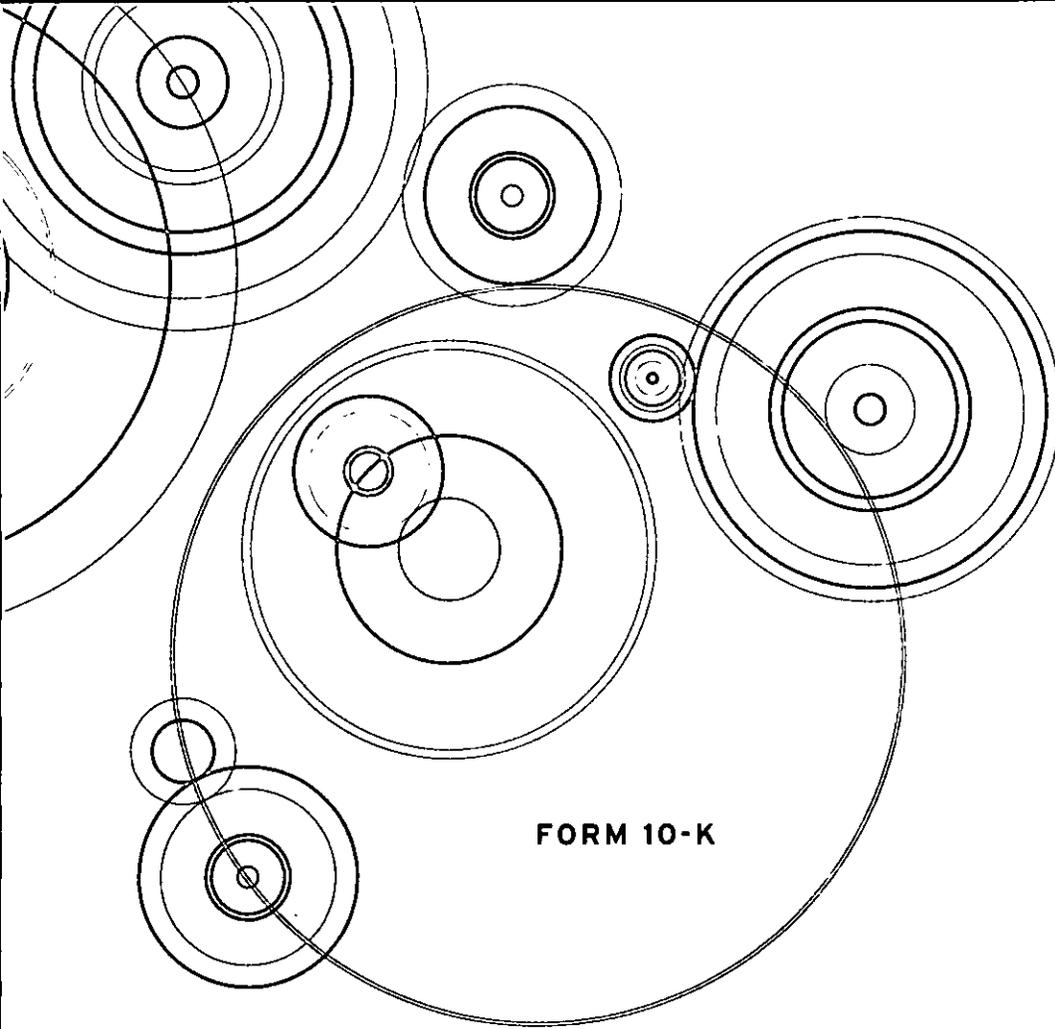
Enhanced service offerings, a re-engineered cost structure and a loyal, growing customer base position iPass for the future.

EXPANDING MARKET

iPass continues to grow its blue-chip customer base, while enjoying more than 99 percent customer retention. iPass added 47 Forbes Global 2000 accounts for a total of 377 and increased its overall customer base to 3,707 companies in 2006.

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Year	Customer Base
'03	2,135
'04	2,325
'05	2,976
'06	3,707

An abstract graphic consisting of several overlapping circles of various sizes and several thin, curved lines that intersect and loop around the circles, creating a complex, geometric pattern.

FORM 10-K

This annual report and accompanying letter contain forward-looking statements about events and circumstances that have not yet occurred. Statements containing words such as "will," "expects," "intends" and "believes," and other statements in the future tense are forward-looking statements. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from the expectations contained in these statements due to a number of risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties are set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Item 1A. Risk Factors," filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 29, 2007 and included in this annual report. iPass undertakes no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statement.

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

Form 10-K
ANNUAL REPORT
PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

(Mark One)

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

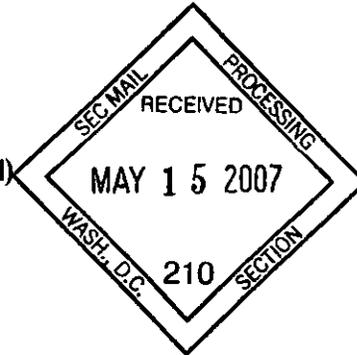
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

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: 000-50327



iPass Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

93-1214598
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

3800 Bridge Parkway
Redwood Shores, California 94065
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (650) 232-4100

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 Per Share Par Value	NASDAQ Global Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

Aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing price of a share of the registrant's common stock on June 30, 2006 as reported by the Nasdaq Global Market on that date: \$232,908,754. The determination of affiliate status for the purposes of this calculation is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes. The calculation excludes approximately 23,346,871 shares held by directors, officers and stockholders whose ownership exceeded five percent of the registrant's outstanding Common Stock as of June 30, 2006. Exclusion of these shares should not be construed to indicate that such person controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the registrant.

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, as of February 28, 2007 was 63,935,220

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement in connection with our 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than April 30, 2007, are incorporated by reference in Part III, Items 10-14 of this report on Form 10-K.

iPASS INC.

**FORM 10-K
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006**

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Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “targets,” “goals,” “projects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements which refer to projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our business, and other characterizations of future events or circumstances, are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Readers are directed to risks and uncertainties identified below, under “Risk Factors” and elsewhere herein, for factors that may cause actual results to be different than those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason.

PART I

Item 1. *Business*

Overview

The growth of remote and mobile work combined with the proliferation of mobile devices and remote and mobile broadband networks has created increasing complexity for enterprises which can lead to multiple risks including growth in total costs for supporting knowledge workers, lost workforce productivity from technical complexity, and security and regulatory threats to the business.

To address this growing enterprise pain point, we provide software-enabled enterprise services that unify the management of remote and mobile connectivity and devices on a global basis. First, we offer a portfolio of connectivity services. Our flagship connectivity service, iPass Virtual Office, is designed to enable enterprises to provide their employees with secure internet and corporate network connectivity over any access network through a single easy-to-use interface. iPass Virtual office unifies access across more than 150 fixed broadband networks in the U.S. and approximately 400 dial-up or mobile broadband networks in over 160 countries that make up the iPass global virtual network. The service also gives customers the option to use the service for access over networks that are not yet part of the iPass global virtual network such as on-campus wireless local area networks (LANs) as well as third-party home broadband links, Wi-Fi hotspot networks, municipal Wi-Fi networks, 3G mobile data networks and hotel Ethernet links.

In addition, we provide device management services and software that enable better control over and protection of an enterprises' remote and mobile computer systems. These products, which include systems management, patch management, and device authentication capabilities can be used in conjunction with iPass Mobile Office or on a stand-alone basis. Fundamental to all iPass services is enabling the IT Manager to maintain direct control of the determination and application of policies as part of a self-service management process.

Software-Based Platform for Service Delivery

As opposed to traditional telecommunications companies that build, operate and maintain network facilities, we have created a software-based platform that delivers a virtual network over which our services operate. Our software architecture gives our services the technology flexibility and cost-effective scalability valued by enterprises. It comprises contractual relationships and technical integrations with over 550 fixed and mobile telecommunications carriers, Internet service providers and other network service providers around the globe. This architecture has redundancy built in throughout, from the use of multiple network providers in most countries to fault-tolerance mechanisms at all points in the user login process. This allows us to deliver extremely high service availability to our customers. In fact, since 2000, there has been no system down-time that impacted the platform and the services that it provides.

In addition, our architecture allows customers to gain better control of remote and mobile connectivity and simplify their back-end operations. Customers can configure and enforce policies around network access based on financial and security considerations. They also receive centralized delivery of detailed billing, reporting and management information.

Revenue Sources

We derive revenues from usage of our networks, from service fees and from enterprise software licenses and maintenance fees. Our usage revenues are generated by providing enterprise connectivity services to customers using narrowband access technologies, such as modem dial-up, and from broadband access technologies, including Ethernet and Wireless-Fidelity (Wi-Fi) and Mobile Data Services such as 1xRTT and EV-DO. Revenues pertaining to usage represented 80% of our total revenues in 2006. Additionally, we receive revenue from fees and other services, including authentication services for channel partners, value-added

reporting services and endpoint systems management services. In 2006, we generated approximately 20% of our revenues from fees and other services. We market and sell our services directly, as well as indirectly through channel partners, including network service providers, Internet service providers, systems integrators and value-added resellers. We were incorporated in California in July 1996 and reincorporated in Delaware in June 2000.

Our Strategy

Our objective is to use our software-enabled platform to become the leading provider of enterprise mobility services worldwide. The key elements of our strategy to achieve this objective include:

Expand our Enterprise Customer Base. We seek to increase the number of enterprises that use our services by leveraging our direct sales professionals and channel partners who focus on generating new accounts. We also seek to expand our indirect sales capabilities by building additional relationships with channel partners, such as systems integrators, providers of security products (i.e. virtual private networks (VPN), personal firewalls and intrusion detection) and providers of broadband access service equipment. We also intend to build and maintain iPass brand awareness through the promotion of our brand through marketing campaigns, our web presence, and our large installed base of branded client software, and to increase our market reach through integration of our back-end software and client software with the offerings through our channel partners.

Increase User Penetration within our Existing Customer Base. We seek to accelerate the adoption of our services by increasing usage of our services from the highly mobile business travelers who dominate our current user base to all customer employees who use laptop and handheld mobile devices at home, while traveling, or in the office over a wireless LAN. We intend to achieve this through the sale of services related to non-iPass networks, such as enterprise home broadband and on-campus wireless LANs as well as Wi-Fi hotspots, municipal Wi-Fi networks, mobile data networks and hotel Ethernet links. Additionally, we will promote our device management services into our existing customer base.

Within customers who only have implemented our services in a single division, we endeavor to broaden service adoption to all other operating units of the enterprise. A key function of our sales force is to assist our customers with the adoption and integration of our services with their organizations, continually assess the customers evolving needs, offer new services for adoption, and provide ongoing support.

Continue to Expand our Wired and Wireless Broadband Coverage and Service Offerings. We believe that the improved security, ease of use and management control that our services provide can address many of the challenges presented by the emerging broadband markets, such as wireless security, lack of unified roaming standards and increased complexity driven by provider fragmentation. As such, we seek to continually expand the broadband coverage of our virtual network to venues attractive to business travelers, such as airports, hotels, convention centers, cafes, restaurants, and other retail locations. We intend to continue increasing the number of these venues by establishing relationships with network service providers that provide access to these hotspots. We also plan to expand the network coverage through mobile data services based on 2.5G and 3G networks, that can help to keep these end users connected when a hotspot venue is not convenient. We also seek to continue evolving our back-end authentication, settlement and clearinghouse capabilities to support this expansion, developing our client software to both enrich and simplify the user experience, and improving our management capabilities to simplify management control for our customers.

Continue to Enhance our Virtual Network. We intend to continue to establish new relationships with network service providers to increase the coverage and redundancy of our virtual network. We intend to enhance the functionality and features of our software architecture and to address changing customer requirements and technologies through internal development, strategic partnerships and/or acquisitions. We also seek to expand our service offerings by supporting and integrating new access methods, devices, applications and operating systems, and by building additional relationships with systems integrators and technology providers and develop services that effectively leverage an enterprise's existing infrastructure. We also intend to explore additional managed services that enhance our competitive advantage and provide us with new growth opportunities. And web-enabling the business at every possible point, such that our Software as a Service nature is increasingly clear will provide the best leverage across the business model.

Leverage and Extend our Device Management Capabilities. In order to deepen the value we provide to customers, we intend to continue to improve the device management capabilities of our services through both extension of our platform to new functions that serve to protect identities, endpoints, the network, and user data as well as integrate with technology partners in the enterprise security industry.

Our Core Capabilities

Our services are designed to enable enterprises to provide their employees with secure access from approximately 160 countries to the internet and an enterprise's internal networks through a single easy-to-use interface. We provide our services through a virtual network that is enabled by our software-based network architecture and our contractual relationships with over 550 network service providers around the globe.

Our core assets and capabilities include:

Global Virtual Network for Mobile Use. Our virtual network aggregates over 104,000 access points in approximately 160 countries. As of December 31, 2006, over 27,000 of these access points were dial-up connections and approximately 77,000 were broadband connections, comprised of approximately 75,000 Wi-Fi hotspots and approximately 2,000 wired hotspots as well as mobile data services in the United States, China, Japan, and Singapore. As a result, enterprises that use our services can provide their remote and mobile workers with access from these countries, in most instances with a local telephone or broadband connection.

Virtual Fixed Broadband Network: In North America we have contractual relationships with over 150 fixed broadband network providers, allowing us to provide the region's most complete fixed broadband coverage for enterprises looking for a single source through which to connect home offices, branch offices, and retail locations.

High-Availability and Scalable Authentication Architecture. Our relationships with over 550 network service providers enable us to provide connectivity through multiple networks in approximately 120 out of the approximately 160 countries on our virtual network. As a result, our virtual network reduces the risk of service interruptions associated with depending on only one service provider. Furthermore, our geographically distributed transaction centers act as a unified and fault-tolerant system that provides scalable and highly-available user authentication and quality management information collection. Each point in the authentication process is designed with built-in redundancy and fail-over capabilities. There has been no system down-time that impacted the platform and the services that it provides since 2000.

This architecture also makes our virtual network scalable, allowing us to handle many connections and users without a proportionate increase in capital expenditures.

Flexible Enterprise Security Integration. Our software is designed to enable integration between an enterprise's network connectivity infrastructure and a wide variety of enterprise security applications. Our services integrate a breadth of security software and systems, including VPNs, personal firewall, anti-virus and authentication systems, enabling enterprises to rapidly deploy our services while leveraging their existing and future investments in security infrastructure.

Authentication Security. Unlike many network service providers, we securely route all credentials relating to our end users with 128-bit Secure Socket Layer, or SSL, protocols, ensuring the confidentiality of sensitive user information as it traverses the Internet. To defend against identity theft, an additional layer of authentication using 131-bit ECC cryptography protects user credentials from the device over the local access link into the iPass virtual network.

Policy-Based Access Control. Our virtual network also offers policy management capabilities, enabling customers to allow or deny access to their network based on specific user and session characteristics. The characteristics may be based on the user's location, the user's identity and role within the organization, the type of access network being used, and the compliance of the user's computer with enterprise security policies.

Device Management. We have software and services that allow for flexible and automated systems management capabilities, with specific advantages with regard to endpoint systems used by remote and mobile workers. The capabilities can be used for device discovery, asset management, device configuration, patch management and software distribution. These capabilities can be hosted on servers at our customer's premises or in an iPass data center and are supported by agent software that runs on the mobile worker's device.

Centralized Billing and Management Reporting. We integrate the networks of multiple service providers to create one global virtual network, eliminating the need for enterprises to negotiate agreements with multiple network service providers to provide network connectivity to their mobile workers. Our virtual network creates call detail records (CDRs) for each network session, including user, date, time, duration of usage and other parameters. We are also able to provide detailed transaction-level billing in a single invoice for all services provided to enterprises and network service providers and can tailor the invoice to provide the level of detail and the format that our customers desire. We also offer the ability for information technology managers to gain a comprehensive and near real-time view of their employees' network connectivity usage patterns, enabling faster identification and resolution of user-related issues.

Our technology enables us to deliver near real-time information of connection success rates, client configurations, authentication times and other information critical to diagnosing network health and troubleshooting user connection problems. This patented capability is used internally to manage network provider quality as well to provide in-depth reporting to customers for trouble-shooting purposes.

Integration of New Technologies. We actively evaluate and integrate support for new access methods, devices, applications and operating systems into our service offering. For example, we support wired broadband, wireless broadband based on the current and emerging Wi-Fi standards, as well as 3G mobile data services. End users can access our virtual network using desktop and laptop computers, wireless handheld devices and other Internet Protocol (IP) enabled electronic devices. Our network integrates with our enterprise customers' existing VPN and security applications, and our software supports a wide range of computer operating systems, including various versions of Microsoft's Windows(R), Apple's Mac OS, as well as Symbian OS and Microsoft's Windows Mobile versions for handheld devices.

Services

iPass Virtual Office

- Increase business productivity by giving workers seamless connectivity in the office, at home and on the road
- Extend ubiquitous broadband access to teleworkers across the U.S. and Canada
- Simplify remote access management by reducing your number of providers and leveraging the iPass Portal

Unified, ubiquitous connectivity for teleworkers and mobile employees

This first-of-its-kind solution gives remote and mobile workers a standardized way to gain Internet access in the office, at home or in the field. Through secure, unified access, these employees are able to stay connected to the people, information and resources they need to remain productive.

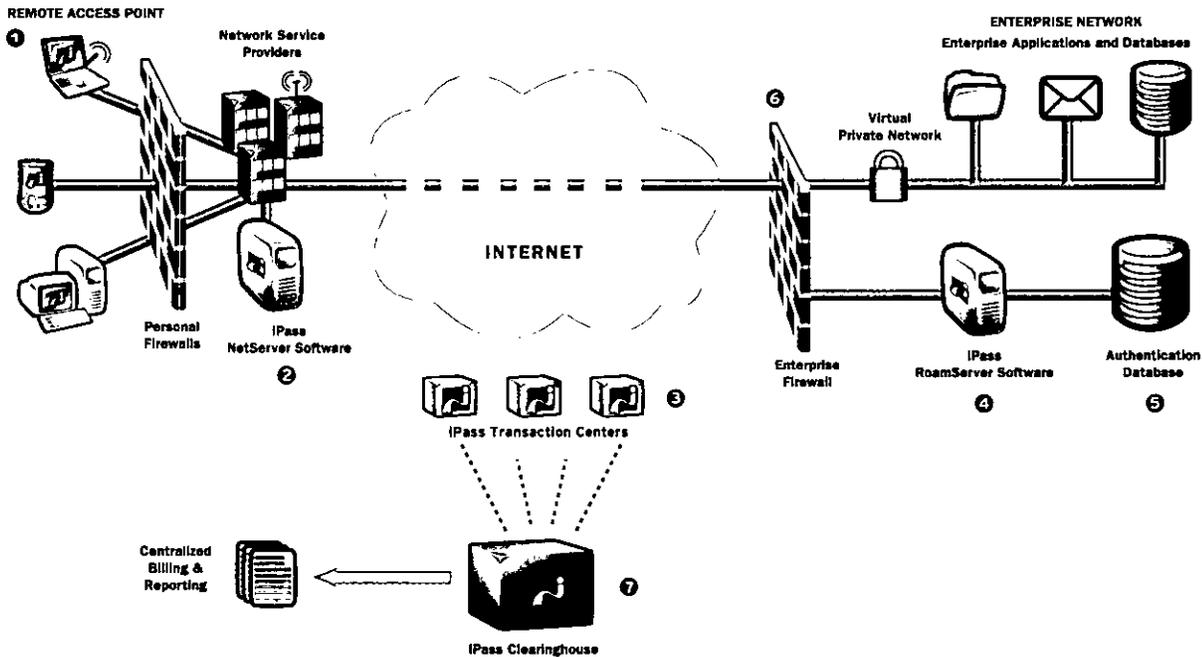
Included with the Virtual Office service is a pre-configured device that serves as both a Wi-Fi enabled gateway and hardware-based firewall. The device integrates an employee's home into the corporate connectivity solution and makes it available through the iPassConnect™ universal client.

Benefits

- **Enables a seamless user experience.** Users always connect to the Internet through the award-winning iPassConnect universal client.
- **Extends ubiquitous broadband access.** Teleworkers enjoy the aggregated connectivity of more than 150 cable and DSL providers in the U.S. and Canada. Mobile employees gain worldwide access through Wi-Fi, wired Ethernet, dial, GSM, ISDN, PHS and mobile data connections.
- **Simplifies remote access management.** IT staff benefit from aggregated connectivity, iPass-managed Wi-Fi gateways, the iPass Portal and a single, consolidated bill for all remote and mobile access.

iPass Mobile Office (formerly Corporate Access)

iPass Mobile Office offers our customers the ability to provide global dial-up, wired broadband and wireless access to their remote and mobile workers through the iPassConnect universal client and centralized management and billing for the IT department. We generally bill customers based on usage of the iPass virtual network, as well as additional monthly fees based on number of users for use of our client and management software over non-iPass networks. The process by which a mobile worker accesses their enterprise network through iPass virtual network is illustrated in the following diagram and described through the following steps:



1. The iPassConnect universal client software installed on a mobile worker's laptop computer or other electronic device enables the mobile worker to connect to our virtual network. For wired access the mobile worker launches the iPassConnect(TM) universal client, selects the city in which he or she is located, and then selects a local network access point (dial-up, ISDN, PHS, or wired high-speed internet). For wireless access, the client software automatically detects and displays any available Wi-Fi hotspots or mobile data services, whether it is a part of the iPass footprint or not. It will also automatically choose the appropriate authentication protocol to initiate the access request without user intervention. This is especially beneficial in Wi-Fi hotspots, corporate wireless LANs or home wireless LANs that require 802.1x-based security. The client software can also be used to connect via the user's home broadband connection and home Wi-Fi LAN.

Security checks can be built into the connection process. A feature called SecureConnect allows the enterprise to set policies that detect whether the user's personal firewall or anti-virus software is active, auto-launch this software if it is not, and disallow the connection attempt if the proper software cannot be launched. In addition, the user must enter his or her corporate credentials, which will be authenticated by his or her enterprise database before the connection is allowed.

2. The iPass NetServer software, installed in a network service provider's network, provides the interface between the network service provider and the iPass network. The NetServer recognizes that the end user belongs to the iPass user base and securely transmits the username and password to the nearest available iPass Transaction Center using 128-bit SSL encryption. Our ten transaction centers are located in California, New York, Georgia, Hong Kong, Australia, the United Kingdom, Germany, The Netherlands, Japan and Brazil. Any NetServer can communicate with any Transaction Center, allowing for high availability in the rare event of a single Transaction Center failure.

3. The Transaction Center to which the authentication request is routed looks up the enterprise to which the user belongs and securely transmits the user name and password to the iPass RoamServer software residing on the enterprise's servers.

4. The RoamServer receives the request from the Transaction Center, converts it to the local authentication protocol used at the enterprise, and passes it to the enterprise authentication database. Enterprises can manage their own user lists and authentication databases and control users' access to their internal network through the authentication system of their choice.

5. The enterprise authentication database then grants or denies authorization. The RoamServer securely sends a yes/no response back to the NetServer via a Transaction Center.

6. The NetServer authorizes the network service provider to allow the user access to the Internet. At this point the iPassConnect universal client software can be configured to invoke the Device Management (formerly Endpoint Policy Management) service to assess and remediate the mobile device for compliance with endpoint security policies before providing access to the corporate network. Once remediation is complete, iPassConnect can automatically launch the user's VPN to securely connect to the enterprise network.

7. When the mobile worker terminates the Internet session, the VPN connection is also terminated and a record of the transaction is forwarded to the iPass Clearinghouse. The enterprise receives detailed invoices either on a monthly or more frequent basis, as requested. For additional security, customers can use the Auto-Teardown feature to set policies that terminate the internet session if the VPN, personal firewall, or anti-virus software is terminated during the session.

Additional Mobile Office features

iPass Mobile Office includes the following features

iOQ Advanced Reporting. iOQ allows our customers' in-house or outsourced help desk personnel to quickly identify issues and troubleshoot connection problems. With this feature enterprises can generate records and reports regarding access locations, client configuration, error codes, connection speeds, time to authenticate and other critical information. We generally charge a monthly fee for our iOQ service. We periodically update the iOQ software in order to provide improved reporting for our internal support organization and our customers. These upgrades are downloaded to the user's computer or other electronic device when the user logs in, at no additional cost to the customer.

Hosted Authentication. We offer a hosted authentication option for iPass Mobile Office to enable enterprises to realize the benefits of our enterprise connectivity services while avoiding the cost of installing and managing additional authentication infrastructure. We manage an enterprise's authentication server in one of

our secure data centers, but the enterprise's information technology manager retains full control. There is an additional option in ExpressConnect that allows the individual charges to be directly charged to their corporate credit card.

On-Campus Roaming. This feature allows enterprise IT departments to offer a single user experience for all remote and local wireless connections while extending centralized management of security policies to these potentially vulnerable corporate wireless networks.

Home Office. iPass Home Office provides enterprise customers a method of outsourcing the broadband network design, implementation and on-going support for their entire population of home workers. This service provides customers a managed service with a single point of contact and single consolidated bill while supporting broadband connections on different technologies and carriers. iPass maintains relationships with over 150 cable and DSL providers to provide near ubiquitous coverage in the United States, Canada and United Kingdom. The Home Office service comes with a secured, managed Wi-Fi enabled router to allow a user the freedom to work anywhere within the home.

Branch Office. This service provides an organization with a managed wide-area network to connect hundreds of small offices back to a corporate data center. It leverages iPass' relationships with over 150 cable and DSL providers to provide ubiquitous coverage throughout the United States and Canada. The connections are secured using VPN platforms from Cisco, Juniper Networks and SonicWALL and the entire service is managed by iPass. As part of the managed service, iPass provides end-to-end proactive monitoring, reporting and troubleshooting of the health of the network, including availability, latency and packet loss. All of this information is available on a real-time basis on the Universal Remote Control section of the iPass portal.

Retail Office. Retail Office provides wide-area networking for distributed retail locations to connect to a corporate data center. It is identical to the Branch Office product except that the offering includes Payment Card Industry (PCI) Compliance as part of the solution. PCI is required for any network which transmits credit card data. Retail Office solutions include VPN platforms from Cisco and Juniper Networks and include all of the proactive management and reporting associated with Branch Office as well as specific reporting for PCI Compliance.

Device Management Services

DeviceID. The DeviceID service strengthens network security through device authentication. This service creates a digital fingerprint for every device by gathering unique identifying numbers from select hardware components and uses this information when interrogating the device to provide access to the corporate LAN via a VPN. DeviceID helps protect against replay attacks, reverse engineering and spoofing by checking different hardware attributes during each authentication request. This service is designed to ensure that only corporate-issued or authorized machines access the network as well as validate device identity as an additional factor for VPN authentication.

iPass Device Management services (formerly Endpoint Policy Management). This service provides automated security assessment, remediation and patch management capabilities. It can be purchased as standalone software or integrated into the iPass connectivity services. This service helps enterprise customers to discover, secure, and manage their laptops, desktops and handheld devices from any location via a single management console. When integrated with iPass connectivity services, users attempt to use the iPassConnect universal client to connect to the Internet and the corporate VPN, the iPass Device Management service will check to see that the user's computer is running the proper versions of Microsoft Windows OS patches and anti-virus definition file updates for endpoint devices — prior to Internet access and the launching the VPN. This helps mitigate the effects of viruses and worms and allows the IT manager to remotely update laptops outside of the office.

These services are sold either on a per-seat fee-based model or through a perpetual license model with annually recurring maintenance fees.

iPass Device Management includes the following features:

- allows IT to discover all mobile assets by gathering detailed hardware and software inventory on all mobile devices.
- provides high-performance rules-based distribution of new software and updates to devices, automatically distributing software applications and system updates to all PCs and handheld devices via LAN, wide-area networks (WAN) and wireless networks. Includes special features to improve device management over remote and mobile connections.
- patch automation features that speed the process of deploying Microsoft Windows OS and application patches across large populations of remote and mobile devices. IT staffs receive patches directly from Microsoft and apply them with no intermediate handling during the process. This minimizes the risk of inadvertent or intentional tampering with a patch, avoiding potential problems.
- A Win32 management console of user configurations and inventory information for rapid call resolution, all integrated with a customer's existing Windows NT Domain, NDS or Active Directory security system. There is also a Web-based console with a limited view of the same data set that can be accessed remotely.

Principal Components of the iPass Platform

The technology incorporated in our services is designed to provide our customers with reliability, quality of service, network security, policy enforcement, consolidated billing and scalability. Our technology consists of the following four principal components, each of which was designed and developed internally: iPassConnect universal client; distributed authentication system; iPass Clearinghouse; and Service Quality Management.

iPassConnect Universal Client. The iPassConnect universal client software is installed on mobile workers' laptop computers or other devices, and allows them to securely and reliably connect to the Internet using a variety of access methods including narrowband, integrated services digital network, or ISDN, wired and wireless broadband, GSM and 3G. The iPassConnect universal client is designed to be easy-to-use and to be a flexible and scalable network connectivity platform for enterprises. The key features of iPassConnect include:

- *Intuitive User Interface.* iPassConnect universal client was designed with over seven years of experience and customer feedback, resulting in a user-friendly interface with many features.
- *Automatic Updates.* iPassConnect universal client also provides enterprises with the ability to schedule periodic software modifications or updates of iPassConnect to their end users without handling each end user device separately. These upgrades are securely downloaded to the user's computer or other electronic device when the user logs in, at no additional cost to the customer.
- *Central Policy Control.* iPassConnect universal client enables an enterprise to define a set of criteria, such as length of session or idle timeouts, once and apply those criteria to manage its remote access policies across its entire workforce.
- *Dynamic Directory.* iPassConnect universal client enables enterprises to adjust the order of narrowband access points that are displayed to the end user, based on service quality. Customers also have the flexibility of integrating in-house access numbers with iPass' access points in cases where both networks are being utilized.
- *Third Party Application Integration.* iPassConnect universal client can be configured to automatically launch a variety of third party VPNs upon successful connection to the Internet. iPassConnect can also monitor anti-virus software, personal firewalls and VPNs and disconnect a user if there not running (based on the customer's policy).

- *Support for multiple operating systems and languages.* iPassConnect universal client supports a wide range of computer operating systems, including Microsoft Windows 2000, XP, Mac OS X and above, and Windows Mobile. Additionally, iPassConnect for Windows is localized in Brazilian Portuguese, Portuguese, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, French, German, Japanese, Korean and Spanish.

Distributed and Redundant Authentication System. Our distributed authentication system, which is made up of iPass NetServer software, iPass RoamServer software and iPass TransactionServer software, is designed to enable the reliable, scalable and secure initiation and termination of a remote access session on our virtual network. NetServer is installed on the servers of our network service providers. RoamServer is installed on our enterprise customer's internal networks, typically located on their premises. Our ten transaction centers, each of which is comprised of two or more transaction servers, are located in third party co-location facilities.

The software components of NetServer, RoamServer and the transaction server operate on third party single- or multi-processor servers based on Unix, Linux, or Windows. We send our enterprise customers updates to NetServer, RoamServer and the transaction server electronically on an as needed basis to support new authentication and management needs.

iPass NetServer software receives end user authentication requests for Internet connectivity and securely forwards the request to a transaction server across a 128-bit SSL connection. The iPass transaction server validates the request and securely forwards this request to a RoamServer located at the enterprise. The RoamServer receives the authentication request for Internet connectivity and forwards the request in a format compatible with the enterprise's authentication database. Once the enterprise authentication database has allowed or denied the end user's request for access, this reply is returned along the same route.

We have recently developed and are presently deploying an additional security enhancement to our authentication system designed to further ensure the confidentiality of sensitive user credentials.

iPass Clearinghouse. Our iPass Clearinghouse software collects, filters, resolves, analyzes and summarizes the accounting details necessary to bill for the iPass Mobile Office and ExpressConnect services. Once an end user session is terminated, the Clearinghouse retrieves accounting records for each customer from each transaction server. Once received by the Clearinghouse, the records are filtered to eliminate duplicate records and reviewed for completeness and integrity of the data. The Clearinghouse then determines the identities of both the customer and the network service provider and generates two billing records to reflect the revenues and network access expenses based on the details contained in the original accounting record. The Clearinghouse then summarizes the records of each network service provider and generates and distributes customer call detail records and invoices. The Clearinghouse software is run internally on servers residing at a secure data center in Redwood City, California, with a fail-over and disaster recovery in a separate location.

Service Quality Management. Our iPass service quality management, or SQM, system consists of several quality-of-service monitoring and management elements that we incorporated into our services. These tools and processes are comprised of the following:

- *Client-Side SQM.* Client-side SQM captures detailed status and usage information from connection attempts and uploads this information to a central iPass database when a successful connection is made. SQM records and reports access points from which connections are made, client configuration, error codes, connection speeds, time to authenticate and other information important in diagnosing network health. Our SQM software is deployed on networks worldwide to gather data on local access points and network conditions and allows us to monitor our virtual network from a customer's point of view.
- *SQM Reporting.* Our SQM infrastructure enables our iOQ service and provides information such as detailed access point performance, individual and corporate connection success rates, and other connection data to our customers and to us. With this data, our customer support and development teams can monitor service quality and continue to improve the reliability and performance of our

service offering. Through our iOQ service, our customers benefit from this SQM technology because it enables them to diagnose problems their users are experiencing.

- *Phonebook/Connection Directory.* Based on input from the SQM infrastructure, the phonebook tool within the iPassConnect universal client places the highest quality access point at the top of the directory in order to enhance the experience for our customers' end users.

Co-location Facilities

Our ten Transaction Centers are located in third-party co-location facilities in California, New York, Georgia, Hong Kong, Australia, the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Germany, Japan and Brazil. Three additional co-location facilities are utilized to host our primary Clearinghouse and Finance systems, and corporate web services, which are located in California. Three out of our ten transaction centers also run the standby and disaster recovery Clearinghouse environments, our ExpressConnect service and the phonebook distribution servers. We maintain standard contractual agreements with the third parties that host our co-location facilities which generally provide for a term of between one and three years. If our relationships with these providers terminate, we believe that we will be able to secure relationships with alternative providers without any significant disruption to our operations.

Customers

We sell our service offering directly to enterprise customers and indirectly through channel partners.

International revenues accounted for approximately 40%, 45% and 41% of total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Revenues generated in the United Kingdom accounted for 11%, 14% and 11% of total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. International revenues is determined by the location of the customer's headquarters.

Substantially all of our long-lived assets are located in the United States.

Agreements with Network Service Providers

We have relationships with over 550 telecommunications carriers, Internet service providers and other network service providers that enable us to offer our services in over 160 countries around the world. We pay network service providers for access to their network access points on a usage basis, in some cases, subject to minimum purchase commitments. Most of these contracts have a term of one year, after which either party can terminate the contract with six months notice. In 2006, two network service providers, Verizon Business Services (formerly MCI) and Equant, accounted for approximately 4% and 3% of our network access expenses, respectively. The contracts we have entered into with these providers are non-exclusive and contain minimum commitments for the purchase of network access. Our contract with Equant expires in February 2007. The initial term of our contract with Verizon Business Services expired in November 2005. The contract with MCI is automatically renewed for successive periods of one or 12 month periods unless terminated by either party. In countries in which we have contracted with multiple network service providers, if one network service provider is no longer available, we can generally obtain alternative network access without significant disruption to our business. We are also able to direct users to the network of particular service providers to fulfill minimum purchase commitments.

Sales and Marketing

We sell our services directly through our sales force and indirectly through our channel partners. Our sales organization is organized into regional account teams, which include sales directors, sales managers, account executives, account managers, inside sales representatives, sales engineers and sales operations personnel. We maintain sales offices or personnel in a number of cities in the United States as well as Australia, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Germany, France, Singapore, Denmark, Sweden and The Netherlands. As

of December 31, 2006, our sales organization was comprised of 82 individuals in North America, 24 individuals in Asia Pacific and 46 individuals in Europe. We intend to increase the size of our sales organization and establish additional sales offices as needed.

Our channel partners include network service providers, systems integrators and value added resellers. A channel partner typically signs a one to two year agreement with us through which we appoint the partner as a nonexclusive reseller of our services. Channel partners are responsible for implementing and managing billing and promotional activities for their customers. Selling through channel partners allows us to offer our services without incurring the cost of maintaining a direct sales force in each target market. Our channel partners typically sell related networking products and bundle our services with their core offerings. Once an enterprise has signed a contract for our services through a channel partner, our post-sales team works with the channel partner to ensure successful implementation of our services. However, the enterprise remains the channel partner's customer and has no direct financial relationship with us.

We focus our marketing efforts on creating awareness for our services and their applications, educating potential customers and generating new sales opportunities. We conduct a variety of marketing programs including advertising, press relations, analyst relations, telemarketing, direct marketing, web and e-mail marketing, collateral and sales tools creation, seminars, events and trade shows.

Competition

We compete primarily with large, facilities-based carriers and non-facilities-based software-enabled network operators. We compete based on geographic coverage, reliability, quality of service, ease of implementation, ease of use and cost. We believe that we compete favorably in terms of geographical coverage, reliability, quality of service, ease of implementation and ease of use.

Facilities-based carriers against whom we compete, such as AT&T globally, Verizon Business (formerly MCI) in the U.S. and BT Infonet and Orange Business Services in Europe, generally have substantially greater resources, larger customer bases, longer operating histories, and greater name recognition than we have. Carriers may have the ability to offer a broad range of services and may be willing to reduce the price for remote access that is bundled with their other services. In some cases, potential customers are also suppliers to these carriers, and may be more inclined to purchase enterprise connectivity services from these carriers than from us. We believe that we compete favorably against facilities-based carriers when the potential customer is not a supplier to the carrier, and when the customer requires global access rather than access only within a limited geographic region.

To a lesser extent we also compete with other non-facilities-based software-enabled network operators. In some cases, our service offerings may not be as attractively priced as those offered by our competitors, which may put us at a competitive disadvantage. We believe we compete favorably against these competitors in terms of the coverage, redundancy, security, quality and ease of use of our service offerings. Still, non-facilities-based network operators that provide managed services such as VPNs and firewalls, may also provide, as a package, additional services such as local exchange and long distance services, voicemail and DSL services. Although our channel partners may offer these services in conjunction with our service, we do not offer these additional services directly, which may put us at a competitive disadvantage when competing for potential customers.

For a discussion of the possible effects that competition could have on our business, see "Risk Factors" — We face strong competition in our market, which could make it difficult for us to grow our business."

Research and Development

We believe that to compete favorably we must continue to invest in the research and development of our services. Our research and development efforts are focused on improving and enhancing our existing service offerings as well as developing new proprietary products and services. As of December 31, 2006, our research

and development organization consisted of 168 employees. Our research and development expenses were \$22.6 million, \$17.7 million and \$14.2 million in 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of trademark, copyright, trade secret laws and disclosure restrictions to protect our intellectual property rights. We also enter into confidentiality and proprietary rights agreements with our employees, consultants and other third parties and control access to software, documentation and other proprietary information. iPass(R), iOQ(R) and the iPass logo are our U.S. registered trademarks. iPassConnect(TM), ExpressConnect(TM), iPassNet(TM), RoamServer(TM), NetServer(TM), iPass Alliance(R) and iPass Mobile Office(TM) are designations that we use. iPass has a patent portfolio of six US patents, one Australian patent and one Israeli patent. We acquired two patents from the acquisition of GoRemote Internet Communications, Inc. in 2006, and we were granted an additional patent around our SQM technology. We have twenty-four US patent applications pending, and thirty-five international patent applications pending (in the same subject areas as the US patent applications). The duration of a patent is 20 years from the date of issuance. We have also applied for or registered company trademarks in over 50 other countries. If a claim is asserted that we have infringed the intellectual property of a third party, we may be required to seek licenses to that technology. In addition, we license third-party technologies that are incorporated into our services, including our license for encryption granted by RSA Security. Licenses from third party technologies may not continue to be available to us at a reasonable cost, or at all. Additionally, the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property rights may not be adequate. Third parties may infringe or misappropriate our proprietary rights. Competitors may also independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to the technologies we employ in our services. If we fail to protect our proprietary rights adequately, our competitors could offer similar services, potentially significantly harming our competitive position and decreasing our revenues.

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, we had 575 employees, consisting of 148 in network operations, 168 in research and development, 186 in sales and marketing and 73 in general and administrative. We consider our relationship with our employees to be good.

Trademarks

iPass(R), iOQ(R) and the iPass logo are our U.S. registered trademarks. iPassConnect(TM), ExpressConnect(TM), iPassNet(TM), RoamServer(TM), NetServer(TM), iPass Mobile Office(TM), DeviceID(TM), EPM(TM), iSEEL(TM) and iPass Alliance(TM) are designations that we use. We have also applied for or registered company trademarks in over 50 other countries.

Available Information

Our Internet address is www.ipass.com. We make available free of charge through our Internet website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

Further, a copy of this annual report is located at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding our filings at www.sec.gov.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks, many of which are described below. If any of the events described in these risks factors actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected, which would likely have a corresponding impact on the value of our common stock. Further, the risk factors described below could cause actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this report. These risk factors should be reviewed carefully.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Our business is in transition from a business reliant primarily on narrowband connectivity to one reliant primarily on broadband connectivity and services, and if we are unable to effectively manage this transition our business will be impaired.

Historically we have generated the large majority of our revenues from the sale of enterprise connectivity services using narrowband technologies such as modem dial-up. For example, in 2005 we derived \$138.1 million, or 82%, of our total revenues from our traditional dial-up business. In the United States as well as many other countries, the use of narrowband as a primary means of enterprise connectivity has declined and is expected to continue to decline at an accelerated rate over time as broadband access technologies, such as cable modem, DSL, Wi-Fi and other wireless technologies, including 3G, become more broadly used. In response to this market shift we have added broadband and services elements to our business and, as a result, in 2006 our revenue derived from the use of narrowband connectivity decreased to \$105.7 million or 57.9% of our revenue, and in the fourth quarter of 2006 had decreased to less than 50% of our revenue.

Because of the declining revenues associated with narrowband connectivity, the growth of our business will depend upon our ability to expand the broadband and services elements of our business at a pace faster than our narrowband connectivity business declines. In February 2006, we acquired GoRemote Internet Communications, Inc. as part of our strategy to grow our broadband business, and are also developing additional broadband products and services internally. To grow our broadband business, we must continue to develop relationships with many providers on terms commercially acceptable to us in order to provide adequate coverage for our customers' mobile workers and to expand our broadband coverage. We may also be required to develop or acquire additional technologies in order to integrate new broadband and security services into our service offering. If we are unable to develop these relationships or develop or acquire new technologies, or if demand for broadband access does not materially increase, our ability to grow our business could be impaired. In addition, if broadband service providers consolidate, our negotiating leverage with providers may decrease, resulting in increased rates for access or no access, which could harm our operating results.

We face strong competition in our market, which could make it difficult for us to grow our business.

We compete primarily with facilities-based carriers as well as with non-facilities-based software enabled network operators. Some of our competitors have substantially greater resources, larger customer bases, longer operating histories or greater name recognition than we have. Also, as a result of our provision of policy management services, we face competition from companies that provide security and policy-based services and software. In addition, we face the following challenges from our competitors:

Many of our competitors can compete on price. Because many of our facilities-based competitors own and operate physical networks, there may be little incremental cost for them to provide additional hotspot or telephone connections. As a result, they may offer remote access services at little additional cost, and may be willing to discount or subsidize remote access services to capture other sources of revenue. In contrast, we have traditionally purchased network access from facilities-based network service providers to enable our remote access service. As a result, large carriers may sell their remote access services at a lower price. In addition, new non-facilities-based carriers may enter our market and compete on price. In either case, we may lose business or be forced to lower our prices to compete, which could reduce our revenues and operating margins.

Many of our competitors offer additional services that we do not, which enables them to compete favorably against us. Some of our competitors provide services that we do not, such as local exchange and long distance services. Potential customers that desire these services on a bundled basis may choose to obtain remote access and policy management services from the competitor that provides these additional services.

Our potential customers may have other business relationships with our competitors and consider those relationships when deciding between our services and those of our competitors. Many of our competitors are large facilities-based carriers that purchase substantial amounts of products and services, or provide other services or goods unrelated to remote access services. As a result, if a potential customer is also a supplier to one of our large competitors, or purchases unrelated services or goods from our competitor, the potential customer may be motivated to purchase its remote access services from our competitor in order to maintain or enhance its business relationship with that competitor.

If our security measures are breached and unauthorized access is obtained to a customer's internal network, our virtual network may be perceived as not being secure and enterprises may curtail or stop using our services.

It is imperative for our customers that access to their mission critical data is secure. A key component of our ability to attract and retain customers is the security measures that we have engineered into our network for the authentication of the end user's credentials; a key component in this regard is our policy management services. These measures are designed to protect against unauthorized access to our customers' networks. Because techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or to sabotage networks change frequently and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures against unauthorized access or sabotage. If an actual or perceived breach of network security occurs, regardless of whether the breach is attributable to our services, the market perception of the effectiveness of our security measures could be harmed. To date, we have not experienced any significant security breaches to our network.

Our customers require a high degree of reliability in our services and, if we cannot meet their expectations, demand for our services will decline.

Any failure to provide reliable network access, uninterrupted operation of our network and software infrastructure, or a satisfactory experience for our customers and their mobile workers, whether or not caused by our own failure, could cause current and potential customers to obtain connectivity services from our competitors, which would reduce demand for our services.

If enterprise connectivity demand does not continue to expand, our revenues and operating results may be negatively impacted.

The growth of our business is dependent, in part, upon the increased use of enterprise connectivity services and our ability to capture a higher proportion of this market. If the demand for enterprise connectivity services does not continue to grow, then we may not be able to grow our business, improve our operating results or meet public market expectations. Increased usage of enterprise connectivity services depends on numerous factors, including:

- the willingness of enterprises to make additional information technology expenditures;
- the availability of security products necessary to ensure data privacy over the public networks;
- the quality, cost and functionality of these services and competing services;
- the increased adoption of wired and wireless broadband access methods; and
- the proliferation of electronic devices and related applications.

If we are unable to meet the challenges related to the market acceptance and provision of our policy management services, our ability to grow the business may be harmed.

The growth of our business depends in part upon our ability of our policy management services to achieve and sustain expected levels of demand and market acceptance. If enterprises do not perceive our policy management services to have significant benefits, then we will be unable to grow this aspect of our business, or it will grow more slowly than we expect, either of which could significantly and adversely affect our growth. Key challenges that we face related to our provision of these services include:

- the risk that we may encounter unexpected technical and other difficulties in further developing our policy management services, which could delay or prevent the enhancement of these services or certain features of these services;
- the risk that the rate of adoption by enterprises of network security software or integrated secure connectivity solutions will not be as we anticipate, which if slow would reduce or eliminate the purchase of these services; and
- the risk that security breaches may occur, notwithstanding the use of our policy management services, by hackers that develop new methods of avoiding security software.

If we do not adequately address these challenges, our growth and operating results may be negatively impacted.

Our long sales and service deployment cycles require us to incur substantial sales costs that may not result in related revenues.

Our business is characterized by a long sales cycle between the time a potential customer is contacted and a customer contract is signed. Once a customer contract is signed, there is typically an extended period before the customer's end users actually begin to use our services, which is when we begin to realize revenues. As a result, we may invest a significant amount of time and effort in attempting to secure a customer which may not result in any revenues. Even if we enter into a contract, we will have incurred substantial sales-related expenses well before we recognize any related revenues. If the expenses associated with sales increase, we are not successful in our sales efforts, or we are unable to generate associated offsetting revenues in a timely manner, our operating results will be harmed.

There are approximately 26 countries in which we provide dial-up access only through Equant. The loss of Equant as a dial-up network service provider would substantially diminish our ability to deliver global network access.

In approximately 24 countries, our sole dial-up network service provider is Equant. Network usage from access within these countries accounted for less than 2% of our revenues in each of the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. If we lose access to Equant's network and are unable to replace this access in some or all of these countries, our ability to market our services as being global would be impaired, which could cause us to lose customers. If Equant were to cease operations or terminate its arrangements with us, we would be required to enter into arrangements with other dial-up network service providers, which may not be available. This process could be costly and time consuming, and we may not be able to enter into these arrangements on terms acceptable to us.

The telecommunications industry has experienced a dramatic decline, which may cause consolidation among network service providers and impair our ability to provide reliable, redundant service coverage and negotiate favorable network access terms.

The telecommunications industry has experienced dramatic technological change and increased competition that have led to significant declines in network access pricing. Service providers have consolidated and may continue to consolidate, which may continue to reduce the number of network service providers from which we are able to obtain network access. As this occurs, while we expect that we will still be able to

maintain operations and provide enterprise connectivity services with a small number of network service providers, we would potentially not be able to provide sufficient redundant access points in some geographic areas, which could diminish our ability to provide broad, reliable, redundant coverage. Further, our ability to negotiate favorable access rates from network service providers could be impaired, which could increase our network access expenses and harm our operating results.

If our channel partners do not successfully market our services to their customers or corporate end users, then our revenues and business may be adversely affected.

We sell our services directly through our sales force and indirectly through our channel partners, which include network service providers, systems integrators and value added resellers. Our business depends on the efforts and the success of these channel partners in marketing our services to their customers. Our own ability to promote our services directly to their customers is often limited. Many of our channel partners may offer services to their customers that may be similar to, or competitive with, our services. Therefore, these channel partners may be reluctant to promote our services. If our channel partners fail to market our services effectively, our ability to grow our revenue would be reduced and our business will be impaired.

If we fail to address evolving standards and technological changes in the enterprise connectivity and policy management services industry, our business could be harmed.

The market for enterprise connectivity and policy management services is characterized by evolving industry standards and specifications and rapid technological change, including new access methods, devices, applications and operating systems. In developing and introducing our services, we have made, and will continue to make, assumptions with respect to which features, security standards, performance criteria, access methods, devices, applications and operating systems will be required or desired by enterprises and their mobile workers. If we implement technological changes or specifications that are different from those required or desired, or if we are unable to successfully integrate required or desired technological changes or specifications into our wired or wireless services, market acceptance of our services may be significantly reduced or delayed and our business could be harmed.

Our software is complex and may contain errors that could damage our reputation and decrease usage of our services.

Our software may contain errors that interrupt network access or have other unintended consequences. If network access is disrupted due to a software error, or if any other unintended negative results occur, such as the loss of billing information, a security breach or unauthorized access to our virtual network, our reputation could be harmed and our business may suffer. Although we generally attempt by contract to limit our exposure to incidental and consequential damages, if these contract provisions are not enforced or enforceable for any reason, or if liabilities arise that are not effectively limited, our operating results could be harmed.

Because much of our business is international, we encounter additional risks, which may negatively impact our operating results.

We generate a substantial portion of our revenues from business conducted internationally. Revenues from customers domiciled outside of the United States were 38% of our revenues in 2006, of which approximately 26% and 10% were generated in our EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) and Asia Pacific regions, respectively. Although we currently bill for our services in U.S. dollars, our international operations subject our business to specific risks. These risks include:

- longer payment cycles for foreign customers, including delays due to currency controls and fluctuations;
- the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the attractiveness of our pricing;
- high taxes in some foreign jurisdictions;
- difficulty in complying with Internet-related regulations in foreign jurisdictions;

- difficulty in staffing and managing foreign operations; and
- difficulty in enforcing intellectual property rights and weaker laws protecting these rights.

Any of these factors could negatively impact our business.

Acquisitions could cause us to incur significant expenses or harm our operating results, and could dilute the ownership of our existing stockholders.

Part of our growth strategy is to consider and, if we believe it is advantageous to our company, to acquire new businesses, technologies and services. For example, we completed the acquisitions of Safe3w, Inc. in September 2004, Mobile Automation, Inc. in October 2004 and GoRemote in February 2006. Integrating any newly acquired business, technology or service can be expensive and time-consuming. If we are unable to integrate and operate acquired businesses, technologies or services efficiently or otherwise realize the benefits of an acquisition that we envisioned when making the acquisition, the acquisition could have an unanticipated negative effect on our business and operating results. Acquisitions can also result in large and immediate write-offs or assumption of debt and contingent liabilities, any of which could harm our operating results. Further, to finance any acquisitions, it may be necessary for us to raise additional funds through public or private financings. Additional funds may not be available on terms that are favorable to us and, in the case of equity financings, would result in dilution to our stockholders.

If we are unable to effectively manage future expansion, our business may be adversely impacted.

We have experienced, and in the future may continue to experience, rapid growth in operations. This has placed, and could continue to place, a significant strain on our network operations, development of services, internal controls and other managerial, operating, and financial resources. If we do not manage future expansion effectively, our business will be harmed. To effectively manage any future expansion, we will need to improve our operational and financial systems and managerial controls and procedures, which include the following:

- managing our research and development efforts for new and evolving technologies;
- expanding the capacity and performance of our network and software infrastructure;
- developing our administrative, accounting and management information systems and controls; and
- effectively maintaining coordination among our various departments, particularly as we expand internationally.

We have been, and in the future may be, subject to securities class action lawsuits due to decreases in our stock price.

We are at risk of being subject to securities class action lawsuits if our stock price declines substantially. Securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company following a decline in the market price of its securities. For example, in June 2004, we announced that we would not meet market expectations regarding our financial performance in the second quarter, and our stock price declined. In 2005, three purported class action complaints, which subsequently were consolidated, and two purported derivative actions, which also were consolidated, were filed against iPass and certain of our executive officers and directors. Although we were successful in our defense of these lawsuits, we may be subject to similar lawsuits in the future if our stock price were to decline substantially, and there is no guarantee that we would be successful in defending any such future lawsuits. Any future securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources, and could seriously harm our business.

Litigation arising from disputes involving third parties could disrupt the conduct of our business.

Because we rely on third parties to help us develop, market and support our service offerings, from time to time we have been, and we may continue to be, involved in disputes with these third parties. If we are unable to resolve these disputes favorably, our development, marketing or support of our services could be delayed or limited, which could materially and adversely affect our business.

Litigation arising out of intellectual property infringement could be expensive and disrupt our business.

We cannot be certain that our products do not, or will not, infringe upon patents, trademarks, copyrights or other intellectual property rights held by third parties, or that other parties will not assert infringement claims against us. From time to time we have been, and we may continue to be, involved in disputes with these third parties. Any claim of infringement of proprietary rights of others, even if ultimately decided in our favor, could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources. Successful claims against us may result in an injunction or substantial monetary liability, in either case which could significantly impact our results of operations or materially disrupt the conduct of our business. If we are enjoined from using a technology, we will need to obtain a license to use the technology, but licenses to third-party technology may not be available to us at a reasonable cost, or at all.

If licenses to third party technologies do not continue to be available to us at a reasonable cost, or at all, our business and operations may be adversely affected.

We license technologies from several software providers that are incorporated in our services. We anticipate that we will continue to license technology from third parties in the future. In particular, we license encryption technology from RSA Security. Our license agreement with RSA Security expired in February 2006 and automatically renewed for an additional three-year period. This license will continue to automatically renew for additional three-year periods upon expiration, unless terminated by us or by RSA Security.

Licenses from third party technologies, including our license with RSA Security, may not continue to be available to us at a reasonable cost, or at all. The loss of these technologies or other technologies that we license could have an adverse effect on our services and increase our costs or cause interruptions or delays in our services until substitute technologies, if available, are developed or identified, licensed and successfully integrated into our services.

Risks Relating to Our Industry

Security concerns may delay the widespread adoption of the Internet for enterprise communications, or limit usage of Internet-based services, which would reduce demand for our products and services.

The secure transmission of confidential information over public networks is a significant barrier to further adoption of the Internet as a business medium. The Internet is a public network and information is sent over this network from many sources. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of code breaking or other developments could result in compromised security on our network or the networks of others. Security and authentication concerns with respect to the transmission over the Internet of confidential information, such as corporate access passwords and the ability of hackers to penetrate online security systems may reduce the demand for our services. Further, new access methods, devices, applications and operating systems have also introduced additional vulnerabilities which have been actively exploited by hackers. Internet-based worms and viruses, computer programs that are created to slow Internet traffic or disrupt computer networks or files by replicating through software or operating systems, are examples of events or computer programs that can disrupt users from using our Internet-based services and reduce demand for our services, potentially affecting our business and financial performance. In particular, certain Internet worms and viruses affected some of our customers and their mobile users, which may have negatively impacted our revenues. Furthermore, any well-publicized compromises of confidential information may reduce demand for Internet-based communications, including our services.

Government regulation of, and legal uncertainties regarding, the Internet could harm our business.

Internet-based communication services generally are not subject to federal fees or taxes imposed to support programs such as universal telephone service. Changes in the rules or regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission or in applicable federal communications laws relating to the imposition of these

fees or taxes could result in significant new operating expenses for us, and could negatively impact our business. Any new law or regulation, U.S. or foreign, pertaining to Internet-based communications services, or changes to the application or interpretation of existing laws, could decrease the demand for our services, increase our cost of doing business or otherwise harm our business. There are an increasing number of laws and regulations pertaining to the Internet. These laws or regulations may relate to taxation and the quality of products and services. Furthermore, the applicability to the Internet of existing laws governing intellectual property ownership and infringement, taxation, encryption, obscenity, libel, employment, personal privacy, export or import matters and other issues is uncertain and developing and we are not certain how the possible application of these laws may affect us. Some of these laws may not contemplate or address the unique issues of the Internet and related technologies. Changes in laws intended to address these issues could create uncertainty in the Internet market, which could reduce demand for our services, increase our operating expenses or increase our litigation costs.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

There are no unresolved written SEC comments received at least 180 days prior to December 31, 2006.

Item 2. *Properties*

We lease approximately 74,000 square feet of space in our headquarters in Redwood Shores, California under a lease that expires in 2010. We also lease sales and support offices in other parts of the United States and abroad. We believe that our principal facility in Redwood Shores will be adequate for our needs for at least the next several years, and we might expect that additional facilities will be available in other jurisdictions to the extent we add new offices.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

Beginning on January 14, 2005, three purported class action complaints were filed against the Company and certain of its executive officers in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. On March 2, 2005, these cases were consolidated as *In re iPass Securities Litigation*, Case No. 3:05-cv-00228-MHP. On April 22, 2005, David Lutzke and Rhonda Lutzke were named lead plaintiffs. On July 5, 2005, plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Amended Complaint. Named as defendants together with the Company are officers Kenneth D. Denman, Donald C. McCauley, Anurag Lal, and Jon M. Russo. The Consolidated Amended Complaint ("CAC") alleged that the defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during an alleged "class period" from April 22, 2004 to June 30, 2004 by failing to inform investors of certain operational issues that allegedly led to declines in the Company's revenue, earnings and growth prospects. Defendants moved to dismiss the CAC, and on February 28, 2006, the court granted the motion with leave to amend. On March 30, 2006, plaintiffs filed a Second Consolidated Amended Complaint ("SCAC"), which set forth the same claims against the same defendants relating to the same alleged class period. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the SCAC on May 1, 2006 and that motion was granted with prejudice on September 6, 2006. On September 7, 2006, final judgment was entered in favor of the defendants. Plaintiffs failed to file a timely notice of appeal.

Beginning on March 25, 2005, two stockholders filed separate derivative actions in California Superior Court for the County of San Mateo, purporting to state claims on behalf of the Company against Kenneth D. Denman, Donald C. McCauley, Anurag Lal, Jon M. Russo, Peter G. Bodine, Arthur C. Patterson, John D. Beletic, A. Gary Ames, Cregg B. Baumbaugh and Allan R. Spies. The complaints purport to arise out of the same alleged nondisclosures set forth in the Consolidated Amended Complaint set forth in the shareholder class action, and purport to set forth claims for breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of process, gross mismanagement, waste, unjust enrichment, and violation of California Corporations Code 25402. On May 5, 2005, the actions were consolidated as *In re iPass, Inc. Derivative Litigation*, Case No. CIV445765. On April 6, 2006, the court granted the joint motion of all parties to have the case designated as "complex litigation." By agreement of the parties, the time to file plaintiffs' consolidated complaint was extended several times, and a Consolidated Derivative Complaint ("CDC") was filed on February 21, 2006. On March 28, 2006, defendants filed a

demurrer to the CDC, in response to which plaintiffs stated that they intend to further amend the CDC. The further amended complaint was filed on May 19, 2006. Defendants demurred to the amended CDC and on September 1, 2006 the court sustained that demurrer with leave to amend. On October 6, 2006, plaintiffs filed a consolidated second amended complaint ("CSAC"). On October 24, 2006 defendants filed a demurrer as to the CSAC. On November 27, 2006, plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the action without prejudice.

We may be subject to various other claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business from time to time.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of our stockholders during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2006.

PART II

Item 5. Market For Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Price Range of Common Stock

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "IPAS". The following table sets forth the high and low sale price of our common stock, based on the last daily sale, in each quarterly period within the two most recent fiscal years, as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market:

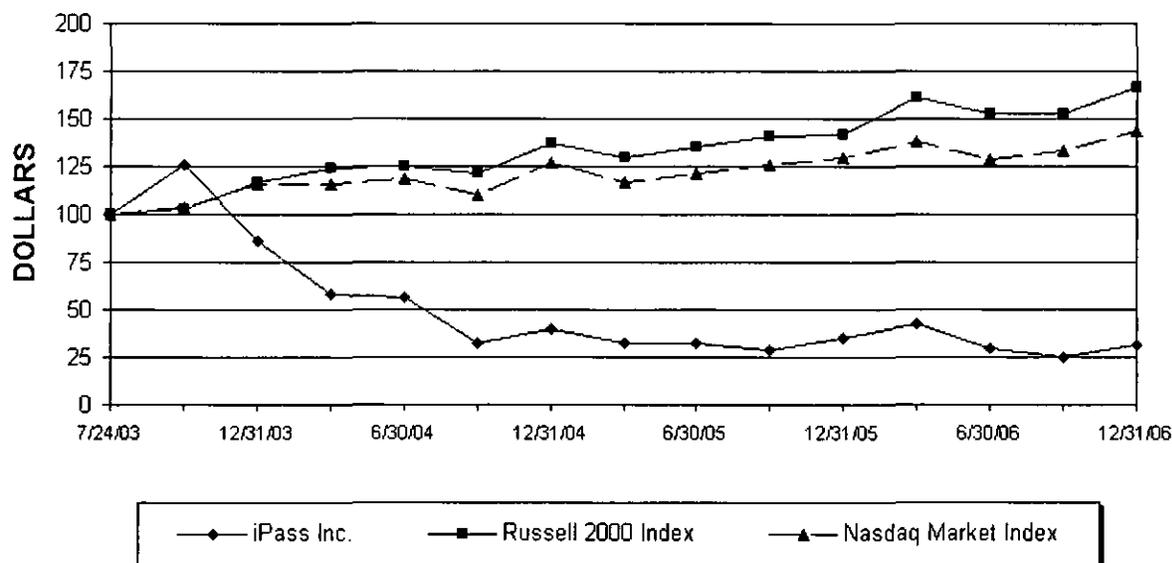
	<u>Low Sale Price</u>	<u>High Sale Price</u>
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2006:		
First Quarter.....	\$ 6.40	\$ 8.01
Second Quarter.....	5.11	8.52
Third Quarter.....	4.16	5.75
Fourth Quarter.....	4.25	5.92
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2005:		
First Quarter.....	\$ 5.87	\$ 7.08
Second Quarter.....	5.17	6.60
Third Quarter.....	5.08	6.40
Fourth Quarter.....	5.32	7.00

We had 63,935,220 shares of our common stock outstanding held by 260 stockholders of record as of February 28, 2007.

Performance Measurement Comparison

The following graph shows the total stockholder return of an investment of \$100 in cash as of July 24, 2003, the date of our initial public offering for (i) our common stock, (ii) the NASDAQ Composite Index and (iii) the Russell 2000 Index. All values assume reinvestment of the full amount of all dividends and are calculated as of December 31:

**Comparison of Cumulative Total Return
Among iPass Inc.,
Nasdaq Market Index and Russell 2000 Index**



ASSUMES \$100 INVESTED ON JULY 24, 2003
ASSUMES DIVIDEND REINVESTED
FISCAL YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 2006

	<u>7/24/03</u>	<u>9/30/03</u>	<u>12/31/03</u>	<u>3/31/04</u>	<u>6/30/04</u>	<u>9/30/04</u>	<u>12/31/04</u>	<u>3/31/05</u>
iPass Inc.	100.00	125.87	85.75	58.54	56.72	32.08	39.64	32.78
Russell 2000 Index	100.00	102.45	116.99	124.01	124.79	120.87	137.46	129.76
Nasdaq Market Index	100.00	103.26	115.67	115.43	118.83	110.28	126.78	116.78

	<u>6/30/05</u>	<u>9/30/05</u>	<u>12/31/05</u>	<u>3/31/06</u>	<u>6/30/06</u>	<u>9/30/06</u>	<u>12/31/06</u>
iPass Inc.	32.46	28.82	35.14	42.90	29.99	25.07	31.49
Russell 2000 Index	134.95	140.89	142.03	161.42	152.98	153.17	166.28
Nasdaq Market Index	120.85	126.26	129.82	137.70	128.54	133.67	143.27

We do not believe that there are any published industry or line of business indices that are directly relevant to our line of business. In addition, we do not believe that we can construct a peer group index as many of the services similar to ours comprise a small portion of the business of the companies providing the services. Consequently, in addition to the NASDAQ Composite Index, we are comparing our stock price performance to the Russell 2000 Index as it is an index of businesses with an average market capitalization similar to ours.

Stock Repurchases

On May 9, 2006, we announced that our Board of Directors approved a two-year stock repurchase program which authorizes us to repurchase up to \$30.0 million of our outstanding common stock. A total of \$6.2 million

of stock was repurchased in the fourth quarter of 2006, leaving approximately \$13.8 million that may be used for future repurchases, as set forth in the table below:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased under the Program
October 1, 2006 to October 31, 2006.....	407,000	\$ 4.97	2,225,474	\$ 18,026
November 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006.....	325,000	\$ 5.50	2,550,474	\$ 16,238
December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006.....	425,000	\$ 5.65	2,975,474	\$ 13,835
Total.....	1,157,000	\$ 5.37	2,975,474	\$ 13,835

Dividend Policy

We have never paid any cash dividends on our common stock. Our board of directors currently intends to retain future earnings to support operations and to finance the growth and development of our business and does not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Any future determination related to dividend policy will be made at the discretion of our board of directors.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information regarding our equity compensation plans will be presented under the caption "Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans" in our definitive proxy statement in connection with our 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed not later than April 30, 2007 (the "Proxy Statement"). That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We have not made any sales of unregistered securities following the date of our initial public offering.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" following this section and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in any future period.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data					
Revenues.....	\$ 182,711	\$ 169,373	\$ 166,319	\$ 136,078	\$ 92,830
Total operating expenses	202,001	151,474	137,353	113,721	86,178
Operating income (loss).....	(19,290)	17,899	28,966	22,357	6,652
Net income (loss).....	(8,089)	12,895	19,068	13,902	29,759(1)
Net income (loss) per share:					
Basic.....	(0.13)	0.20	0.31	0.26	2.34
Diluted	(0.13)	0.19	0.29	0.23	0.57

(1) Of this amount, \$24.3 million was due to a tax benefit, resulting from the reversal of deferred tax valuation allowances.

	As of December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data					
Total assets	\$ 263,467	\$ 254,474	\$ 230,513	\$ 190,117	\$ 75,442
Line of credit and loans payable	—	—	—	—	10,375
Total stockholders' equity	223,307	226,251	207,222	171,722	49,600

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

Company Overview

We deliver simple, secure and manageable enterprise mobility services, maximizing the productivity of workers as they move between office, home and remote locations. Our policy management services close the gaps in protecting computers, network assets, user identities and data whenever users connect over the Internet. Our connectivity services utilize the iPass global virtual network, a unified network of over 550 dial-up, wireless, and broadband providers in over 160 countries.

Overview of 2006

In 2006, we continued to experience a decline in revenues derived from our traditional dial-up business as dial-up revenue decreased 23% to \$105.7 million in 2006 as compared to \$138.1 million in 2005. This decrease was offset in part by revenues generated from fees and usage of our broadband service. However, we continued to add new customers during 2006, including 86 from the Forbes Global 2000, bringing our total Forbes Global 2000 customers to 377 as of December 31, 2006.

As we continued to increase the number of broadband access points during the year, increasing our global broadband footprint was a priority for us in 2006. We ended 2006 with approximately 77,000 Wi-Fi and wired hotspots worldwide, approximately 75,000 of which were Wi-Fi hotspots and approximately 2,000 of which were wired hotspots. This enabled our customers to remotely access their corporate networks from more locations, at higher speeds and contributed to a \$30.9 million or 351% increase in broadband usage revenue in 2006 over 2005.

Going forward, we will continue to focus on delivering innovative services and solutions for our customers, increasing the number of end users of our services for both dial-up and broadband access, as well as continue to increase fee revenues from device management and other fee based services. In 2007, we expect to see continued growth in our business. However, our success could be limited by several factors, including the timely release of new products, continued market acceptance of our products and the introduction of new products by existing or new competitors. For a further discussion of these and other risk factors, see the section below entitled "Risk Factors."

Sources of Revenues

We derive our revenues primarily from providing enterprise connectivity services through our virtual network. We sell these services directly, as well as indirectly through our channel partners. We bill substantially all customers on a time basis for usage based on negotiated rates. We bill the remaining customers based on a fixed charge per active user per month with additional charges for excess time. Substantially all enterprise customers commit to a one to three year contract term. Most of our contracts with enterprise customers contain minimum usage levels. We bill customers for minimum commitments when actual usage is less than their monthly minimum commitment amount. We recognize the difference between the minimum commitment and actual usage as fee revenue once the cash for such fee has been collected. Our usage-based revenues, which consists of dial-up and broadband usage, represented 80%, 87% and 92% of our total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

We have incurred expenses to expand our broadband coverage and are seeking to generate additional revenues from our broadband wired and wireless coverage. Revenues from usage of our broadband services were 22%, 5.2% and 1.4% of our total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

We also provide customers with deployment services and technical support throughout the term of the contract. We typically charge fees for these services on a one-time or annual basis, depending on the service provided and the nature of the relationship. In addition, we also offer customers additional services for which we generally bill on a monthly basis. With the acquisition of Mobile Automation, Inc. in October 2004, we also began generating license and maintenance revenue through software licensing agreements. Revenues generated from license and maintenance fees, together with revenues generated from deployment services and technical support, represented approximately 20%, 13% and 8% of our revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, income taxes, and allowance for doubtful accounts. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities.

We believe the following critical accounting policies and estimates are important in understanding our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Services and Fees

We derive substantially all of our revenues from usage fees. We recognize revenues when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, service has been provided to the customer, the price to the customer is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Revenues are recognized during the period the services are rendered to end users based on usage at negotiated rates. We typically require our customers to commit to minimum usage levels. Minimum usage levels can be based on an annual term, monthly term or over the term of the arrangement. If actual usage in a given period is less than the minimum commitment, we recognize the difference between the actual usage and the minimum commitment as revenue when cash is collected because we cannot reasonably estimate the amount of the difference that will be collected. We cannot reasonably estimate the amount of the difference to be collected because we have from time to time renegotiated minimum commitments in cases where customers have sought renegotiation of their contract for reasons such as a significant downturn in their business or where we have determined that it would be in our best interest to do so. Customers are not contractually entitled to use or otherwise receive benefit for unused service in subsequent periods.

License and Maintenance

We recognize revenue in accordance with Statement of Position ("SOP") No. 97-2, "*Software Revenue Recognition*," as amended by SOP No. 98-9, "*Modification of 97-2 Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions*," and generally recognize revenue when all of the following criteria are met as set forth in paragraph 8 of SOP No. 97-2: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred, (3) the fee is fixed or determinable and (4) collectibility is probable.

One of the critical judgments that we make is the assessment that “collectibility is probable.” Our recognition of revenue is based on our assessment of the probability of collecting the related accounts receivable balance on a customer-by-customer basis. As a result, the timing or amount of revenue recognition may have been different if different assessments of the probability of collection had been made at the time the transactions were recorded in revenue. If we determine that collectibility is not probable, revenue is recognized as cash is collected.

Another critical judgment that we make involves the “fixed or determinable” criterion. We consider payment terms where arrangement fees are due within three months from delivery to be normal contractual terms. Payment terms beyond three months from delivery are considered extended and not fixed or determinable. For arrangements with extended payment terms, arrangement fee revenues are recognized when fees become due, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

Maintenance revenue consists of fees for providing software updates on a when and if available basis and technical support for software products (post-contract support or “PCS”). Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the agreement.

Payments received in advance of services are deferred until services are performed. Allowances for estimated future returns and discounts are provided for upon recognition of revenue.

Accounting for Income Taxes

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be realized from future taxable income. We establish a valuation allowance if we determine that it is more likely than not that some portion of the net deferred tax assets will not be realized. Changes in the valuation allowance are included in our consolidated statements of income as a provision for (benefit from) income taxes. We exercise significant judgment in determining our provisions for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and our future taxable income for purposes of assessing our ability to utilize any future tax benefit from our deferred tax assets.

When we assess the likelihood that we will be able to recover our deferred tax assets, we consider all available evidence, both positive and negative, including historical levels of income, expectations and risks associated with estimates of future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for a valuation allowance. If recovery is not likely, we would increase our provision for taxes by recording a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets that we estimate will not ultimately be recoverable. The available positive evidence at December 31, 2006 included cumulative taxable income during the last three years and a projection of future income limited to three years. We continue to closely monitor available evidence and may adjust our valuation allowance in future periods.

Although we believe it is more likely than not that we will realize our net deferred tax assets, there is no guarantee this will be the case as our ability to use the net operating losses is contingent upon our ability to generate sufficient taxable income in the carryforward period. At each period end, we reassess our ability to realize our net operating losses. If we conclude it is more likely than not that we would not realize the benefit of our net operating losses, we may have to re-establish all or a portion of the valuation allowance and therefore record a significant charge to our results of operations.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted FAS 123R using the modified prospective method, in which compensation cost was recognized based on the requirements of FAS 123R for (a) all share-based payments granted or modified after the effective date and (b) for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of FAS 123R that remain unvested on the effective date. FAS 123R requires the use of judgment and estimates in performing multiple calculations. We have estimated the expected volatility as an input into the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation formula when assessing the fair value of options granted. Our estimate of

volatility was based upon the historical volatility experienced in our stock price and the volatility of peers in our industry. To the extent volatility of our stock price increases in the future, our estimates of the fair value of options granted in the future could increase, thereby increasing stock-based compensation expense in future periods. In addition, we apply an expected forfeiture rate when amortizing stock-based compensation expense. Our estimate of the forfeiture rate was based primarily upon historical experience of employee turnover. To the extent we revise this estimate in the future, our stock-based compensation expense could be materially impacted in the quarter of revision, as well as in following quarters. Our estimate of expected term of options granted was derived from the average midpoint between vesting and the contractual term, as described in the SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, "Share-Based Payment." In the future, as information regarding post vesting termination becomes more accessible, we may change our method of deriving the expected term. This change could impact the fair value of our options granted in the future.

We have elected the alternative transition method provided in the FASB Staff Position for calculating the tax effects of equity-based compensation. The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to establish the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital pool (APIC pool) related to the tax effects of employee equity-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows of the tax effects of employee equity-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon the implementation of SFAS 123(R). As of December 31, 2006, there was \$8.7 million of unrecognized compensation cost, adjusted for estimated forfeitures, related to non-vested stock-based payments granted to employees. Total unrecognized compensation cost will be adjusted for future changes in estimated forfeitures.

Restructuring

Restructuring charges are comprised primarily of costs for abandonment of excess facilities, severance and associated employee termination costs related to redundancies resulting from our acquisition of GoRemote in the first quarter of 2006. These charges have been recorded in accordance with SFAS 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*, which requires that the recognition and measurement of termination costs be recorded when the liability is incurred. Costs for the abandonment of excess facilities has been reduced by estimated income from the sublease of the vacated facilities. If we are unable to sublease the facilities within the timeframe and for the rates anticipated, we may need to revise our estimates and record additional restructuring charges.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Our allowance for doubtful accounts is based on a detailed assessment of accounts receivable for specific, as well as anticipated, uncollectible accounts receivable. Our estimate for the allowance for doubtful accounts is based on credit profiles of our customers, current economic trends, contractual terms and conditions, and historical payment experience. We have an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3.3 million, \$2.0 million and \$2.1 million as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make their required payments. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, or if we underestimated the allowances required, additional allowances may be required, which would result in an increased general and administrative expense in the period such determination was made.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenue

	December 31,						
	2006	Change		2005	Change		2004
	\$	%		\$	%		
(In thousands, except percentages)							
Total Revenue.....	\$ 182,711	\$ 13,338	7.9%	\$ 169,373	\$ 3,054	1.8%	\$ 166,319

Total revenue increased in 2006 as compared to 2005 due to offsetting factors. Revenues generated from dial up usage decreased from \$138.1 million in 2005 to \$105.7 million in 2006. This represents a decrease of \$32.4 million or 23%. This was offset in part by increases in revenues generated from broadband usage and fees. Revenues generated from usage of our broadband services were \$39.7 million and \$8.8 million dollars for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 respectively. Fee revenue increased from \$22.5 million in 2005 to \$37.3 million in 2006. We expect revenue from dial up usage to continue to decrease in absolute dollars as well as a percentage of total revenue as the use of narrowband as a primary means of enterprise connectivity is expected to continue to decline, but we can not reasonably estimate if the decline will be consistent with that seen from 2005 to 2006. No individual customer accounted for 10% or more of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 or 2004. Revenues from software and service fees represented approximately 20%, 13% and 8% of our total revenue in 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

International revenues, which are revenues generated from customers domiciled outside the United States, accounted for approximately 40%, 45% and 41% of total revenues in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Substantially all of our international revenues are generated in the EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) and Asia Pacific regions. Revenues in the EMEA region represented 26%, 29% and 24% of total revenues in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase in EMEA as a percent of revenues has been driven by the expansion of our sales force in the region. Revenues in the Asia Pacific region represented 10%, 12% and 13% of total revenues in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Revenues in the United Kingdom accounted for 11%, 14% and 11% of total revenues in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. To date, substantially all of our revenues have been denominated in U.S. dollars, although in the future some portion of revenues may be denominated in foreign currencies.

Operating Expenses

Network Access

Network access expenses consist of charges for access, principally by the minute, which we pay to our network service providers.

	December 31,						2004
	2006	Change		2005	Change		
		\$	%		\$	%	
(In thousands, except percentages)							
Network access expenses	\$ 56,929	\$ 14,820	35.2%	\$ 42,109	\$ 4,770	12.8%	\$ 37,339
As a percent of revenue	31.2%	—	6.3%	24.9%	—	2.4%	22.5%

The growth in network access expenses in 2006 over 2005 was due primarily to increased usage of our virtual network with respect to our broadband services. For our dial-up access costs, we continued to purchase network access from additional service providers at a lower cost and to renegotiate a number of our existing network service provider contracts in 2006. While network access costs for broadband access are higher than those for dial-up, we believe that going forward, we will have the ability to negotiate lower rates for access to broadband networks. We expect network access expenses to continue to increase in absolute dollars and increase as a percentage of revenues as usage shifts from higher margin dial to lower margin broadband.

The growth in network access expenses in 2005 over 2004 was due primarily to increased usage of our virtual network. In 2005, we continued to purchase network access from additional service providers at a lower cost and to renegotiate a number of our network service provider contracts, resulting in lower network access costs for dial-up. This was offset in part by an increase in network access expenses for broadband usage.

Network Operations

Network operations expenses consist of compensation and benefits for our network engineering, customer support, network access quality and information technology personnel, outside consultants, transaction center fees, depreciation of our network equipment, costs of mobile data cards and certain allocated overhead costs.

	December 31,						2004
	2006	Change		2005	Change		
		\$	%		\$	%	
(In thousands, except percentages)							
Network operations expenses	\$ 32,013	\$ 11,067	52.8%	\$ 20,946	\$ 1,570	8.1%	\$ 19,376
As a percent of revenue	17.5%	—	5.1%	12.4%	—	0.8%	11.6%

The increase in network operations expenses from 2005 to 2006 in absolute dollars was due primarily to \$5.6 million in additional compensation and benefits expense related to increased headcount from the acquisition of GoRemote Internet Communications, Inc., \$1.0 million related to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), \$1.2 million in mobile data card costs, \$433,000 to write-down obsolete mobile data cards and \$1.4 million for external consulting and contractor support. To the extent that we continue to expand our operations, we expect that our network operations expenses will increase in absolute dollars, and increase slightly as a percentage of total revenue.

The increase in network operations expenses in 2005 over 2004 in absolute dollars was due primarily to \$1.1 million in additional compensation and benefits expense due to an increase in personnel, \$497,000 additional depreciation expense on network operations equipment in support and expansion of our virtual network and \$404,000 of additional transaction center fees and communication

lines expenses. This was offset in part by a \$443,000 decrease in fees paid to consultants. Network operations expenses increased slightly as a percentage of total revenue as we continued to increase both the capacity and redundancy of our virtual network.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist of compensation and benefits for our research and development personnel, consulting, and certain allocated overhead costs.

	December 31,						2004
	2006	Change		2005	Change		
		\$	%		\$	%	
(In thousands, except percentages)							
Research and development expenses.....	\$ 22,557	\$ 4,811	27.1%	\$ 17,746	\$ 3,590	25.4%	\$ 14,156
As a percent of revenue	12.3%	—	1.8%	10.5%	—	2.0%	8.5%

The increase in research and development expenses from 2005 to 2006 was due primarily to an additional \$3.2 million of compensation costs related to increased headcount due to the acquisition of GoRemote and \$1.2 million related to the adoption of SFAS 123(R) offset by a decrease of \$931,000 in consulting and contractor expenses. The remaining portion of the increase was due to individually insignificant items. The increase as a percentage of revenues as well as absolute dollars was primarily due to the acquisition of GoRemote as well as the continued acceleration of our development of new products, the integration of technology acquired into existing products and services as a result of the business acquisitions that were completed in 2004 and 2006. We expect that our research and development expenses will remain relatively constant in absolute dollars as we develop and enhance new and existing service offerings, and to the extent revenues increase, will decrease slightly as a percentage of revenues.

The increase in research and development expenses from 2004 to 2005 was due primarily to an additional \$2.6 million of compensation and benefits expenses related to an increase in headcount, \$160,000 in fees paid to consultants to further develop our service and \$171,000 in technology association fees. The increase as a percentage of revenues was due to the continued acceleration of our development of new products, the integration of technology acquired into existing products and services as a result of our two acquisitions of Safe3w and Mobile Automation in third and fourth quarters of 2004, respectively, as well as the increase in research and development personnel as a result of those acquisitions.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist of compensation, benefits, advertising, promotion expenses, and certain allocated overhead costs.

	December 31,						
	2006	Change		2005	Change		2004
		\$	%		\$	%	
	(In thousands, except percentages)						
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 58,620	\$ 7,907	15.6%	\$ 50,713	\$ 3,579	7.6%	\$ 47,134
As a percent of revenue	31.9%	—	2.0%	29.9%	—	1.6%	28.3%

The increase in sales and marketing expenses in 2006 over 2005 in absolute dollars was due primarily to approximately \$4.8 million in additional compensation and benefits expenses due to additional sales personnel related to the acquisition of GoRemote and expansion of the sales organization in the EMEA region, and an additional \$2.2 million related to the adoption of SFAS 123(R). The remaining portion of the increase was due to individually insignificant items. We expect that sales and marketing expenses will remain relatively constant in absolute dollars and, to the extent revenues increase, will decrease as a percentage of revenues.

The increase in sales and marketing expenses in 2005 over 2004 in absolute dollars was due primarily to an additional \$2.6 million in compensation and benefits expenses due to the additional sales personnel from the Mobile Automation acquisition as well as the expansion of the sales organization in the EMEA region. There was also an increase of \$406,000 in marketing programs, including trade shows and promotions. The increase also included \$977,000 in compensation and benefits expenses for existing marketing personnel. The remaining portion of the increase was due to individually insignificant items.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist of compensation and benefits of general and administrative personnel, legal and accounting expenses, bad debt expense, and certain allocated overhead costs.

	December 31,						
	2006	Change		2005	Change		2004
		\$	%		\$	%	
	(In thousands, except percentages)						
General and administrative Expenses.....	\$ 23,178	\$ 5,585	31.7%	\$ 17,593	\$ (1,298)	(6.9)%	\$ 18,891
As a percent of revenue	12.7%	—	2.3%	10.4%	—	(1.0)%	11.4%

General and administrative expenses increased in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenues from 2005 to 2006. The increase was driven primarily by approximately \$2.7 million in additional compensation and benefits expenses due to the acquisition of GoRemote, an additional \$1.7 million related to the adoption of SFAS 123(R). Additionally, bad debt expense increased by \$893,000 and we began matching employee contributions to the 401(k) plan resulting in an additional expense of \$792,000. The remaining increase is due to various individually insignificant items. We expect that our general and administrative expenses will remain relatively constant in absolute dollars and, to the extent that revenues increase, will decrease as a percentage of revenues.

A significant part of the decrease in general and administrative expenses in 2005 was a \$937,000 decrease in bad debt expense offset in part by \$275,000 in compensation and benefits expenses. The remaining portion of the change from 2004 to 2005 was due to a net decrease of various individually insignificant accounts.

Amortization of Acquired Tangibles

Amortization of acquired intangibles was \$4.0 million, \$2.4 million and \$457,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase from 2005 to 2006 was due to the impact of

amortization of intangibles related to the GoRemote acquisition in February 2006. The increase from 2004 to 2005 was due to the full amortization impact of intangible assets related to the Safe3w and Mobile Automation acquisitions during 2004 being amortized over the entire year in 2005 as they were acquired during 2004.

Non-Operating Income and Expenses

Interest Income

Interest income includes interest income on cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investment balances. Interest income and other was \$3.7 million, \$3.9 million and \$2.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease in interest and other income in 2006 was due to the net use of \$72.2 million of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances for the acquisition of GoRemote in February 2006.

Provision for Income Taxes

The benefit from income taxes was \$7.2 million in 2006, compared to a provision of \$8.9 million in 2005. The change from provision to benefit is due to a loss before income taxes of \$15.6 million in 2006 as compared to income before taxes of \$21.8 million in 2005. The decrease in provision for income taxes in 2005 compared to 2004 was due to a decrease in income for taxes from \$31.3 million in 2004 to \$21.8 million in 2005. The effective tax rate was (46)% for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 41% and 39% for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

From our inception in July 1996 through our initial public offering of our common stock in July 2003, we funded our operations primarily through issuances of preferred stock, which provided us with aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$86.5 million. In July 2003, we completed the sale of 8,050,000 shares of common stock in an initial public offering, which includes the underwriters' exercise of an over-allotment option, and realized net proceeds of \$102.7 million. We used \$10.9 million of the net proceeds to pay off all outstanding balances on loans payable and line of credit.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$361,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$32.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 and \$38.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities in 2006 is due primarily to operating expenses increasing by \$50.5 million while our total revenues increased approximately \$13.3 million, as compared to 2005.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2006 was \$16.0 million compared to \$32.5 million in 2005 and \$60.2 million in 2004, respectively. Net cash used in investing activities in 2006 was primarily from the acquisition of GoRemote, which net of cash acquired was \$78.0 million offset by the net maturities of short term investments of \$67.2 million. In 2005, net cash used in investing activities related to purchases of \$170.4 million in short-term investments, offset by the maturities of short-term investments in the amount of \$141.8 million as well as \$3.9 million for the purchases of property and equipment. Net cash used in investing activities in 2004 was from the purchases of \$156.3 million in short-term investments, \$28.4 million for the acquisition of Safe3w and Mobile Automation and \$6.2 million for the purchases of property and equipment, offset by the maturities of short-term investments in the amount of \$130.7 million.

Net cash used in financing activities in 2006 was \$6.7 million which was comprised of \$16.2 million of cash used for repurchases of common stock offset by \$7.5 million of cash received for stock option exercises. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2005 was \$3.8 million, compared to \$10.9 million in 2004, respectively. Cash provided by financing activities in 2005 was from proceeds from the issuance of common stock for employee stock options and through the employee stock purchase program. Cash provided by financing activities in 2004 was the result of proceeds from the issuance of common stock for employee stock options plus the receipt of payment of shareholder notes receivable.

We anticipate that our operating expenses, as well as planned capital expenditures, will constitute a material use of our cash resources for the foreseeable future in order to execute our business plan. In addition, we may utilize cash resources to fund acquisitions of complementary businesses, technologies or product lines. We believe that our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments on hand will be sufficient to meet our cash requirements for at least the next 18 months, including working capital requirements and planned capital expenditures.

As of December 31, 2006, our principal source of liquidity was \$100.0 million of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which are typically established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Commitments

At December 31, 2006, we had no material commitments for capital expenditures.

We have signed contracts with some network service providers under which we have minimum purchase commitments that expire on various dates through December 2007. Other than in the approximately 24 countries in which our sole dial-up network service provider is Equant, we have contracted with multiple network service providers to provide alternative access points in a given geographic area. In those geographic areas where we provide access through multiple providers, we are able to direct users to the network of particular service providers.

Consequently, we believe we have the ability to fulfill our minimum purchase commitments in these geographic areas. In May 2005, we consolidated several term license agreements that were set to expire into a single, long-term operating lease with a vendor. Future minimum purchase commitments under these agreements as of December 31, 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31:	
2007	\$ 1,901
2008	1,066
2009	266
	<u>\$ 3,233</u>

We lease our facilities under non-cancelable operating leases that expire at various dates through October 2016. Future minimum lease payments under these operating leases as of December 31, 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31:	
2007	\$ 7,444
2008	6,113
2009	5,718
2010	2,755
2011 and thereafter.....	3,456
	<u>\$ 25,486</u>

Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Yr	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Yrs
Operating Lease Obligations	\$ 25,486	\$ 7,444	\$ 14,586	\$ 1,797	\$ 1,659
Purchase Obligations	3,233	1,901	1,332	—	—
Total Contractual Obligations	<u>\$ 28,719</u>	<u>\$ 9,345</u>	<u>\$ 15,918</u>	<u>\$ 1,797</u>	<u>\$ 1,659</u>

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Foreign Currency

Although we currently bill our services in U.S. dollars, our financial results could be affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency rates or weak economic conditions in foreign markets. A strengthening of the dollar could make our services less competitive in foreign markets and therefore could reduce our revenues. We are billed by and pay substantially all of our network service providers in U.S. dollars. In the future, some portion of our revenues and costs may be denominated in foreign currencies. To date, exchange rate fluctuations have had little impact on our operating results.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

As of December 31, 2006, we had cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments totaling \$100.0 million. Our investment portfolio consists of auction rate and money market securities, asset backed securities, corporate securities, and government securities, generally due within one to two years. All of our instruments are classified as available for sale. We place investments with high quality issuers and limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. These securities are subject to interest rate risks. Based on our portfolio content and our ability to hold investments to maturity, we believe that, a hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in current interest rates would not materially affect our interest income.

As of December 31, 2005, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$184.6 million, which consisted of cash and highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase, which we held solely for non-trading purposes. A hypothetical increase or decrease in market interest rates by 10% from the market interest rates would have caused the interest generated by, and the fair value of, these short-term investments to change by an immaterial amount.

The following is a chart of the principal amounts of short-term investments by expected maturity as of December 31, 2006 (in thousands):

	Expected Maturity Date for Par Value Amounts for the Year Ended December 31,			As of Dec. 31, 2006	
	2007	2008	2009	Total Cost Value	Total Fair Value
Government agencies	\$ 32,205	\$ 23,990	\$ 1,770	\$ 58,818	\$ 58,656
Auction rate and money market securities.....	25,100	—	—	25,051	25,052
Total	<u>\$ 57,305</u>	<u>\$ 23,990</u>	<u>\$ 1,770</u>	<u>\$ 83,869</u>	<u>\$ 83,708</u>

Our general policy is to limit the risk of principal loss and ensure the safety of invested funds by limiting market and credit risk. We consider all investments to be short-term investments, which are classified in the balance sheet as current assets, because (1) the investments can be readily converted at any time into cash or into securities with a shorter remaining time to maturity and (2) the investments are selected for yield management purposes only and we are not committed to holding the investments until maturity. We determine the appropriate classification of our investments at the time of purchase and re-evaluate such designations as of each balance sheet date. All short-term investments and cash equivalents in our portfolio are classified as

“available-for-sale” and are stated at fair market value, with the unrealized gains and losses reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Financial Statements

Our financial statements required by this item are set forth as a separate section of this report. See Item 15(a)(1) for a listing of financial statements provided in the section titled “Financial Statements.”

Supplementary Data

The following tables set forth unaudited quarterly supplementary data for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2006 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Quarter Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Year Ended December 31, 2006				
Revenues	\$ 44,270	\$ 47,384	\$ 45,900	\$ 45,157
Operating income	(2,255)	(5,142)	(4,695)	(7,198)
Net income.....	(65)	(2,054)	(2,209)	(3,761)
Basic net income per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.06)
Diluted net income per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.06)
	Quarter Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Year Ended December 31, 2005				
Revenues	\$ 44,072	\$ 43,125	\$ 41,881	\$ 40,295
Operating income	5,961	4,536	4,683	2,719
Net income.....	4,089	3,331	4,210	1,265
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.02
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In addition, there have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 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 iPass have been detected.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*. Our management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2006, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on these criteria. Our independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, have issued an audit report on our assessment of our internal control over financial reporting, which is included herein.

We have excluded certain portions of GoRemote Internet Communications, Inc. ("GoRemote") from our assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 because it was acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination during fiscal 2006 and the excluded portions had not yet been fully integrated into the Company's existing operations.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information relating to our executive officers and directors will be presented under the captions "Proposal 1 — Election of Directors" and "Executive Officers and Directors" in our definitive proxy statement in connection with our 2007 Annual Meeting of stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than April 30, 2007 (the "Proxy Statement"). That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

Information concerning compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 will be presented under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Proxy Statement. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of conduct and ethics that applies to all of our employees, including the principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. This code of conduct and ethics is posted on our website. The Internet address for our website is <http://www.ipass.com>, and the code of conduct and ethics may be found as follows:

1. From our main Web page, first click on "Investors."
2. Next, click on "Corporate Governance."
3. Then, click on "Code of Conduct."

4. Finally, click on “Code of Conduct and Ethics.”

We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of this code of conduct and ethics by posting such information on our website, at the address and location specified above.

Information relating to our audit committee and the audit committee financial expert required by this Item 10 will be presented under the caption “Audit Committee” in the Proxy Statement. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

Information relating to director and executive compensation required by this Item 11 will be presented under the captions “Compensation of Directors,” “Compensation of Executive Officers,” “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” and “Compensation Committee Report” in the Proxy Statement. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

Information relating to the security ownership of our common stock by our management and other beneficial owners will be presented under the caption “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in the Proxy Statement. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

Information relating to securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans will be presented under the caption “Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans” in the Proxy Statement. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence*

Information relating to certain relationships of our directors and executive officers and related transactions and the independence of our directors will be presented under the caption “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” and “Independence of the Board of Directors” in the Proxy Statement. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

The information required by this item will be included under the captions “Proposal No. 2 — Ratification of Independent Auditors — Principal Accountant Fees and Services” in the Proxy Statement. That information is incorporated into this report by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following financial statements are filed as part of this report:

1. Financial Statements

	<u>Page</u>
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	42
Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005	45
Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004	46
Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004	47
Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004	48
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	49

2. Financial Statement Schedules

None. All schedules are omitted because they are not required or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated October 26, 2004 by and among iPass Inc., Montage Acquisition Corp., Mobile Automation, Inc. and David Strohm, as Stockholders' Agent.(1)
2.2	Agreement of Merger among iPass Inc., Keystone Acquisition Sub, Inc. and GoRemote Internet Communications, Inc. dated December 9, 2005.(2)
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.(3)
3.2	Bylaws, as amended.(3)
4.1	Reference is made to Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2
4.2	Specimen stock certificate.(3)
10.1*	2003 Equity Incentive Plan and form of related agreements, as amended.(3)
10.1.1*	Form of Stock Option Grant Notice under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan (containing additional vesting terms).(4)
10.2*	2003 Non-Employee Directors Plan, as amended.(5)
10.2.1*	Forms of Restricted Stock Award Grant Notice and Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the 2003 Non-Employee Directors Plan
10.2.2*	Forms of Stock Option Grant Notice and Stock Option Agreement under the 2003 Non-Employee Directors Plan
10.3*	1999 Stock Option Plan and form of related agreements.(3)
10.4*	1997 Stock Option Plan and form of related agreements.(3)
10.5*	Interim 1999 Stock Option Plan.(3)
10.6*	Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement by and between the Registrant and Anurag Lal dated November 8, 1999.(3)
10.7*	2003 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and form of related agreements, as amended.(3)
10.8	Lease Agreement, dated October 26, 1999, between Registrant and Westport Joint Venture (as amended).(3)
10.9	Amended and Restated Investor Rights Agreement, dated August 8, 2000, between Registrant, founders and holders of the Registrant's Preferred Stock.(3)
10.10	Form of Indemnity Agreement.(3)
10.11*	Employment Agreement, dated November 13, 2001, between Registrant and Kenneth D. Denman.(3)
10.12*	Form of Offer Letter to Executive Officers.(3)
10.13	OEM Service Provider License Agreement, dated February 29, 2000, between RSA Security, Inc. and the Registrant, and amendments thereto.(4)
10.14	Support Agreement, dated February 29, 2000, by and between RSA Security, Inc.(4)
10.15	Loan and Security Agreement dated September 4, 2001 between Silicon Valley Bank and the Registrant, and modifications thereto.(3)
10.16*	2007 Annual Executive Management Bonus Plan.(6)
10.17*	Outside Director Compensation Arrangement.(7)
10.18*	Executive Officer Cash Compensation Arrangement.(8)
10.19*	Offer Letter to Thomas Thimot dated December 9, 2005.(9)

**Exhibit
Number****Description of Document**

10.20*	Transition Agreement with John Thuma dated January 20, 2006.(10)
10.21*	Letter Agreement pursuant to which Michael J. McConnell and Peter C. Clapman were elected to Registrant's Board of Directors.(11)
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24.1	Power of Attorney (reference is made to the signature page of this Form 10-K).
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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- (1) Previously filed as the like-numbered exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2005, and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (2) Previously filed as exhibit 10.22 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 12, 2005, and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (3) Previously filed as the like-numbered exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended, originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 24, 2003, as amended, and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (4) Previously filed as the like-numbered exhibit to our Annual Report on form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 16, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein
 - (5) Previously filed as exhibit 10.1 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 16, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (6) Previously filed as Item 5.02 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 13, 2007, and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (7) Previously disclosed under the caption "Compensation of Directors" in our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (8) Previously disclosed under the caption "Compensation of Executive Officers" in our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (9) Previously filed as exhibit 10.23 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 16, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (10) Previously filed as exhibit 10.24 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 16, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (11) Previously filed as exhibit 9.9.1 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 2007.

* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
iPass Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of iPass Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provision of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 28, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Mountain View, California
March 28, 2007

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
iPass Inc.:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that iPass Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Management of iPass is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that iPass Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by COSO. Also, in our opinion, iPass Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

iPass Inc. acquired GoRemote Internet Communications, Inc. ("GoRemote") during 2006, and management excluded from its assessment of the effectiveness of iPass Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, GoRemote's internal control over financial reporting associated with total assets of \$4.8 million and total revenues of \$30.8 million included in the consolidated financial statements of iPass Inc. (and subsidiaries) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of iPass Inc. also excluded an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of GoRemote.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of iPass Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006

and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006, and our report dated March 28, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Mountain View, California
March 28, 2007

iPASS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

ASSETS	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 15,492	\$ 37,829
Short-term investments	83,708	145,473
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,282 and \$2,040, respectively.....	28,579	23,347
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	6,341	5,031
Deferred tax assets	8,070	4,555
Total current assets	142,190	216,235
Property and equipment, net.....	10,519	9,210
Other assets.....	3,344	1,561
Long-term deferred tax assets.....	14,952	—
Acquired intangibles, net.....	13,705	8,776
Goodwill.....	78,757	18,692
Total assets.....	\$ 263,467	\$ 254,474
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 14,830	\$ 12,669
Accrued liabilities.....	16,482	12,523
Deferred revenue—short term.....	5,411	3,031
Total current liabilities.....	36,723	28,223
Deferred revenue—long term	1,468	—
Other long term liabilities	1,969	—
Total liabilities	40,160	28,223
Commitments (Note 13)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$.001 par value; authorized 250,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 63,467,796 and 64,202,765 shares, respectively.....	63	64
Additional paid-in capital.....	249,800	245,456
Deferred stock-based compensation	—	(593)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss.....	(98)	(307)
Accumulated deficit.....	(26,458)	(18,369)
Total stockholders' equity.....	223,307	226,251
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity.....	\$ 263,467	\$ 254,474

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

iPASS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Revenues	\$ 182,711	\$ 169,373	\$ 166,319
Operating expenses (1):			
Network access	56,929	42,109	37,339
Network operations	32,013	20,946	19,376
Research and development	22,557	17,746	14,156
Sales and marketing	58,620	50,713	47,134
General and administrative	23,178	17,593	18,891
Restructuring charges	4,733	—	—
Amortization of acquired intangibles	3,971	2,367	457
Total operating expenses	<u>202,001</u>	<u>151,474</u>	<u>137,353</u>
Operating income (loss)	(19,290)	17,899	28,966
Interest income	3,659	3,899	2,298
Income (loss) before income taxes	(15,631)	21,798	31,264
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(7,195)	8,903	12,196
Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(8,436)	12,895	19,068
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of zero tax effect	(347)	—	—
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (8,089)</u>	<u>\$ 12,895</u>	<u>\$ 19,068</u>
Net income (loss) per share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle:			
Basic	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.31
Diluted	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.29
Per share effect of cumulative change in accounting principle:			
Basic	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Diluted	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net income (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.31
Diluted	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.29
Number of shares used in per share calculations:			
Basic	64,572,603	63,353,779	60,770,680
Diluted	64,572,603	66,277,342	65,645,757
(1) Stock-based compensation is included in the following expense line items:			
Network operations	\$ 1,031	\$ 163	\$ 335
Research and development	1,235	175	352
Sales and marketing	2,206	265	554
General and administrative	1,706	534	1,101

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

iPASS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In thousands)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Notes Receivable from Stock- holders	Deferred Stock-Based Compensation	Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stock- holders' Equity	Comprehensive Income (loss)
Balances, December 31, 2003	60,483	\$ 229,026	\$ (2,831)	\$ (4,326)	\$ 125	\$ (50,332)	\$ 171,722	\$ 14,027	
Exercise of stock options	1,886	2	5,239	—	—	—	5,241	—	
Employee stock purchase plan — common stock issued	388	1	2,735	—	—	—	2,736	—	
Payment of stockholder notes receivable	—	—	2,887	—	—	—	2,887	—	
Interest earned on stockholder note receivable	—	—	(56)	—	—	—	(56)	—	
Cancellation of unvested stock options	—	—	(202)	—	202	—	—	—	
Amortization of stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,342	—	2,342	—	
Tax benefit from employee stock option plans	—	—	3,831	—	—	—	3,831	—	
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments, net	—	—	—	—	—	(549)	—	(549)	
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,068	19,068	
Balances, December 31, 2004	62,757	\$ 240,629	\$ (1,782)	\$ (424)	\$ (31,264)	\$ 207,222	\$ 18,519		
Exercise of stock options	1,041	1	1,960	—	—	—	1,961	—	
Employee stock purchase plan — common stock issued	405	—	1,840	—	—	—	1,840	—	
Cancellation of unvested stock options	—	—	(52)	—	52	—	—	—	
Amortization of stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	1,137	—	1,137	—	
Tax benefit from employee stock option plans	—	—	1,079	—	—	—	1,079	—	
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments, net	—	—	—	—	—	117	117	117	
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,895	12,895	
Balances, December 31, 2005	64,203	\$ 245,456	\$ (593)	\$ (307)	\$ (18,369)	\$ 226,251	\$ 13,012		
Exercise of stock options	1,831	2	5,622	—	—	—	5,624	—	
Employee stock purchase plan — common stock issued	409	—	1,884	—	—	—	1,884	—	
Outstanding common stock repurchased and retired	(2,975)	(3)	(16,188)	—	—	—	(16,191)	—	
Reversal of unearned stock-based compensation upon adoption of SFAS No. 123(R)	—	—	(593)	—	593	—	—	—	
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	(347)	—	—	—	(347)	—	
Fair value of options assumed in acquisition of GoRemote	—	—	5,826	—	—	—	5,826	—	
Stock-based compensation	—	—	6,178	—	—	—	6,178	—	
Excess tax benefit from employee stock option plans	—	—	1,962	—	—	—	1,962	—	
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments, net	—	—	—	—	—	209	209	209	
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	(8,089)	(8,089)	(8,089)	
Balances, December 31, 2006	63,468	\$ 249,800	\$ (98)	\$ (26,458)	\$ 223,307	\$ (7,880)	\$ 18,519		

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

iPASS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss).....	\$ (8,089)	\$ 12,895	\$ 19,068
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Amortization of stock-based compensation for employees.....	6,178	1,137	2,342
Amortization of acquired intangibles.....	3,971	2,367	457
Depreciation and amortization.....	5,989	4,732	4,762
Tax benefit from employee stock option plans.....	—	1,079	3,831
Excess tax benefit from employee stock option plans.....	(1,962)	—	—
Deferred income taxes.....	(6,739)	5,700	10,842
Interest on shareholder notes receivable.....	—	—	(56)
Provision for doubtful accounts.....	1,056	163	1,100
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle.....	(347)	—	—
Realized loss on investments, net.....	—	31	98
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:			
Accounts receivable.....	868	374	(3,433)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	(1,102)	(616)	250
Other assets.....	(1,015)	(337)	30
Accounts payable.....	(38)	3,515	1,733
Accrued liabilities.....	(4,226)	1,011	(4,026)
Deferred revenue.....	3,848	47	1,132
Other liabilities.....	1,969	—	—
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	<u>361</u>	<u>32,098</u>	<u>38,130</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of short-term investments.....	(140,490)	(170,422)	(156,310)
Maturities of short-term investments.....	207,695	141,839	130,696
Purchases of property and equipment.....	(5,222)	(3,882)	(6,186)
Acquisition of GoRemote, net of cash acquired.....	(77,960)	—	—
Acquisition of Safe3w, net of cash acquired.....	—	—	(8,481)
Acquisition of Mobile Automation, net of cash acquired.....	—	—	(19,964)
Net cash used in investing activities.....	<u>(15,977)</u>	<u>(32,465)</u>	<u>(60,245)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock.....	7,508	3,801	7,977
Cash used in repurchase of common stock.....	(16,191)	—	—
Tax benefit from employee stock option plans.....	1,962	—	—
Proceeds from payment of stockholder notes receivable.....	—	—	2,887
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities.....	<u>(6,721)</u>	<u>3,801</u>	<u>10,864</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	(22,337)	3,434	(11,251)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	37,829	34,395	45,646
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	<u>\$ 15,492</u>	<u>\$ 37,829</u>	<u>\$ 34,395</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Assumption of GoRemote options.....	\$ 5,826	\$ —	\$ —
Cash paid for taxes.....	\$ 1,471	\$ 1,094	\$ 1,485

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

iPASS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Description of Business

iPass Inc. (the "Company", "iPass" or "we") provides software-enabled enterprise connectivity services for mobile workers. Its primary service offering, iPass Corporate Access, is designed to enable enterprises to provide their employees with secure access from approximately 160 countries to the enterprise's internal networks through an easy-to-use interface. As opposed to telecommunications companies that own and operate physical networks, iPass provides its services through a virtual network. iPass' virtual network is enabled by its software, its scalable network architecture and its relationships with over 300 telecommunications carriers, internet service providers and other network service providers around the globe. In addition, we provide policy management services that extend our secure offering to enable better protection of user identities, the integrity of an enterprise's remote and mobile computer systems, or endpoints, as well as an enterprise's network. These services can be used in conjunction with iPass Corporate Access or over non-iPass network connections. The Company's software is designed to provide enterprises with a high level of security, the ability to affect and control policy management, and to receive centralized billing and detailed reporting. iPass was incorporated in California in July 1996 and reincorporated in Delaware in June 2000.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of iPass Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries after elimination of intercompany accounts and transactions.

Reclassifications

Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation expense in prior years has been reclassified to conform to current year presentation. The reclassifications are as follows (in thousands):

	Consolidated Statements of Operations							
	Network operations		Research and development		Sales and marketing		General and administrative	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
As previously reported.....	\$ 20,783	\$ 19,041	\$ 17,571	\$ 13,804	\$ 50,448	\$ 46,580	\$ 17,059	\$ 17,790
Reclassification.....	163	335	175	352	265	554	534	1,101
As reported	20,946	19,376	17,746	14,156	50,713	47,134	17,593	18,891

Certain cash flows related to the amortization of premium on available for sale securities have been reclassified between Net cash provided by operating activities and Net cash used in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Additionally, amounts related to interest earned on short-term investments but not received have been reclassified from short-term investments to prepaid expenses and other current assets. The reclassifications are as follows (in thousands):

	Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows								Consolidated Balance Sheet	
	Depreciation and amortization		Net cash provided by operating activities		Maturities of short term investments		Net cash used in investing activities		Short term investments	Prepaid expenses and other current assets
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2005
As previously reported ...	\$ 4,783	\$ 4,386	\$ 32,149	\$ 37,754	\$ 141,788	\$ 131,072	\$ (32,516)	\$ (59,869)	\$ 146,727	\$ 3,777
Reclassification	(51)	376	(51)	376	51	(376)	51	(376)	(1,254)	1,254
As reported	4,732	4,762	32,098	38,130	141,839	130,696	(32,465)	(60,245)	145,473	5,031

Foreign Currency Transactions

Substantially all revenues and network access expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Therefore, the Company considers the functional currency of its foreign subsidiaries to be the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Foreign currency gains and losses were not significant for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is a measure of all changes in equity of an enterprise that result from transactions and other economic events of the period other than transactions with stockholders. Comprehensive income is the total of net income and all other non-owner changes in equity. Comprehensive income (loss) includes net income and unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities.

Comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net income (loss).....	\$ (8,089)	\$ 12,895	\$ 19,068
Comprehensive income (loss):			
Change in accumulated unrealized gain (loss)			
on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	209	117	(549)
Total comprehensive income (loss).....	\$ (7,880)	\$ 13,012	\$ 18,519

Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments including corporate debt securities and money market funds with maturities of 90 days or less from the date of purchase.

The Company has the ability to convert its short-term investments into cash or into securities with a shorter remaining time to maturity without penalty and is not committed to holding the investments until maturity. As such, all short-term investments in the Company's portfolio are classified as "available-for-sale" and are stated at fair market value, with the unrealized gains and losses reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

Concentrations of Risk

Substantially all of the Company's cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments are held by two well-established financial institutions. The Company's investment portfolio consists of investment-grade securities diversified among security types, industries, and issuers and are managed by recognized financial institutions that follow the Company's investment policy. Any concentration of credit risk related to these investments is believed to be minimal.

The Company provides credit to its customers in the normal course of business, performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers, and maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company provides reserves based on the combination of the age of the receivables, historical writeoffs and reserves for specific customer balances. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, no individual customer represented 10% or more of accounts receivable. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, no customer represented more than 10% of total revenues.

For the three years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, one supplier represented 4.2%, 9.4% and 16.8% of network access expenses. In addition, the Company has entered into contracts with certain access providers that contain minimum purchase commitments (see Note 13).

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

For the Company's financial instruments, including cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities, carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the relatively short maturities of the financial instruments.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of leasehold improvements is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

- Equipment (Three years)
- Furniture and fixtures (Five years)
- Computer software and equipment (Three years)
- Leasehold improvements (Shorter of useful life or lease term)

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

In accordance with SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill is not amortized, but is instead reviewed for impairment at least annually, or as circumstances indicate its value may no longer be recoverable. The Company performs an annual impairment review during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year. As the Company operates in one reporting segment, goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the enterprise level. Goodwill impairment testing is a two-step process. First, the fair value of the enterprise is compared to its carrying value. If the fair value exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not impaired and no further testing is performed. If a possible impairment exists, the second step of measuring such impairment is performed. Other purchased intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, and tested for impairment when an impairment indicator exists. No impairment losses were incurred in the years presented.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company periodically evaluates the carrying amount of its property and equipment and when events or changes in business circumstances have occurred which indicate the carrying amount of such assets may not be fully realizable. Determination of impairment is based on an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the Company determines these assets have been impaired, the impairment charge is recorded based on a comparison of the net book value of the fixed assets and the fair value of the assets. There have been no such impairment charges during any of the periods presented.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying

amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized as income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recorded against deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Stock-Based Compensation

Change in Accounting Principle

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment, ("SFAS 123(R)") which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors including employee stock options and employee stock purchases related to the ESPP based on estimated fair values. SFAS 123(R) supersedes the Company's previous accounting under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees ("APB 25"). In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 ("SAB 107") relating to SFAS 123(R). The Company has applied the provisions of SAB 107 in its adoption of SFAS 123(R). Using the modified prospective transition method of adopting SFAS 123(R), the Company began recognizing compensation expense for stock-based awards granted or modified after December 31, 2005 and awards that were granted prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R) but were still unvested at December 31, 2005. Under this method of implementation, no restatement of prior periods has been made.

Total stock-based compensation expense, including stock options, ESPP and restricted stock awards, recognized under SFAS 123(R) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$6.2 million. The income related tax benefit totaled \$220,000 for the same period. The estimated fair value of the Company's stock-based awards, less expected forfeitures, is amortized over the awards' vesting period on a straight-line basis. In addition, the Company has recorded a \$(347,000) cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle in the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2006. Prior to adopting SFAS 123(R) the Company did not reduce stock-based compensation expense by estimated forfeitures; rather the Company reduced stock-based compensation only upon actual forfeiture. The cumulative effect adjustment is equal to the difference between previously recorded stock-based compensation expense associated with unvested options at January 1, 2006 and the amount that would have been recognized had the Company estimated forfeitures.

As a result of adopting SFAS 123(R), the Company's loss before income taxes and net loss were increased by \$5.7 million and \$5.2 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2006. The implementation of SFAS 123(R) reduced basic and fully diluted earnings per share by \$0.08 for the year ended December 31, 2006. The implementation of SFAS 123(R) did not have a significant impact on cash flows from operations for the ended December 31, 2006.

SFAS 123(R) requires companies to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's income statements. Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company measured compensation expense for its employee stock-based compensation plans using the intrinsic value method under APB 25 and related interpretations. In accordance with APB 25, no stock-based compensation expense was recognized in the Company's income statements for stock options granted to employees and directors that had an exercise price equal to the deemed fair value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

Stock-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 included compensation expense for share-based payment awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of December 31, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the pro

forma provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation ("SFAS 123"), as amended, and compensation expense for the share-based payment awards granted subsequent to December 31, 2005 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R). As stock-based compensation expense recognized in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. SFAS 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. In the Company's pro forma information required under SFAS 123 for the periods prior to 2006, the Company accounted for forfeitures as they occurred.

Pursuant to the income tax provisions included in SFAS 123(R), the Company has elected to adopt the alternative transition method provided in the FASB Staff Position for calculating the tax effects of equity-based compensation. The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to establish the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital pool (APIC pool) related to the tax effects of employee equity-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows of the tax effects of employee equity-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon the implementation of SFAS 123(R). As of December 31, 2006, there was \$8.7 million of unrecognized compensation cost, adjusted for estimated forfeitures, related to non-vested stock-based payments granted to employees. Total unrecognized compensation cost will be adjusted for future changes in estimated forfeitures.

Pro Forma Information under SFAS 123 for Periods Prior to 2006

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company followed the disclosure-only provisions under SFAS 123, as amended. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 to stock-based employee compensation (in thousands, except per share data):

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
Net income — as reported	\$ 12,895	\$ 19,068
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in the reported net income, net of related tax effects.....	671	1,429
Deduct: Stock-based employee compensation expense using the fair value method, net of related tax effects	(3,570)	(3,699)
Pro forma net income	<u>\$ 9,996</u>	<u>\$ 16,798</u>
Basic net income per common share:		
As reported.....	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.31
Pro forma	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.28
Diluted net income per common share:		
As reported.....	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.29
Pro forma	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.26

Based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model, the weighted average fair value of options granted during fiscal 2005 and 2004 was \$1.54 and \$2.05, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during fiscal 2005 and 2004 was \$4.2 million and \$15.1 million, respectively.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the expected life and expected volatility of the stock options were based upon historical data and other relevant factors. Forfeitures of employee stock options were accounted for on an as-incurred basis. Amortization of deferred compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 was approximately \$1,137,000 and \$2,342,000, respectively. The fair value of each option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for grants for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	Employee Stock Options For the Year Ended December 31,		Employee Stock Purchase Plan For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Risk-free rate	3.9%	3.0%	3.7%	1.6%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected volatility	35-41%	41-47%	36-41%	32-52%
Expected life.....	3 Years	3 Years	.5 Years	.5 Years

* Note that the employee stock purchase plan commenced on July 23, 2003 with the first purchase occurring on April 30, 2004.

Computation of Net Income (Loss) per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted daily average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share is computed using the weighted daily average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period plus dilutive potential common shares from the issuance of stock options and restricted stock using the treasury-stock method.

Revenue Recognition

We derive our revenues primarily from providing enterprise connectivity services through our virtual network. We sell these services directly, as well as indirectly through our channel partners. We bill substantially all customers on a time basis for usage based on negotiated rates. We bill the remaining customers based on a fixed charge per active user per month with additional charges for excess time. Substantially all enterprise customers commit to a one to three year contract term. Most of our contracts with enterprise customers contain minimum usage levels. We bill customers for minimum commitments when actual usage is less than their monthly minimum commitment amount.

The Company generally performs credit reviews to evaluate the customers' ability to pay. If the Company determines that it is not probable that the revenue is collectible, the revenue is recognized as cash is collected. We record estimated allowances against revenues for returns and cancellations in the same period the revenues are recorded. These estimates are based upon historical analysis of our service level agreements, credit memo data and other known factors for pricing and transaction volume disputes that arise in the normal course of business. To date, allowances pertaining to our current business have not been significant.

Usage Fees

We derive the large majority of our revenues from usage fees, which consists of dial-up and broadband usage. We recognize revenues when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, service has been provided to the customer, the price to the customer is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

We recognize revenues during the period the services are rendered to end users based on usage at negotiated rates. We typically require our customers to commit to minimum usage levels. Minimum usage levels can be based on an annual term, monthly term or over the term of the arrangement. If actual usage in a given period is less than the minimum commitment, we recognize the difference between the actual usage and the minimum commitment as revenue when cash is collected because we cannot reasonably estimate the amount of the difference that will be collected. We cannot reasonably estimate the amount of the difference to be collected because we have from time to time renegotiated minimum commitments in cases where customers have sought renegotiation of their contract for reasons such as a significant downturn in their business or where we have determined that it would be in our best interest to do so. Customers are not contractually entitled to use or otherwise receive benefit for unused service in subsequent periods.

Through the acquisition of GoRemote Internet Communications, Inc., the Company provides services over a heterogeneous virtual network, which was created by forming contractual relationships with approximately

550 access providers, including Internet service providers, cable companies, DSL companies and telecommunications companies. These companies may provide us their services under either a reseller or an agency arrangement. In applying our revenue recognition policy we must make judgments with regard to the specific facts and circumstances surrounding each provider relationship to determine which portion of our revenues we provide under a reseller arrangement, where we would record gross revenues and cost of revenues, and which portion of our revenues we provide as an agent, where we would record revenues and cost of revenues combined on a net basis. In exercising our judgment, we evaluate the contractual arrangements and de facto relationships with each provider, together with various other assumptions believed to be applicable and reasonable under the circumstances, to determine whether revenues are gross versus net. We have one significant provider arrangement under which we account for revenues on a net basis. All other provider arrangements are accounted for on a gross basis, by initially deferring the costs associated with deploying each endpoint and amortizing the costs over the estimated life of an endpoint, typically 30 months. Our judgments may change as new events occur, as additional information is obtained and as our operating environment changes, any of which could cause a material impact on the revenues that we have reported. These revenues related to fixed broadband are included in broadband usage fees.

License and Maintenance

With the acquisition of Mobile Automation, Inc. in October 2004, we began generating license and maintenance revenue through software licensing agreements. License revenue is generally recognized when a signed contract or other persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the software has been shipped or electronically delivered, the license fee is fixed or determinable, and collection of the resulting receivable is probable as prescribed by AICPA Statement of Position ("SOP") 97-2. We enter into revenue arrangements in which a customer may purchase a combination of software, upgrades and maintenance and support (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. When contracts contain multiple elements wherein VSOE of fair value exists for all undelivered elements, we account for the delivered elements in accordance with the "residual method" prescribed by SOP 98-9. Revenue from subscription license agreements, which include software, rights to future products on a when-and-if available basis and maintenance, is recognized ratably over the term of the subscription period. Revenue on shipments to resellers, which is generally subject to certain rights of return and price protection, is recognized when the products are sold by the resellers to the end-user customer.

Maintenance revenue consists of fees for providing software updates on a when and if available basis and technical support for software products (post-contract support or "PCS"). Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the agreement.

Services

The Company typically provides its customers with deployment services, technical support and additional optional services. Depending on the service provided and the nature of the arrangement, the Company may charge a one-time, annual or monthly fee. The Company recognizes revenues relating to one-time fees on a straight-line basis over the term of the initial contract, generally one to three years. The Company recognizes revenues relating to annual fees on a straight-line basis and revenues for monthly services during the month that these services are provided.

Network Access

Network access expenses represent the amounts paid to network access providers for the usage of their networks. The Company has minimum purchase commitments with some network service providers for access that it expects to utilize during the term of the contracts. Costs of minimum purchase contracts are recognized as network access expenses at the greater of the minimum commitment or actual usage.

If the Company estimates that the revenues derived from the purchase commitment will be less than the purchase commitment, the Company recognizes a loss on that purchase commitment to the extent of that difference. No such loss has been recognized regarding such costs through December 31, 2006.

Advertising

Advertising and promotional costs are expensed as incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 these costs totaled approximately \$533,000, \$435,000 and \$989,000, respectively.

Software Development Costs

Costs related to the research and development of new software and enhancements to existing software are expensed as incurred until technological feasibility, defined as the completion of a working model, has been established. To date, the Company's software has been available for general release shortly after the establishment of technological feasibility, and accordingly, no costs have been capitalized.

Costs related to software purchased to be sold are capitalized at the lower of unamortized cost or net realizable value. The Company has approximately \$900,000 of capitalized purchase software included in property and equipment, net on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005. Capitalized costs are amortized based on current and future revenue related to each product. To date, the Company has not sold any purchased software and therefore has not amortized any of the capitalized costs.

The Company capitalizes the costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use. During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company had approximately \$300,000 of capitalized software development costs. During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company had no capitalized software development costs. Development costs are amortized over the estimated useful life of the software developed.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*; ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 provides guidance on recognition and measurement of uncertainties in income taxes recognized in financial statements by prescribing a recognition threshold and measurement attribute of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. FIN 48 is applicable for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently assessing the impact that the adoption of FIN 48 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial position.

In June 2006, the FASB reached consensus on Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") No. 06-3, *How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should be Presented in the Income Statement* ("EITF 06-3"). The scope of EITF 06-3 includes any tax assessed by a governmental authority that is directly imposed on a revenue-producing transaction between a seller and a customer and may include, but is not limited to, sales, use, value added, and excise taxes. The Task Force affirmed its conclusion that entities should present these taxes in the income statement on either a gross or a net basis, based on their accounting policy, which should be disclosed pursuant to Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 22, *Disclosure of Accounting*

Policies. If such taxes are significant, and are presented on a gross basis, the amounts of those taxes should be disclosed. The consensus on EITF 06-3 will be effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company currently records transaction-based taxes on a net basis, in its condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of EITF 06-3 however should the Company conclude that such amounts are more appropriately presented on a gross basis, it could have a material impact on total net revenues and cost of sales, although income or loss from operations and net income or loss would not be affected.

In September 2006, the SEC released Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* ("SAB 108"). SAB 108 provides guidance on the process of quantifying materiality of financial statement misstatements. Under SAB 108 registrants are required to consider both a "rollover" method which focuses primarily on the income statement impact of misstatements and the "iron curtain" method which focuses primarily on the balance sheet impact of misstatements. The transition provisions of SAB 108 permit a registrant to adjust retained earnings for the cumulative effect of immaterial errors relating to prior periods. The Company's adoption of SAB 108 did not have a material impact in the current fiscal year.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework and guidance regarding the methods for measuring fair value, and expands related disclosures about those measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently assessing the impact that SFAS 157 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial position.

In February, 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* ("SFAS 159"). SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SFAS 159 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Note 3. Business Combinations

GoRemote

On February 15, 2006, the Company completed its acquisition of GoRemote, a publicly-traded company headquartered in Milpitas, California that provides secure managed virtual business network services. The Company plans to expand its product offering to its customers by offering GoRemote's managed broadband services for branch offices and teleworkers. The Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of GoRemote paying approximately \$78.9 million in cash, to acquire approximately 43.3 million shares of common stock for \$1.71 per share and approximately 541,631 shares of Series A preferred stock for \$3.37 per share. The purchase price includes approximately \$3.1 million in direct transaction costs including legal and valuation fees. In addition, iPass assumed outstanding options to acquire approximately 8.3 million shares of GoRemote common stock, and converted those into options to acquire approximately 1.7 million shares of iPass common stock.

The results of operations of GoRemote are included in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations beginning February 15, 2006, the date of the transaction closing. The following table summarizes the allocation of the purchase price based on the estimated fair values of the tangible assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition (in thousands):

Cash consideration for common and preferred stockholders.....	\$ 75,806
Estimated fair value of options assumed	5,826
Direct transaction costs.....	3,097
Total purchase price.....	<u>\$ 84,729</u>

Under the purchase method of accounting, the total purchase price as shown in the table above is allocated to GoRemote's net tangible and intangible assets based on their estimated fair values as of February 15, 2006. Management has allocated the purchase price based on various factors. The allocation of the purchase price is as follows (in thousands):

Cash acquired	\$	6,706
Accounts receivable.....		7,138
Other tangible assets acquired		2,550
Deferred tax assets, net		11,011
Amortizable intangible assets:		
Customer relationships.....		7,600
Supplier contracts.....		950
Internally developed software		350
Goodwill		60,578
Deferred revenues.....		(1,025)
Restructuring liabilities.....		(1,249)
Other liabilities assumed		(9,880)
Total purchase price.....	\$	<u>84,729</u>

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible assets. The unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations do not reflect the amortization of goodwill acquired in the proposed merger, consistent with the guidance in the Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. The Company believes that its purchase of GoRemote resulted in the allocation of considerable amounts to goodwill because of significant synergistic and strategic benefits that it expects to realize from the acquisition. The Company believes that it, unlike other market participants, had unique opportunities to generate revenues and profits through (1) the Company's ability to convert its existing dial-up customer base to broadband services and (2) its ability to sell expanded services into GoRemote's existing customer base. Further, the Company acquired an R&D and sales force from GoRemote that was familiar with broadband technologies, a much more significant growth segment than iPass' current dial-up service. The value of the workforce-in-place was subsumed into goodwill as required by SFAS 141, *Business Combinations*.

Restructuring costs of \$1.2 million relate primarily to costs for abandoned excess facilities. 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 acquisition are recognized as part of the purchase price allocation. The Company completed the relocation of all employees and vacated the facilities in the second quarter of 2006.

Amortization of other intangibles has been provided over the following estimated useful lives: customer relationships (Mobile Office) — 4 years, supplier contracts — 4 years; customer relationships (Fixed Broadband) — 7 years; internally developed software — 7 years. The following represents the estimated annual amortization of acquired intangibles (in thousands):

Fiscal Year		
2007	\$	1,834
2008		1,834
2009		1,834
2010		685
2011		521
2012		521
2013		66
	\$	<u>7,295</u>

The following unaudited pro forma information represents the results of operations for iPass and GoRemote for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 as if the acquisition had been consummated as of January 1, 2006 and 2005, respectively. This pro forma information does not purport to be indicative of what may occur in the future (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	<u>Year Ended December 31.</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Total revenue	\$ 187,734	\$ 212,492
Net income (loss) before cumulative change in accounting principle	\$ (13,124)	\$ 1,935
Net income (loss)	\$ (12,777)	\$ 1,935
Net income (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.03
Number of shares used in per share calculations:		
Basic	64,572,779	63,353,779
Diluted	64,572,779	66,277,342

Mobile Automation

In October 2004, the Company completed its acquisition of Mobile Automation, Inc., a privately-held Westlake Village, California company that has developed solutions that help enterprise IT departments protect and manage their remote and mobile devices such as computers and personal data assistants (PDAs). The Company acquired 100% of the interest in Mobile Automation in a cash transaction for approximately \$20.0 million. The Company plans to enhance its product offering to its customers who use remote and mobile devices. The total purchase price includes \$187,000 in direct transactions costs, including legal and valuation fees.

The results of operations of Mobile Automation are included in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations beginning October 29, 2004, the date of the transaction closing. The following table summarizes the allocation of the purchase price based on the estimated fair values of the tangible assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition (in thousands):

Cash acquired	\$ 37
Accounts receivable.....	893
Other tangible assets acquired	52
Amortizable intangible assets:.....	
Existing technology.....	5,000
Patent/core technology.....	1,700
Maintenance agreements and certain relationships	400
Customer relationships.....	500
Goodwill.....	14,228
Total assets acquired.....	<u>22,810</u>
Deferred tax liability, net.....	(1,297)
Liabilities assumed	(1,326)
Transaction costs	(187)
Net assets acquired	<u>\$ 20,000</u>

Identifiable intangible assets, including existing technology, patents/core technology and customer relationships are being amortized over their useful lives of four years. Maintenance agreements and certain relationships are being amortized over their useful lives of six years.

Developed technology was identified and valued through interviews, analysis of data provided by Mobile Automation concerning development projects, their stage of development, the time and resources needed to complete them, if applicable, and their expected income generating ability and associated risks. All

development projects had reached technological feasibility and were classified as developed technology with the value assigned to existing technology capitalized. The income approach, which includes an analysis of the cash flows and risks associated with achieving such cash flows, was the primary technique utilized in valuing acquired intangible assets. Key assumptions included a discount rate of 21.2% and estimates of revenue growth, operating expenses and taxes.

In completing the pre-acquisition tax return of Mobile Automation, Inc. during 2005, additional tax basis in assets was identified and additional tax net operating loss carryforward was also identified. The net increase to deferred tax assets resulting from these

items, after adjustment to valuation allowance, was credited against goodwill initially recorded as a result of the acquisition in the amount of \$359,000. In 2006, Mobile Automation goodwill was further adjusted as a result of changes in estimates of future utilization of deferred tax assets related to net operating losses for which a valuation allowance was recorded upon acquisition in the amount of \$144,000.

Safe3w

In September 2004, the Company completed its acquisition of Safe3w, Inc., a privately-held Woodbury, New York company that has developed patented dynamic device “fingerprinting” technology. The Company acquired 100% of the interest in Safe3w in a cash transaction for approximately \$8.5 million. The Company plans to incorporate Safe3w’s technology into its existing products. The total purchase price includes \$300,000 in direct transactions costs, including legal and valuation fees.

The results of operations of Safe3w are included in the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Operations beginning September 16, 2004, the date of the transaction closing. The following table summarizes the allocation of the purchase price based on the estimated fair values of the tangible assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition (in thousands):

Cash acquired	\$	7
Other tangible assets acquired		96
Amortizable intangible assets:		
Existing technology.....		2,900
Patent/core technology		1,100
Goodwill.....		<u>5,785</u>
Total assets acquired.....		9,888
Deferred tax liability, net		(953)
Liabilities assumed		(135)
Transaction costs		<u>(300)</u>
Net assets acquired	<u>\$</u>	<u>8,500</u>

Identifiable intangible assets, including existing technology and patents/core technology are being amortized over their useful lives of eight years.

Developed technology was identified and valued through interviews, analysis of data provided by Safe3w concerning development projects, their stage of development, the time and resources needed to complete them, if applicable, and their expected income generating ability and associated risks. All development projects had reached technological feasibility and were classified as developed technology with the value assigned to existing technology capitalized. The income approach, which includes an analysis of the cash flows and risks associated with achieving such cash flows, was the primary technique utilized in valuing acquired intangible assets. Key assumptions included a discount rate of 21.0% and estimates of revenue growth, operating expenses and taxes.

Uncertainties about tax bases or about pre-acquisition tax returns are, when resolved subsequent to the business combination, applied to reduce or increase goodwill in accordance with FAS 109, paragraph 30. In

completing the pre-acquisition tax return of Safe3W, Inc. during 2005, additional tax basis in assets was identified and additional tax net operating loss carryforward was also identified. The net increase to deferred tax assets resulting from these items, after adjustment to valuation allowance, was credited against goodwill initially recorded as a result of the acquisition in the amount of \$491,000. Safe3W goodwill was further adjusted as a result changes in the estimated future utilization of deferred tax assets related to net operating losses for which a valuation allowance was recorded upon acquisition in the amount of \$369,000.

Note 4. Short-Term Investments

The following tables summarize the Company's short-term investments as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 (in thousands):

<u>December 31, 2006</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Government agencies	\$ 58,818	\$ 19	\$ (181)	\$ 58,656
Auction rate and money market securities.....	25,051	1	—	25,052
	<u>\$ 83,869</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ (181)</u>	<u>\$ 83,708</u>

<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Government agencies	\$ 119,012	\$ —	\$ (473)	\$ 118,539
Corporate notes.....	15,991	—	(57)	15,934
Auction rate and money market securities.....	10,972	28	—	11,000
	<u>\$ 145,975</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>	<u>\$ (530)</u>	<u>\$ 145,473</u>

The following table summarizes the principal amounts of the Company's short-term investments by expected maturity date (in thousands):

	<u>Expected Maturity Date for Par Value Amounts</u>				
	<u>for the Year Ended December 31,</u>			<u>As of Dec. 31, 2006</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Total Cost Value</u>	<u>Total Fair Value</u>
Government agencies	\$ 32,205	\$ 23,990	\$ 1,770	\$ 58,818	\$ 58,656
Auction rate and money market securities.....	25,100	—	—	25,051	25,052
Total.....	<u>\$ 57,305</u>	<u>\$ 23,990</u>	<u>\$ 1,770</u>	<u>\$ 83,869</u>	<u>\$ 83,708</u>

The Company recognized gross realized losses of \$10,000 and \$6,000 gross realized gains for the year ended December 31, 2006. We recognized gross realized gains of \$17,000 and gross realized losses of \$115,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005. There were no recognized gains or losses on short-term investments for the year ended December 31, 2004. The Company recognized \$3.7 million, \$3.9 million and \$2.3 million in interest income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The Company had unrealized losses related to its auction rate and government securities at December 31, 2006. These securities are subject to interest rate risk, which resulted in the unrealized losses. In accordance with FASB Staff Position ("FSP") FAS115-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*, the following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized losses related to available-for-sale securities, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of December 31, 2006 (in thousands):

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Government agencies	\$ 4,511	\$ (7)	\$ 54,145	\$ (174)	\$ 58,656	\$ (181)
Auction rate and money market securities	25,052	-	-	-	25,052	-
Total.....	<u>\$ 29,563</u>	<u>\$ (7)</u>	<u>\$ 54,145</u>	<u>\$ (174)</u>	<u>\$ 83,708</u>	<u>\$ (181)</u>

Market values were determined for each individual security in the investment portfolio. There were 278 securities in total which had market values less than amortized cost. These securities were comprised primarily of state or municipal bonds.

In determining whether the decline in the value of these securities was temporary the Company considered the following factors:

- The length of time and extent to which the market value has been less than cost
- The financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer
- The Company's intent and ability to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value

The Company's analysis led to the following conclusions:

- The magnitude of the unrealized losses is such that they could be reversed with a modest change in interest rates
- The probability that any of the issuers of these securities would be unable to meet its obligations to meet principal or interest payments is negligible
- Based on both the length of time and extent to which the market value has been less than cost and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, the Company concluded that none of the unrealized losses at December 31, 2006 constituted other-than-temporary impairment.

Note 5. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Changes in the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts, including acquired amounts, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Provisions	Charge Offs	Ending Balance
Year ended December 31, 2004.....	\$ 2,348	\$ 1,100	\$ (1,377)	\$ 2,071
Year ended December 31, 2005.....	\$ 2,071	\$ 163	\$ (194)	\$ 2,040
Year ended December 31, 2006.....	\$ 2,040	\$ 1,860	\$ (618)	\$ 3,282

Note 6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Equipment.....	\$ 30,283	\$ 19,839
Furniture and fixtures	3,794	3,498
Computer software and equipment.....	10,705	4,919
Leasehold improvements.....	2,502	2,002
	<u>47,284</u>	<u>30,258</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization.....	(36,765)	(21,048)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 10,519</u>	<u>\$ 9,210</u>

Depreciation expense was \$5.3 million, \$4.9 million and \$4.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Note 7. Goodwill and Acquired Intangibles

The following table represents a rollforward of goodwill and acquired intangible assets, net (in thousands):

	December 31, 2005	Adjustment	Acquisition	Amortization	December 31, 2006
Goodwill	\$ 18,692	\$ (513)	\$ 60,578	\$ —	\$ 78,757
Intangibles:					
Existing technology.....	5,973	—	—	(1,612)	4,361
Patent/Core technology.....	2,127	—	—	(563)	1,564
Maintenance agreements and certain relationships.....	322	—	—	(66)	256
Customer relationships.....	354	—	7,600	(1,478)	6,476
Supplier contracts.....	—	—	950	(208)	742
Internally developed software.....	—	—	350	(44)	306
	<u>\$ 27,468</u>	<u>\$ (513)</u>	<u>\$ 69,478</u>	<u>\$ (3,971)</u>	<u>\$ 92,462</u>

The beginning balance of goodwill related to the Safe3w and Mobile Automation acquisitions was adjusted for changes in estimates of future utilization of deferred tax assets related to net operating losses for which a valuation allowance was recorded upon acquisition in the amount of \$369,000 and \$144,000, respectively.

Total amortization expense related to acquired intangible assets is set forth in the table below (in thousands):

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Intangibles:			
Existing technology	\$ (1,612)	\$ (1,613)	\$ (314)
Patent/Core technology.....	(563)	(563)	(111)
Maintenance agreements and certain relationships.....	(66)	(67)	(11)
Customer relationships.....	(1,478)	(125)	(21)
Supplier contracts.....	(208)	—	—
Internally developed software.....	(44)	—	—
	<u>\$ (3,971)</u>	<u>\$ (2,367)</u>	<u>\$ (457)</u>

The following tables set forth the carrying amount of other intangible assets that will continue to be amortized (in thousands):

	Amortization Life	December 31, 2006		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Intangibles:				
Existing technology.....	4-8 yrs	\$ 7,900	\$ (3,539)	\$ 4,361
Patent/Core technology.....	4-8 yrs	2,800	(1,236)	1,564
Maintenance agreements and certain relationships.....	5 yrs	400	(144)	256
Customer relationships.....	4-7 yrs	8,100	(1,624)	6,476
Supplier contracts.....	4 yrs	950	(208)	742
Internally developed software.....	7 yrs	350	(44)	306
		<u>\$ 20,500</u>	<u>\$ (6,795)</u>	<u>\$ 13,705</u>

	December 31, 2005			
	Amortization Life	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Intangibles:				
Existing technology.....	4-8 yrs	\$ 7,900	\$ (1,927)	\$ 5,973
Patent/Core technology.....	4-8 yrs	2,800	(673)	2,127
Maintenance agreements and certain relationships.....	6 yrs	400	(78)	322
Customer relationships.....	4 yrs	500	(146)	354
		<u>\$ 11,600</u>	<u>\$ (2,824)</u>	<u>\$ 8,776</u>

The following table presents the estimated future amortization of intangible assets (in thousands):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	
2007.....	\$ 4,201
2008.....	3,901
2009.....	2,401
2010.....	1,241
2011.....	1,021
Thereafter.....	940
	<u>\$ 13,705</u>

Prior to the acquisition of Safe3w and Mobile Automation in 2004, the Company had no acquired intangibles balances or expenses relating to the amortization of acquired intangibles.

Note 8. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consisted of (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Accrued commissions.....	\$ 3,899	\$ 3,067
Accrued liabilities.....	5,809	4,399
Deferred rent.....	1,013	1,618
Paid time off payable.....	1,960	1,715
Income taxes payable.....	1,504	1,724
Accrued restructuring liabilities.....	2,297	--
	<u>\$ 16,482</u>	<u>\$ 12,523</u>

Note 9. Accrued Restructuring

In March 2006, the Company recorded a restructuring charge totaling approximately \$1.7 million related to the workforce reduction of 58 iPass employees, across all functions. In November 2006, the Company recorded an additional restructuring charge of \$3.0 million related to excess iPass facilities. The restructurings were recorded pursuant to FASB No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*.

The following is a summary of restructuring activities for the year ended December 31, 2006 (in thousands):

	Excess Facility Costs	Severance Costs	Total Restructuring Accrual
Balance as of December 31, 2005	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Restructuring charges.....	3,028	1,705	4,733
Reclassification of deferred rent	461	—	461
Payments.....	(444)	(1,302)	(1,746)
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$ 3,045	\$ 403	\$ 3,448

In February 2006, in connection with the acquisition of GoRemote, the Company recorded an accrual of \$1.2 million for the lease costs associated with the acquired GoRemote corporate facilities that were expected to be abandoned. The accrual was recognized as part of the purchase price allocation pursuant to Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 95-3, *Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchase Business Combination*. The Company completed the relocation of employees and vacated facilities by April 2006. The accrued costs are expected to be fully utilized by the second quarter of 2008. The following is a summary of the acquisition-related restructuring activities for the year ended December 31, 2006 (in thousands):

	Excess Facility Costs
Balance as of December 31, 2005	\$ —
Accrued acquisition-related restructuring costs	1,249
Payments.....	(432)
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$ 817

As of December 31, 2006, the Company has classified \$2.3 million of the restructuring liability in accrued liabilities and remaining \$2.0 million in long-term liabilities based on the Company's expectation that the remaining lease payments will be paid over the remaining term of the related leases (net of expected sublease income).

Note 10. Income Taxes

Income (loss) before income taxes includes net income (loss) from foreign operations of approximately \$750,000, \$120,000 and \$968,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The provision for (benefit from) income taxes consisted of the following for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 (in thousands):

	2006	2005	2004
Current			
U.S. federal	\$ (600)	\$ 1,972	\$ 584
State	(364)	828	583
Foreign	507	402	187
	<u>(457)</u>	<u>3,202</u>	<u>1,354</u>
Deferred			
U.S. federal	(5,966)	5,182	9,371
State	(772)	518	1,471
	<u>(6,738)</u>	<u>5,700</u>	<u>10,842</u>
Total provision for (benefit from) income taxes	<u>\$ (7,195)</u>	<u>\$ 8,902</u>	<u>\$ 12,196</u>

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes and net loss carryforwards. As of December 31, 2006, the Company believes it is more likely than not that the Company

will be able to realize its net deferred tax assets. A partial valuation allowance was placed on the deferred tax assets relating to the net operating loss carryforwards obtained as a result of the acquisition of Safe3w and Mobile Automation in 2004, a portion of which was subsequently released in 2005. The components of deferred tax assets (liabilities) consisted of the following as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 (in thousands):

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 41,641	\$ 5,777
Reserves and accruals	8,401	4,304
Research and development credits	4,907	1,667
Fixed assets	<u>1,679</u>	<u>77</u>
Total deferred tax assets	56,628	11,825
Valuation allowance	<u>(28,289)</u>	<u>(3,582)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 28,339</u>	<u>\$ 8,243</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Acquired intangibles	\$ (5,316)	\$ (3,689)
Total net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 23,023</u>	<u>\$ 4,555</u>

During 2006, the Company increased the valuation allowance by approximately \$24.7 million related to net operating losses attributable to acquired entities. As of December 31, 2006, approximately \$28.3 million of the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets relates to net operating loss carryforwards attributable to acquired entities, the benefit from which will be allocated to goodwill rather than current earnings when and if subsequently realized. These net operating loss carryforwards are subject to an annual limitation under Internal Revenue Code Section 382, but are expected to be fully realized.

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the provision for (benefit from) income taxes differed from the amounts computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate to pretax income (loss) before income taxes as a result of the following:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Federal statutory rate	(35)%	35%	34%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(4)	5	6
Foreign taxes	2	2	—
Amortization of stock-based compensation	2	1	(1)
Research and development benefit	(7)	(4)	(2)
Tax exempt interest	(6)	—	—
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	<u>(46)%</u>	<u>41%</u>	<u>39%</u>

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had gross cumulative net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state tax reporting purposes of approximately \$102.2 million and \$63.4 million, respectively, which expire in various periods through 2026. Under current tax law, net operating loss carryforwards available in any given year may be limited upon the occurrence of certain events, including significant changes in ownership interest such as an IPO. In addition, the Company has federal net operating losses of \$5.2 million and state net operating losses of \$5.4 million related to the deduction of stock options vested prior to the adoption of FAS 123(R).

The Company also has research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$4.4 million and \$3.8 million for federal and state income tax purposes, respectively. If not utilized, the federal carryforwards will expire in various amounts through 2026. The state tax credits can be carried forward indefinitely.

U.S. income taxes were not provided for on a cumulative total of \$4.4 million of undistributed earnings for certain foreign subsidiaries. The Company intends to reinvest these earnings indefinitely in its foreign

subsidiaries. If these earnings were distributed to the U.S. in the form of dividends or otherwise, or if the shares of the relevant foreign subsidiaries were sold or otherwise transferred, the Company would be subject to additional U.S. income taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits). It is not practicable to estimate the amount of additional income tax that might be payable upon distribution of the earnings.

Note 11. Common Stock

Stock Option Plans

In February 1997, the Company adopted the 1997 Stock Option Plan (1997 Plan). In June 1999, the Company adopted two option plans, the 1999 Stock Option Plan (1999 Plan) and the 1999 Interim Stock Option Plan (1999 Interim Plan). The 1997 Plan, the 1999 Plan, and the 1999 Interim Plan are collectively referred to as the Pre-IPO Plans. Under the Pre-IPO Plans, as amended, the Company is authorized to issue shares to employees, directors and consultants. On January 15, 2003, the Company adopted the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan and the 2003 Non-employee Directors Plan which are collectively referred to as the 2003 Plans. Under the 2003 Plans, the board of directors may grant incentive and nonqualified stock options to employees, directors, and consultants of the Company.

The exercise price per share for nonstatutory stock options cannot be less than 85% of the fair market value, as determined by the board of directors, on the date of grant. The exercise price per share for incentive stock options cannot be less than the fair market value, as determined by the board of directors on the date of grant. Options generally vest 25% on the first anniversary of the grant date with the remainder vesting ratably over the following 36 months; options generally expire 10 years after the date of grant. Certain options can be exercised prior to vesting in exchange for restricted stock. Should the option holder subsequently terminate employment prior to vesting, the Company has the right to repurchase unvested shares at the lower of original exercise price or fair value. As of December 31, 2006, 23,088,834 shares were authorized for grant under all plans, including those assumed in the acquisition of GoRemote and there were no shares of common stock subject to repurchase.

In January 2003, the Company adopted the 2003 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). The ESPP became effective on July 23, 2003. At that time, 2,000,000 shares were reserved for issuance under this plan. The number of shares reserved under this ESPP automatically increases annually beginning January 1, 2004 by 1% of the total number of shares outstanding as of the last day of the previous fiscal year. The ESPP permits participants to purchase common stock through payroll deductions of up to 15% on an employee's compensation, including commissions, overtime, bonuses and other incentive compensation. The purchase price per share is equal to the lower of 85% of the fair market value per share at the beginning of the offering period, or 85% of the fair market value per share on the semi-annual purchase date.

In June 2006, the Company's shareholders approved amendments to and restatement of the 2003 Non-Employee Directors Plan ("Directors Plan"). The changes reduced the initial grant to each director from 120,000 to 30,000 stock options which vest 10,000 shares on the first anniversary of the date of grant and thereafter in equal month installments over 24 months. Annual grants to each director were reduced from 30,000 to 15,000 stock options which vest 100% on the anniversary of the grant date. In addition the Directors Plan now provides an initial grant of 10,000 shares of restricted stock which vests 1/3 on each anniversary of the date of grant and annual grants of 5,000 shares of restricted stock which vest 100% on the one-year anniversary of the date of grant.

Stock-Based Compensation

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model that uses the weighted average assumptions noted in the following table. Expected volatilities are based on the historical volatility of the Company's common stock and the historical volatility of comparable securities. The expected term of options granted is derived from the average midpoint between vesting and the contractual term, as described in SAB107. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

	For The Year Ended December 31, 2006
Risk-free rate	4.86%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility	50%
Expected life	6.1 years

Stock option activity under the Plans for the three years ended December 31, 2006 is summarized below:

	Shares Available for Grant	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance as of December 31, 2003	8,467,166	7,887,573	\$ 3.46
Authorized.....	3,024,171	—	—
Granted.....	(4,497,933)	4,497,933	6.10
Exercised.....	—	(1,885,253)	2.75
Cancelled.....	385,267	(385,267)	3.11
			\$
Balance as of December 31, 2004	7,378,671	10,114,986	4.78
Authorized.....	3,637,835	—	—
Granted.....	(1,045,300)	1,045,300	5.88
Exercised.....	—	(1,041,176)	1.88
Cancelled.....	771,085	(771,085)	6.09
Balance as of December 31, 2005	10,742,291	9,348,025	\$ 5.12
Authorized.....	3,248,060	—	—
Options granted.....	(2,071,823)	2,071,823	6.85
Awards granted.....	(446,303)	—	—
Assumed in acquisition of GoRemote.....	—	1,710,353	18.58
Exercised.....	—	(1,831,995)	3.03
Cancelled.....	1,897,781	(1,897,781)	7.09
Balance at December 31, 2006	<u>13,370,006</u>	<u>9,400,425</u>	<u>\$ 7.96</u>
Exercisable as of December 31, 2004.....		4,055,123	\$ 3.83
Exercisable as of December 31, 2005.....		4,945,870	\$ 4.39
Exercisable as of December 31, 2006.....		5,703,614	\$ 8.85

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)			
Options outstanding at December 31, 2006....	9,400,425	\$ 7.96	\$ 7.11	\$ 9.161
Options vested and expected to vest at December, 31, 2006	8,972,276	\$ 8.03	\$ 7.03	\$ 9.103
Options exercisable at December 31, 2006	5,703,614	\$ 8.85	\$ 6.22	\$ 8.349

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$3.70. The following is a summary of the weighted average exercise price on the date of grant for all options granted during the year ended December 31, 2006:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share
Exercise price less than fair value	6,786	\$ 7.03
Exercise price equal to fair value	2,065,037	\$ 6.85
Exercise price more than fair value	—	—

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$6.1 million. At December 31, 2006, the Company had \$7.4 million of total unrecognized compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, related to stock options, ESPP and options assumed in business combinations that will be recognized over the weighted average period of 1.11 years. Cash received from stock option exercises was \$5.6 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006. The Company issues new shares of common stock upon exercise of stock options.

The following table summarizes the options outstanding as of December 31, 2006:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price per Share	Number Exercisable	Weighted- Average Exercise Price per Share
\$ 0.10 — 2.00	1,051,462	5.37	\$ 0.97	1,047,995	\$ 0.97
2.01 — 4.75	1,136,599	4.81	3.79	1,100,154	3.80
4.86 — 5.30	809,330	7.60	5.07	406,677	5.05
5.33 — 5.35	1,487,321	7.57	5.35	862,709	5.35
5.38 — 5.87	1,064,995	8.30	5.71	624,921	5.69
5.91 — 6.36	961,247	8.64	6.24	186,329	6.20
6.44 — 7.38	1,097,323	8.76	6.71	234,764	6.63
7.40 — 10.60	1,015,301	6.73	8.69	558,591	8.58
10.93 — 160.00	768,797	6.04	35.39	673,464	37.95
250.00 — 250.00	8,050	3.07	250.00	8,050	250.00
Total	<u>9,400,425</u>	7.11	7.96	<u>5,703,614</u>	8.85

Employee Stock Awards

The Company grants stock awards to employees under the 2003 Plans. These plans provide for the granting of restricted stock and/or performance awards to officers and employees. Restricted stock issued under these plans 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.

A summary of the changes in stock awards outstanding under the Company's equity-based compensation plan during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at December 31, 2005	—	—
Granted	446,303	\$ 6.32
Vested	—	—
Forfeited	(33,950)	\$ 6.39
Nonvested at December 31, 2006	<u>412,353</u>	\$ 6.31

The fair value of the Company's stock awards was calculated based upon the fair market value of the Company's stock at the date of grant. As of December 31, 2006, there was \$1.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the unvested restricted stock awards granted, which is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted average vesting period of 1.55 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Compensation expense related to the Company's employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP") is calculated using the fair value of the employees' purchase rights granted under the Black-Scholes model, assuming no expected dividends and the following weighted average assumptions:

	For the year ended December 31, 2006,
Risk-free rate	4.95%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility	55%
Expected life	0.5 to 1 year

The weighted-average fair value of the purchase rights granted under the ESPP during the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$1.82. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, 408,510 and 404,871 shares, respectively, were issued pursuant to the plan.

Note 12. Stock Repurchase Program

In May 2006, the Company's Board of Directors approved a two-year stock repurchase program which authorizes the Company to repurchase up to \$30.0 million of outstanding common stock from time to time on the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. The timing and amount of any repurchases will depend upon market conditions and other corporate considerations.

Through December 31, 2006, the Company repurchased and retired approximately 2.2 million shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$12.0 million. In November and December 2006, the Company made additional repurchases of approximately 750,000 shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$4.2 million with the intent to retire the shares by the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Note 13. Commitments and Contingencies

We lease our facilities under non-cancelable operating leases that expire at various dates through March 2016. Future minimum lease payments under these operating leases, including payments on leases accounted for under our restructuring plan, as of December 31, 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31:	
2007	\$ 7,444
2008	6,113
2009	5,718
2010	2,755
2011 and thereafter.....	3,456
	<u>\$ 25,486</u>

Rent expense under operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 was \$6.8 million, \$6.0 million and \$5.7 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had minimum purchase commitments with network service providers and vendor operating leases that expire at various dates through 2009. Future minimum purchase commitments and operating lease payments under all agreements are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31:		
2007	\$	1,901
2008		1,066
2009		266
	\$	<u>3,233</u>

Legal Actions

Beginning on January 14, 2005, three purported class action complaints were filed against the Company and certain of its executive officers in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. On March 2, 2005, these cases were consolidated as *In re iPass Securities Litigation*, Case No. 3:05-cv-00228-MHP. On April 22, 2005, David Lutzke and Rhonda Lutzke were named lead plaintiffs. On July 5, 2005, plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Amended Complaint. Named as defendants together with the Company are officers Kenneth D. Denman, Donald C. McCauley, Anurag Lal, and Jon M. Russo. The Consolidated Amended Complaint ("CAC") alleged that the defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during an alleged "class period" from April 22, 2004 to June 30, 2004 by failing to inform investors of certain operational issues that allegedly led to declines in the Company's revenue, earnings and growth prospects. Defendants moved to dismiss the CAC, and on February 28, 2006, the court granted the motion with leave to amend. On March 30, 2006, plaintiffs filed a Second Consolidated Amended Complaint ("SCAC"), which set forth the same claims against the same defendants relating to the same alleged class period. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the SCAC on May 1, 2006 and that motion was granted with prejudice on September 6, 2006. On September 7, 2006, final judgment was entered in favor of the defendants. Plaintiffs failed to file a timely notice of appeal. No loss has been accrued as of December 31, 2006.

Beginning on March 25, 2005, two stockholders filed separate derivative actions in California Superior Court for the County of San Mateo, purporting to state claims on behalf of the Company against Kenneth D. Denman, Donald C. McCauley, Anurag Lal, Jon M. Russo, Peter G. Bodine, Arthur C. Patterson, John D. Beletic, A. Gary Ames, Cregg B. Baumbaugh and Allan R. Spies. The complaints purport to arise out of the same alleged nondisclosures set forth in the Consolidated Amended Complaint set forth in the shareholder class action, and purport to set forth claims for breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of process, gross mismanagement, waste, unjust enrichment, and violation of California Corporations Code 25402. On May 5, 2005, the actions were consolidated as *In re iPass, Inc. Derivative Litigation*, Case No. CIV445765. On April 6, 2006, the court granted the joint motion of all parties to have the case designated as "complex litigation." By agreement of the parties, the time to file plaintiffs' consolidated complaint was extended several times, and a Consolidated Derivative Complaint ("CDC") was filed on February 21, 2006. On March 28, 2006, defendants filed a demurrer to the CDC, in response to which plaintiffs stated that they intend to further amend the CDC. The further amended complaint was filed on May 19, 2006. Defendants demurred to the amended CDC and on September 1, 2006 the court sustained that demurrer with leave to amend. On October 6, 2006, plaintiffs filed a consolidated second amended complaint ("CSAC"). On October 24, 2006 defendants filed a demurrer as to the CSAC. However, on November 27, 2006, plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the action without prejudice. No loss has been accrued as of December 31, 2006.

We may be subject to various other claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business from time to time.

Note 14. Employee 401(k) Plan

Substantially all of the Company's employees are eligible to participate in the Company's 401(k) plan, which provides for discretionary Company matching contributions. There were no matching contributions for the years ended December 31, 2005 or 2004. Beginning January 1, 2006, the Company provided a 50% match

to employee contributions up to 6% of an employee's total compensation. The Company's matching contributions to the plan totaled \$792,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006. Beginning January 1, 2007, the Company will provide a 50% match to employee contributions up to 6% of an employee's salary.

Note 15. Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share

In accordance with SFAS 128, "Earnings Per Share," basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted daily average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. The weighted daily average number of shares of common stock excludes shares that have been exercised prior to vesting and are subject to repurchase by the company. As such, basic net income (loss) per share excludes 352,778 and 635,113 shares subject to repurchase for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. There were no shares subject to repurchase for the year ended December 31, 2006. These shares have been included in diluted net income (loss) per share to the extent that the inclusion of such shares is not anti-dilutive. Diluted net income (loss) per share is based upon the weighted daily average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period plus dilutive potential common shares, including stock options using the treasury-stock method.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (8,089)	\$ 12,895	\$ 19,068
Denominator:			
Denominator for basic net income per common share			
Weighted average shares outstanding	64,572,603	63,353,779	60,770,680
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options	--	2,923,563	4,875,077
Denominator for diluted net income (loss) per common share — adjusted	<u>64,572,603</u>	<u>66,277,342</u>	<u>65,645,757</u>
Basic net income (loss) per common share	<u>\$ (0.13)</u>	<u>\$ 0.20</u>	<u>\$ 0.31</u>
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	<u>\$ (0.13)</u>	<u>\$ 0.19</u>	<u>\$ 0.29</u>

The following potential shares of common stock have been excluded from the computation of diluted net income (loss) per share because the effect of including these shares would have been anti-dilutive:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Options to purchase common stock	9,400,425	1,904,406	804,250
Unvested restricted stock awards	323,303	--	--

The weighted-average exercise price of options to purchase common stock excluded from the computation was \$7.70, \$10.00 and \$14.56 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Note 16. Segment Information

SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*, establishes standards for the reporting by business enterprises of information about operating segments, products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The method for determining what information is reported is based on the way that management organizes the operating segments within the Company for making operational decisions and assessments of financial performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is considered to be the Company's chief executive officer (CEO). The CEO reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial

performance. The consolidated financial information reviewed by the CEO is similar to the information presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Therefore, the Company has determined that it operates in a single reportable segment.

International revenue is determined by the location of the customer's headquarters. International revenue accounted for approximately 40%, 45% and 41% of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Revenues in the United Kingdom accounted for 11%, 14% and 11% of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Substantially all of the Company's long-lived assets are located in the United States. Revenues in the United States were \$109.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

/s/ Kenneth D. Denman

Kenneth D. Denman Chairman, President and Chief
Executive Officer (*Principal Executive Officer*)

/s/ Frank E. Verdecanna

Frank E. Verdecanna Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer (*Principal Financial Officer*)

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENT, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Frank E. Verdecanna and Bruce K. Posey, and each or any one of them, his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments (including post-effective amendments) to this Report, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Kenneth D. Denman</u> Kenneth D. Denman	Chairman, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	March 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Frank E. Verdecanna</u> Frank E. Verdecanna	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	March 28, 2007
<u>/s/ A. Gary Ames</u> A. Gary Ames	Director	March 28, 2007
<u>/s/ John D. Beletic</u> John D. Beletic	Director	March 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Peter G. Bodine</u> Peter G. Bodine	Director	March 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Peter C. Clapman</u> Peter C. Clapman	Director	March 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Michael J. McConnell</u> Michael J. McConnell	Director	March 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Arthur C. Patterson</u> Arthur C. Patterson	Director	March 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Olof Pripp</u> Olof Pripp	Director	March 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Allan R. Spies</u> Allan R. Spies	Director	March 28, 2007

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated October 26, 2004 by and among iPass Inc., Montage Acquisition Corp., Mobile Automation, Inc. and David Strohm, as Stockholders' Agent.(1)
2.2	Agreement of Merger among iPass Inc., Keystone Acquisition Sub, Inc. and GoRemote Internet Communications, Inc. dated December 9, 2005.(2)
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.(3)
3.2	Bylaws, as amended.(3)
4.1	Reference is made to Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2
4.2	Specimen stock certificate.(3)
10.1*	2003 Equity Incentive Plan and form of related agreements, as amended.(3)
10.1.1*	Form of Stock Option Grant Notice under the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan (containing additional vesting terms).(4)
10.2*	2003 Non-Employee Directors Plan, as amended.(5)
10.2.1*	Forms of Restricted Stock Award Grant Notice and Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the 2003 Non-Employee Directors Plan
10.2.2*	Forms of Stock Option Grant Notice and Stock Option Agreement under the 2003 Non-Employee Directors Plan
10.3*	1999 Stock Option Plan and form of related agreements.(3)
10.4*	1997 Stock Option Plan and form of related agreements.(3)
10.5*	Interim 1999 Stock Option Plan.(3)
10.6*	Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement by and between the Registrant and Anurag Lal dated November 8, 1999.(3)
10.7*	2003 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and form of related agreements, as amended.(3)
10.8	Lease Agreement, dated October 26, 1999, between Registrant and Westport Joint Venture (as amended).(3)
10.9	Amended and Restated Investor Rights Agreement, dated August 8, 2000, between Registrant, founders and holders of the Registrant's Preferred Stock.(3)
10.10	Form of Indemnity Agreement.(3)
10.11*	Employment Agreement, dated November 13, 2001, between Registrant and Kenneth D. Denman.(3)
10.12*	Form of Offer Letter to Executive Officers.(3)
10.13	OEM Service Provider License Agreement, dated February 29, 2000, between RSA Security, Inc. and the Registrant, and amendments thereto.(4)
10.14	Support Agreement, dated February 29, 2000, by and between RSA Security, Inc.(4)
10.15	Loan and Security Agreement dated September 4, 2001 between Silicon Valley Bank and the Registrant, and modifications thereto.(3)
10.16*	2007 Annual Executive Management Bonus Plan.(6)
10.17*	Outside Director Compensation Arrangement.(7)
10.18*	Executive Officer Cash Compensation Arrangement.(8)
10.19*	Offer Letter to Thomas Thimot dated December 9, 2005.(9)

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
10.20*	Transition Agreement with John Thuma dated January 20, 2006.(10)
10.21*	Letter Agreement pursuant to which Michael J. McConnell and Peter C. Clapman were elected to Registrant's Board of Directors.(11)
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24.1	Power of Attorney (reference is made to the signature page of this Form 10-K).
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

- (1) Previously filed as the like-numbered exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2005, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (2) Previously filed as exhibit 10.22 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 12, 2005, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (3) Previously filed as the like-numbered exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended, originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 24, 2003, as amended, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (4) Previously filed as the like-numbered exhibit to our Annual Report on form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 16, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein
- (5) Previously filed as exhibit 10.1 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 16, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (6) Previously filed as Item 5.02 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 13, 2007, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (7) Previously disclosed under the caption "Compensation of Directors" in our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (8) Previously disclosed under the caption "Compensation of Executive Officers" in our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (9) Previously filed as exhibit 10.23 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 16, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (10) Previously filed as exhibit 10.24 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 16, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (11) Previously filed as exhibit 9.9.1 on our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 2007.

* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

2006
BOARD OF DIRECTORS



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Kenneth D. Denman
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer

A. Gary Ames
Retired; Former President
and Chief Executive Officer,
MediaOne International

John D. Beletic
Executive Chairman, Fiber Tower;
Venture Partner, Oak Investment Partners

Peter G. Bodine
General Partner,
APV Technology Partners;
Managing Director, Allegis Capital

Peter C. Clapman *(not pictured)*
Retired; Former Senior Vice President
and Chief Counsel, TIAA-CREF

Michael J. McConnell *(not pictured)*
Managing Director,
Shamrock Capital Advisors

Arthur C. Patterson
General Partner, Accel Partners

Olof Pripp
Managing Partner, Heidrick & Struggles

Allan R. Spies
Retired; Former Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer,
US West Communications
(acquired by Qwest Communications)

EXECUTIVE TEAM

Kenneth D. Denman
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer

John Charters
Chief Operating Officer

Frank Verdecanna
Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Anurag Lal
Chief Sales and Business
Development Officer

Bruce Posey
Senior Vice President,
General Counsel and
Corporate Secretary

Joel Wachtler
Vice President,
Marketing and Strategy

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders
will be held
Thursday, June 7, 2007, at 9:00 a.m.
Hotel Sofitel
223 Twin Dolphin Drive
Redwood Shores, CA 94065

Transfer Agent

ComputerShare Trust Company
350 Indiana Street
Suite 800
Golden, CO 80401
+1 303-262-0600

Securities Counsel

Cooley Godward Kronish LLP
Five Palo Alto Square
3000 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, CA 94306

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

KPMG LLP
500 East Middlefield Road
Mountain View, CA 94043

Stock Listing

iPass' common stock is traded on the
NASDAQ Global Select Market under
the symbol IPAS.

Form 10-K and Requests for Information

A copy of iPass' annual report to the
Securities and Exchange Commission
on Form 10-K is available without
charge upon request to:

INVESTOR RELATIONS

iPass Inc.
3800 Bridge Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
+ 1 650-232-4260

You may also request a copy through
our web page:
www.ipass.com





iPass helps enterprises unify
the management of remote and
mobile connectivity and devices.

iPass is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market
under the symbol IPAS.



CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

iPass Inc.
3800 Bridge Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA 94065

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+1 650-232-4111 fx

www.ipass.com

REGIONAL OFFICES

EMEA

London, United Kingdom
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Munich, Germany
Düsseldorf, Germany
Kista, Sweden
Paris, France
Copenhagen, Denmark
Brussels, Belgium

ASIA PACIFIC

Sydney, Australia
Hong Kong
Tokyo, Japan
Singapore
Seoul, Korea

END