

▶ Autodesk

▶ Discreet

▶ Location Services

▶ Buzzsaw

▶ RedSpark



▶ Digital design data



<http://www.autodesk.com>



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Annual Report 2001

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Welcome

► Transforming business by design

What a year! Several years ago, Autodesk pioneered the creation of **design data** and **digital content**. Today, we're moving beyond automating the creation of this information to targeting how our customers **manage, use, and share** it, keeping design data and content digital throughout the process. Our success is undisputed—and our drive remains undiluted. We're simplifying the ways our customers can work faster, more creatively, and more cost-efficiently.

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Letter to Stockholders

► 14 percent rise
in the Americas
revenues to
\$433 million

► European revenues
of \$296 million

► Revolutionary products and streamlined processes

So how exactly is Autodesk leading today's digital design data and content revolution? In a word...literally. We're making it easier for our customers to **obtain, use, and benefit** from our software to gain a **competitive advantage**. We're moving from major releases to more frequent, more manageable modular enhancements. We're moving from reseller-dominated sales to a more balanced blend of direct sales, resellers, and e-commerce. And we're evolving from shrink-wrapped boxes to a mix of packaged applications and **future-focused** Internet-delivered services.

<http://www.autodesk.com>

► Making work easier
for our customers

► Manageable modular
enhancements

► Forming complete solutions

This year's single objective was **helping our customers connect** throughout their value chains in important new ways. Autodesk conceived, engineered, and delivered a new generation of software that works the way our customers think, operating behind the scenes to make their work easier. Our new products work in conjunction with partner products, **forming complete solutions** that will enhance our customers' business processes. And as the numbers prove, our customers are buying into the Autodesk vision.

<http://www.autodesk.com/pointa>

► Intelligent software and Internet-enabled solutions

Fiscal Year 2001 Financial Review

Our success is our customers' success. In fiscal year 2001, we put our Internet strategy in action and saw our vertical products take off as the demand for industry-specific applications increased. We continued to expand our network with spin-off companies and a new line of business.

The results are very positive. Our net revenues grew 10 percent to \$936 million, and diluted earnings per share rose more than 88 percent to \$1.87, excluding nonrecurring charges and amortization of goodwill and purchased intangibles. Asia/Pacific revenues increased 22 percent to \$207 million. The Americas reported revenue of \$433 million—an increase of 14 percent. European revenues of \$296 million are consistent with last year's figures.

Discreet and Design Solutions Segments

The contribution of our world-renowned digital content creation division, Discreet, was impressive. The effects, animation, editing, and workflow solutions division posted revenues of \$193 million—that's 21 percent of the year's total net revenue and an 11 percent growth rate over last year.

Design Solutions—which includes the Geographic Information Systems (GIS); Manufacturing; Architectural, Engineering, and Construction (AEC); and Design Platforms business divisions—earned revenues of \$743 million, accounting for nearly 80 percent of total net revenues.

The GIS division posted revenues of \$98 million, up 37 percent from last year, the highest growth rate within Design Solutions. GIS growth is distributed across the product line from AutoCAD Map and AutoCAD Land Development Desktop to Autodesk MapGuide software.

The Manufacturing division grew 20 percent with sales of \$134 million. It's exciting and encouraging to see such strong customer adoption of our products, from Autodesk Mechanical Desktop and AutoCAD Mechanical to our new Autodesk Inventor 4.

AEC rode its flagship product, Autodesk Architectural Desktop, to revenue totaling \$58 million for the year.

The Design Platforms division, with AutoCAD and AutoCAD LT software, provides a foundation for many products in the core design markets. Customers are clearly moving to specialized products in GIS, Manufacturing, and AEC—groups experiencing strong growth—to solve their industry-specific design challenges. The growth in our Design Platforms division slowed to 3 percent with revenues of \$453 million while, as we planned, customers migrated to purpose-built products.

Even beyond our products, Autodesk business flourished. This year's solid performance translated into a record amount of cash generated from operations at \$196 million, an increase of 82 percent over the cash generated last year. Cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities equaled \$423 million, even with expenditures of over \$359 million for the repurchase of more than 9 million shares during the year.

Fiscal Year 2001 in Review

► Transforming business by design

Sound business strategy. Remarkable products. Dedicated employees. There's more than one reason Autodesk thrived in 2001. Much of our success can be attributed to executing our three-part Internet strategy aimed at helping our customers compete in a wired world. First, we connected our core desktop applications to the Internet, making it easier for our users to take advantage of its boundless resources. We also developed new browser-based and mobile applications so customers can share ideas and creations with the World (Wide Web). And we focused on channeling the Web to provide more efficiency and collaboration.

Our engineering, sales, marketing, and operations teams mobilized this year to increase our value to customers—and it's working. New products such as Autodesk Inventor 4, Autodesk Architectural Desktop 3, and Discreet's combustion have received kudos in their markets. All the products based on the AutoCAD 2000i platform, introduced mid-year, continue their momentum as the

key to Internet-enabled collaborative design. And our user-friendly systems are making it easier than ever to use Autodesk software.

Our achievements in fiscal year 2001 include

- Discreet's best year on record
- Internet-based design collaboration with the AutoCAD 2000i product line and Autodesk Point A design portal
- New versions of flagship products like Autodesk Inventor and Autodesk Architectural Desktop software that provide a new and better way to approach manufacturing and building-design projects
- Mobile and wireless initiatives like Autodesk OnSite and Autodesk Location Services to deliver information on-site and on time
- Driving revenue growth while tightly managing operations for maximum efficiency

<http://locationservices.autodesk.com>

- Balanced blend of direct sales, resellers, and e-commerce

► Managing infrastructure

Discreet

Action! Blockbuster and independent films, futuristic 3D characters in the latest PC games, real-time sports scores on TV, and eye-popping graphics on the Web. Leading entertainment and media companies around the world turn to Discreet effects, editing, animation, and workflow solutions for magic results. Whether it's election results, Academy Award-winning film effects, exciting animation, or rich websites, Discreet solutions are helping our customers transform the science of virtual manipulation into the art of visual entertainment. And along with our customers' successes, we're producing record numbers.

Design Solutions

Geographic Information Systems

Utilities, land development companies, communications businesses, and government agencies can, for the first time, use a flexible, integrated family of Autodesk GIS desktop software products with our new enterprise Autodesk GIS Design Server—the industry's

only comprehensive GIS solution. Autodesk GIS services help manage physical assets through all phases of workflow, allowing businesses to enhance customer care, increase operational efficiency, and create new revenue opportunities.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing teams need to work together more quickly and efficiently, getting quality products to the right place, at the right time, for the right price. Our future lies in successful products, like Autodesk Inventor, that are designed to improve the manufacturing chain from creation, through collaboration, to commerce. And Autodesk Streamline, our much-anticipated hosted collaborative product development solution, will let manufacturers use focused processes and instantly share personalized design information with whoever needs to see it. This online service will allow us to reach nearly five times more people, opening another revenue stream moving forward.

Architecture, Engineering, and Construction

The move to the future can be intimidating and costly. Autodesk's AEC strategy is to protect customers' investments in existing data while making design information accessible and relevant throughout the building life cycle. Strong sales of Autodesk Architectural Desktop indicate that our robust object model technology is quickly gaining wide acceptance. This technology allows customers to collaborate in new ways, with new people, across the entire design-to-build process.

Design Platforms

Imagine receiving the latest software upgrades throughout the year without disruptive installations. The Design Platforms group's extension rollout strategy incorporates a subscription software delivery program to help customers using the AutoCAD platform stay competitive in the electronic world. With frequent, modular enhancements, our customers avoid major upgrades and always have the advantage of using the latest software just as soon as it becomes available. And it's all made possible with Autodesk Point A, the web

<http://www.discreet.com>

► Revolutionary products and streamlined processes

complement to our desktop software that seamlessly connects members to a world of information, product updates, services, and support. With more than 170,000 registered users, Point A far exceeds our first-year membership targets.

Autodesk Location Services

In addition to our goal of reaching new customers across market-specific value chains, we are aggressively working to apply our technology expertise in new markets. Autodesk Location Services is our pioneer in the emerging market for delivery of location-sensitive information to wired and wireless devices. And with location-based services users expected to reach 450 million in the next three years, the upside is promising.

Spin-Off Companies

Buzzsaw emerged this year as the leading e-business solution for the \$3.9 trillion global design, construction, and property management industry. This online collaboration and printing company connects project teams, helping them more efficiently share information to save time and increase profitability. Registered users now total more than 115,000, and the company is adding new users and new potential each week.

Founded last April and recently launched, RedSpark is focused on building inter-enterprise applications for the manufacturing industry. ProductEdge helps manufacturers market and sell products online by providing detailed product specifications, configuration, downloadable CAD data, and search capabilities. RAPIDteam simplifies the early preproduction phase of product development and helps companies deeply integrate their suppliers into this process, enabling faster time to market and, consequently, faster time to revenue.

<http://www.redspark.com>

<http://www.buzzsaw.com>

► Targeting how our customers manage, use, and share information

► Forming complete solutions

► Intelligent software and Internet-enabled solutions

Our Year Ahead

Software is nothing without users. We're not resting on our reputation or the products we offer to continue to satisfy our customers and realize our ambitious goals. We are positioning ourselves to deliver real industry solutions. Solutions that fundamentally alter the complex processes our customers use to construct buildings, manufacture products, manage infrastructure, and create media-rich content to entertain the world. What do our customers need to get better products to market faster? It's the answer to this question that drives Autodesk into 2002.

As we continually improve our dynamic design products, we're expanding our markets and exploring new areas where we can apply our evolving technologies. And we're using

the Internet as our central nervous system, giving our customers all the power of this limitless resource to create, use, share, and manage their creations. From the jaw-dropping Discreet special effects to the wireless world of possibilities ahead, Autodesk is using the newest technologies to improve the way we do business. For our customers. For our success.

So thanks. Thank you, our investors, employees, partners, and customers, for making 2001 a successful year of significant changes. We saw the value of our portfolio increase across geographies, down through a diverse line of businesses, out into our vast network. Customers continue to look to us for innovation, leadership, and partnership. As the pioneer of the digital design data revolution, Autodesk will continue to deliver.



Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and President

<http://www.autodesk.com>

**United States
Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-K

 X **Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2001**

 Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File Number: 0-14338

Autodesk, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

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

94-2819853

*(I.R.S. employer
Identification No.)*

111 McInnis Parkway, San Rafael, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

94903

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(415) 507-5000**

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

<i>Title of each class</i>	<i>Name of each exchange on which registered</i>
None	None

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

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value

(Title of Class)

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. ☐

The aggregate market value of the voting Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based upon the closing sale price of the Common Stock on April 2, 2001 as reported on the NASDAQ National Market, was approximately \$1.4 billion. Shares of Common Stock held by each officer and director and by each person who owns 5% or more of the outstanding Common Stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of April 2, 2001, Registrant had outstanding approximately 53.8 million shares of Common Stock.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the Proxy Statement for Registrant's Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held June 21, 2001 are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K. The Proxy Statement will be filed within 120 days of the Registrant's fiscal year ended January 31, 2001.

Part I

Forward-Looking Information

The forward-looking statements included in this report, which reflect management's best judgment based on factors currently known, involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements included herein as a result of a number of factors, including but not limited to those discussed in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Risk Factors Which May Impact Future Operating Results."

Item 1. Business

GENERAL

We were incorporated in California in April 1982 and were reincorporated in Delaware in May 1994. We are one of the world's leading design software and digital content companies for architectural design and land development, manufacturing, utilities, telecommunications and media and entertainment. We provide design software, Internet portal services, wireless development platforms and point-of-location applications that empower more than four million customers in over 150 countries. Our software products are sold worldwide, both directly to customers and through a network of resellers and distributors.

We are organized in two reportable segments: the Design Solutions Segment and the Discreet Segment.

The Design Solutions Segment derives revenues from the sale of design software products for professionals, occasional users, or consumers who design, draft and diagram, and from the sale of mapping and geographic information systems technology to public and private users. The Design Solutions Segment consists of the following business divisions, all of which have industry specific focuses: Design Platforms Group; Manufacturing, previously referred to as Mechanical Computer-Aided Design; Architecture, Engineering and Construction, or AEC; Location Services; and Geographic Information Solutions, or GIS.

As part of our effort to transform business design and leverage the Internet, we launched in April 2000 Point A, a new portal that currently serves our multiple markets. Accessible either through a direct web connection or through Autodesk software products with Internet extension plug-ins, the Point A site provides a centralized online community and resources in four main areas that include content, community, collaboration and customer care.

The Discreet Segment develops, assembles, markets, sells and supports nonlinear digital systems and software for creating, editing and compositing imagery. Revenues are derived from the sale of products to creative professionals for a variety of applications, including feature films, television programs, commercials, music and corporate videos, interactive game production, live broadcasting and Web design.

Products

The principal product offerings from the Design Solutions Segment are described below:

AutoCAD

AutoCAD software is a general-purpose Computer-Aided Design, or CAD, tool used independently and in conjunction with other specific applications in fields ranging from construction and manufacturing to process plant design and mapping. Professionals utilize AutoCAD for design, modeling, drafting, mapping, rendering and facility management tasks.

AutoCAD 2000i, an Internet-enabled version, was introduced in July 2000 and is the technology foundation for design solutions serving the building design, communications, government, utilities, land development and manufacturing industries. AutoCAD 2000i takes full advantage of AutoCAD 2000's enhancements and also includes 3D visualization and geometry creation tools, as well as in-place reference file editing.

AutoCAD LT

AutoCAD LT is a low-cost 2D CAD application intended for CAD managers, designers and engineers who need a powerful, stand-alone drafting tool, but who do not require the advanced feature set in AutoCAD.

Autodesk Inventor

Autodesk Inventor is a 3D mechanical design creation tool that provides users an assembly-centric solid modeling (3D) and drawing production (2D) system together with adaptive design functionality. Users benefit from on-demand large assembly segment loading, adaptive design, layout and assembly functionality for solving function before form, built-in collaboration and design management tools, and AutoCAD file compatibility.

AutoCAD Mechanical

AutoCAD Mechanical software offers 2D mechanical design and engineering tools that are seamlessly compatible with all AutoCAD-based applications.

Mechanical Desktop

Mechanical Desktop is the world's leading midpriced 3D design system and is the only system that integrates 2D design with parametric, feature-based solid and surface modeling. It extends the power of the AutoCAD design environment by uniting 2D and 3D design.

AutoCAD Architectural Desktop

AutoCAD Architectural Desktop software offers architectural design tools. Supporting the architectural design process from conceptual design to design development, through construction documentation, AutoCAD Architectural Desktop features industry-specific 2D production drafting functionality, integrated and accessible 3D design options and all of AutoCAD's functionality. Users benefit from simplified mass modeling, intelligent building components, style definitions and layer management according to industry standards. AutoCAD Architectural Desktop software's data continuity throughout the entire design process enables efficiency and productivity by eliminating the need to recreate design and drafting data.

AutoCAD Map

AutoCAD Map is the Autodesk solution for precision mapping and geographic information system analysis in the AutoCAD environment. It contains the complete AutoCAD toolset to enhance productivity, plus it offers specialized functionality for creating, maintaining and producing maps and geospatial data.

The principal product offerings from the Discreet Segment are discussed below:

3ds max

3ds max is a professional 3D modeling, animation and rendering software package providing advanced tools for character animation, next generation game development and visual effects production. Users benefit from the unified, object-oriented platform, customizable real-time interface, multiple-processor support and 3D graphics acceleration capabilities.

flame

flame is an on-line, resolution-independent, non-linear, uncompressed digital effects and compositing system. The system is used by creative professionals to create, edit and composite special visual effects in a real-time workstation environment. Easily integrated into a suite environment and possessing the power and features necessary to serve as the core of a fully digital suite, flame is designed to allow the operator to create desired effects with near instantaneous feedback.

inferno

inferno is an on-line, non-linear, resolution-independent, uncompressed digital system providing all the features of flame with film tools, and increased image resolution and color control for digital film work. The system also features tools for grain management, wire and scratch removal and color calibration.

Product Development and Introduction

The majority of our basic research and product development has been performed in the U.S., while translation and localization of foreign-market versions, as well as some product development, are performed by development teams or contractors in our local markets. Our product-related functions in Europe, including software development, localization, quality assurance and technical publications, are centralized in Neuchatel, Switzerland. Production in Europe is centralized in Ireland, and production in Asia Pacific primarily takes place in Singapore.

The technology industry is characterized by rapid technological change in computer hardware, operating systems and software, as well as changes in customer requirements and preferences. To keep pace with these changes, we maintain an aggressive program of new product development. We dedicate considerable resources to research and development to further enhance our existing products and to create new products and technologies.

Our software products are internally complex and, despite extensive testing and quality control, may contain errors or defects. These defects or errors could result in corrective releases to our software products, damage to our reputation, loss of revenues, an increase in product returns or lack of market acceptance of our products, any of which could harm our business.

We actively recruit and hire experienced software developers and license and acquire complementary software technologies and businesses. In addition, we actively collaborate with and support independent software developers who offer products that enhance and complement our products.

With the prevalence of new Internet technologies and the demand for increased customer connectivity, new platforms and technologies can be expected to be developed in the design industries. We are devoting significant resources to the development of such technologies as well as transitioning to new business models, requiring a considerable investment of technical and financial resources. Such investments may not result in sufficient revenue generation to justify their costs, or competitors may

introduce new products and services that will achieve acceptance among our current customers, adversely affecting our competitive position.

Independent firms and contractors perform some of our product development activities, while other technologies are licensed from third parties. We generally either own or license the software developed by third parties. Because talented development personnel are in high demand, independent developers, including those who currently develop products for us, may not be able to provide development support in the future. Similarly, we may not be able to obtain and renew existing license agreements on favorable terms, or at all, which could harm our business.

Our business strategy has historically depended in part on our relationships with third-party developers, who provide products that expand the functionality of our design software. Some developers may elect to support other products or may experience disruption in product development and delivery cycles. In particular markets, this disruption could negatively impact these third-party developers and end users, which could harm our business.

Marketing and Sales

Our customer-related operations are divided into three geographic regions, the Americas, Europe and Asia/Pacific, and are supported by global marketing and sales organizations. These organizations develop and manage overall marketing and sales programs and work closely with a network of domestic and foreign offices. We sell our software products both directly to customers, which include large corporations, and also through distributors and value-added resellers, or VARs.

In addition, we work directly with reseller and distributor sales organizations, computer manufacturers, other software developers and peripheral manufacturers in cooperative advertising, promotions and trade-show presentations. We employ mass-marketing techniques such as webcasts, seminars, telemarketing, direct mailings and advertising in business and trade journals. We have a worldwide user group organization dedicated to the exchange of information related to the use of our products.

Our ability to effectively distribute our products depends in part upon the financial and business condition of our VAR network. Although we are not currently experiencing any material problems with the financial viability of our VAR network, computer software dealers and distributors are typically not highly capitalized, have previously experienced difficulties during times of economic contrac-

tion and may do so in the future. In addition, the changing distribution models resulting from the Internet, from increased focus on direct sales to major accounts or from two-tiered distribution may impact our VAR network in the future. While no single customer accounted for more than 10 percent of our consolidated revenues in any of the past three fiscal years, the loss of, or a significant reduction in, business with any one of our major international distributors or large U.S. resellers could harm our business.

We intend to continue to make our products available in foreign languages and expect that foreign sales will continue to contribute a significant portion of our consolidated revenues.

Customer and Reseller Support

We provide technical support and training to customers through a leveraged model, augmented by programs designed to address specific direct needs. We expect that end users rely primarily on their resellers and distributors for technical support. We support the resellers and distributors through technical product training, sales training classes, the Internet and direct telephone support. Support content is also available on the Product Support portion of our Internet site. There are also a number of user group forums in which customers are able to share information.

While we expect the resellers and distributors to provide the majority of technical support to our customers, we have developed programs to deliver direct support to some customers.

Developer Programs

One of our key strategies is to maintain an open-architecture design of our software products to facilitate third-party development of complementary products and industry-specific software solutions. This approach enables customers and third parties to customize our products for a wide variety of highly specific uses. We offer several programs that provide marketing, sales, technical support and programming tools to developers who develop add-on applications for our products.

Backlog

We typically ship products shortly after receipt of an order, which is common in the computer software industry. Accordingly, we do not maintain a significant backlog. Also, the backlog as of any particular date gives no indication of actual sales for any succeeding period.

Competition

We compete with different companies in each of our product groups.

The software industry has limited barriers to entry, and the availability of desktop computers with continually expanding capabilities at progressively lower prices contributes to the ease of market entry. Since customers increasingly rely on the Internet, new platforms and technologies can be expected to be developed in the design industries. The design software market in particular is characterized by vigorous competition in each of the vertical markets in which we compete, both by entry of competitors with innovative technologies and by consolidation of companies with complementary products and technologies. In addition, the availability of third-party application software is a competitive factor within the CAD market. Because of these and other factors, competitive conditions in the industry are likely to intensify in the future. Increased competition could result in price reductions, reduced net revenues and profit margins and loss of market share, any of which could harm our business. Furthermore, some of our competitors have greater financial, technical, sales and marketing and other resources.

We believe that our future results depend largely upon our ability to offer new products, and to continue to provide existing product offerings, that compete favorably with respect to reliability, performance, ease of use, range of useful features, continuing product enhancements, reputation, price and training.

Intellectual Property and Licenses

We protect our intellectual property through copyright, trade secret, patent and trademark laws, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions. Nonetheless, our intellectual property rights may not be successfully asserted in the future or may be invalidated, circumvented or challenged. In addition, the laws of various foreign countries where our products are distributed do not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as U.S. laws. Our inability to protect our proprietary information could harm our business.

From time to time, we receive claims alleging infringement of a third party's intellectual property rights, including patents. Any disputes involving our intellectual property rights or those of another party could lead to costly litigation and possibly result in our loss of significant rights, which could harm our business.

We retain ownership of software we develop. All software is licensed to users and provided in object code pursuant

to either shrink-wrap, embedded or on-line licenses, or executed license agreements. These agreements contain restrictions on duplication, disclosure and transfer.

We believe that because of the limitations of laws protecting our intellectual property and the rapid, ongoing technological changes in both the computer hardware and software industries, we must rely principally upon software engineering and marketing skills to maintain and enhance our competitive market position.

While we have recovered some revenues resulting from the unauthorized use of our software products, we are unable to measure the extent to which piracy of our software products exists. Software piracy can be expected to be a persistent problem.

Production and Suppliers

Production of our software products involves duplication of the software media and the printing of user manuals. The purchase of media and the transfer of the software programs onto media for distribution to customers are performed by us and by licensed subcontractors. Media for our products include CD-ROMs and diskettes, which are available from multiple sources. User manuals for our products and packaging materials are produced to our specifications by outside sources. Domestic production is performed in leased facilities operated by us. Some product assembly is also performed by independent third-party contractors. International production is performed by independent third-party contractors in Ireland and Singapore. To date, we have not experienced any material difficulties or delays in the production of our software and documentation.

The Discreet Division has historically relied on third-party vendors to manufacture and supply all of the hardware components used in its systems. Manufacturing consists of assembly (including disk array assembly), testing, and value added systems integration. Many of the Discreet Division's software products currently run on workstations manufactured by Silicon Graphics. Additionally, the Discreet Division is dependent on Silicon Graphics as the main source for video input/output cards used in the systems. There are significant risks associated with this reliance on Silicon Graphics and the Discreet Division may be impacted by unforeseen difficulties associated with adapting their products to future Silicon Graphics products and the timing of the development and release of Silicon Graphics products.

Employees

As of January 31, 2001, we had 3,484 full-time employees. Our future success is highly dependent on the ability to attract, retain and motivate highly skilled employees.

Item 2. Properties

Our executive offices and the principal offices for product development, domestic marketing and sales and production are located in leased office space in northern California. We also lease office space in various locations throughout the U.S. for local sales, development and technical support personnel. Our foreign subsidiaries lease office space for their operations.

We believe that our existing facilities and offices are adequate to meet our requirements for the foreseeable future.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are involved in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of business activities. In addition, in March and April 2000, three class action complaints were filed against us and certain of our officers and directors,

alleging violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The United States District Court for the Northern District of California consolidated these complaints into one lawsuit in August 2000. The plaintiffs seek to act on behalf of purchasers of Autodesk common stock during the period between September 14, 1998 and May 4, 1999 and are seeking unspecified damages. On November 14, 2000 the Court granted our motion to dismiss the lawsuit, allowing the plaintiffs to amend their complaint. The plaintiffs filed an amended complaint and we have filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. The motion is not yet scheduled for a hearing. We believe we have meritorious defenses to the amended complaint and we intend to vigorously defend the action.

In our opinion, resolution of these matters is not expected to have a material adverse impact on our consolidated results of operations or our financial position. However, depending on the amount and timing, an unfavorable resolution of a matter could materially affect our future results of operations or cash flows in a particular period.

Item 4. Submission of Matters To A Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2001.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following sets forth certain information as of January 31, 2001 regarding our executive officers:

Name	Age	Position
Carol A. Bartz	52	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President
Joseph H. Astroth, Ph.D.	45	Executive Vice President, Location Services Division
Jan Becker	47	Senior Vice President, Human Resources and Corporate Real Estate
Steve Cakebread	49	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Paul Lypaczewski	43	Executive Vice President, Discreet Division
John G. Sanders	48	Executive Vice President, Design Solutions Division
Marcia K. Sterling	57	Senior Vice President, Business Development, General Counsel, and Secretary
Michael E. Sutton	55	Executive Vice President, Worldwide Field Organization

Carol A. Bartz joined Autodesk in April 1992 and serves as Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President. Ms. Bartz is a director of Network Appliance, Inc., BEA Systems, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc. and VA Linux.

Dr. Joseph H. Astroth joined Autodesk in January 1996 and serves as Executive Vice President, Location Services Division. Previously, he was Executive Vice President, GIS Solutions Division from January 1996 to December 2000.

Jan Becker joined Autodesk in September 1992 and has served as Senior Vice President, Human Resources and Corporate Real Estate since June 2000.

Steve Cakebread joined Autodesk in April 1997 and serves as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. From April 1993 through March 1997 he served as Vice President, Finance, World Trade Corporation at Silicon Graphics.

Paul Lypaczewski joined Autodesk in August 2000 as Executive Vice President, Discreet Division. Prior to joining Autodesk, Mr. Lypaczewski was Chief Operating Officer for Cyberwold, Inc. from October 1999 to August 2000 and from 1998 to October 1999 he served as President and CEO of TrueSpectra Inc. From 1995 to 1998 he held various positions with Alias/Wavefront.

John G. Sanders joined Autodesk in October 1993 and serves as Executive Vice President, Design Solutions Division. From October 1999 to December 2000 he was Vice President, Internet and from March 1996 to October 1999 he served as Vice President of Worldwide Support & Services.

Marcia K. Sterling joined Autodesk in October 1995 and serves as Senior Vice President, Business Development, General Counsel, and Secretary.

Michael E. Sutton joined Autodesk in May 1993 and serves as Executive Vice President, Worldwide Field Organization. Previously, Mr. Sutton served as Vice President, Europe/Middle East/Africa from June 1993 through September 1998.

There is no family relationship among any of our directors or executive officers.

Part II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol ADSK. The following table lists the high and low sales prices for each quarter in the last two fiscal years:

Fiscal 2001	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 54.88	\$ 31.69
Second Quarter	\$ 41.19	\$ 19.94
Third Quarter	\$ 29.69	\$ 20.00
Fourth Quarter	\$ 39.63	\$ 20.38
Fiscal 2000	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 43.88	\$ 24.94
Second Quarter	\$ 30.19	\$ 23.56
Third Quarter	\$ 26.63	\$ 17.13
Fourth Quarter	\$ 33.94	\$ 18.00

Dividends

We paid quarterly dividends of \$0.06 per share in fiscal 2001 and 2000 to Autodesk shareholders. We intend to continue paying regular cash dividends on a quarterly basis.

Issuance of Unregistered Securities

On January 12, 2001, we issued approximately 78,000 unregistered shares of Autodesk common stock, which were valued at \$2.8 million, to effect an acquisition. The unregistered shares are subject to Rule 144.

Stockholders

As of January 31, 2001 the number of common stockholders of record was 1,023. Because many of our shares of common stock are held by brokers or other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by the record holders.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

(In thousands, except per share data)

Fiscal year ended January 31,	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
For the Fiscal Year					
Net revenues ¹	\$ 936,324	\$ 848,051	\$ 893,832	\$ 786,121	\$ 613,273
Income from operations ²	140,014	763	142,087	94,994	65,296
Net income ²	93,233	9,808	97,132	56,215	42,247
At Year End					
Total assets	807,759	902,946	819,927	697,191	591,923
Long-term liabilities	1,208	1,255	3,486	30,583	30,974
Common stock data					
Basic net income per share	\$ 1.63	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.77
Diluted net income per share	1.59	0.16	1.64	0.94	0.74
Proforma net income per share ³	1.87	0.99	2.11	1.68	0.92
Dividends paid per share	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.20

¹During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2001, Autodesk adopted two new accounting pronouncements that had the effect of increasing net revenues and equally increasing costs and expenses. Historical net revenue amounts were reclassified to conform with the new presentation. The adoption of these pronouncements did not impact current or previously reported net income.

The changes, which involved the classification of dealer commissions and shipping and handling fees billed, are described more fully in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Historical amounts are as follows: dealer commissions totaling \$24.7 million in fiscal 2001, \$25.4 million in fiscal 2000, \$19.4 million in fiscal 1999, \$15.2 million in fiscal 1998 and \$12.9 million in fiscal 1997; and shipping and handling fees billed totaling \$2.1 million in fiscal 2001, \$2.4 million in fiscal 2000, \$2.5 million in fiscal 1999, \$2.2 million in fiscal 1998 and \$1.7 million in fiscal 1997.

²Fiscal 2000 results were impacted by nonrecurring charges primarily related to acquisitions and a work force reduction.

³Proforma net income per share is an alternative measure of performance and is not in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Proforma net income per share excludes the effect of amortization of goodwill and purchased intangibles, nonrecurring (credits) charges and litigation accrual reversals.

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

The discussion in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" contains trend analyses and other forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements, trend analyses and other information contained herein relative to markets for our products and trends in revenues, as well as other statements including such words as "anticipate," "believe," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "goal," and "intend" and other similar expressions involving future trends or uncertainties, constitute forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to business and economic risks, and our actual results could differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements as a result of the factors set forth elsewhere herein, including "Risk Factors Which May Impact Future Operating Results."

Basis of Presentation

As a result of two new accounting pronouncements that were effective during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2001, we reclassified dealer commissions to marketing and sales expenses and customer-paid shipping and handling fees to net revenues (see Notes 1 and 16 of our consolidated financial statements for further discussion). Previously, dealer commission costs were reflected as a direct reduction of net revenues and customer-paid shipping and handling amounts were reflected as a reduction of cost of revenues. Historical amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. The adoption of these accounting pronouncements did not impact our current or previously reported net income.

Results of Operations

Net Revenues

Our net revenues for fiscal 2001 were \$936.3 million, as compared to \$848.1 million in fiscal 2000. The 10 percent growth reflected increased net revenues in the Americas of 14 percent and in Asia/Pacific of 22 percent as compared to the prior fiscal year. Despite unfavorable exchange rate movements, net revenues in Europe remained flat compared to the prior fiscal year. Net revenues for the Discreet Segment increased 11 percent compared to the prior fiscal year. The net revenues for the Design Solutions Segment increased 10 percent compared to the prior fiscal year. Sales of AutoCAD and AutoCAD upgrades, which are reflected in the net revenues for the

Design Solutions Segment, accounted for approximately 33 percent of our consolidated net revenues in fiscal 2001 and 37 percent of our consolidated net revenues in fiscal 2000.

The stronger value of the U.S. dollar, relative to international currencies, had a negative impact on net revenues in fiscal 2001. Had exchange rates from the prior year been in effect in fiscal 2001, translated international revenue billed in local currencies would have been \$32.5 million higher. Unfavorable exchange rates may have a negative impact on net revenues in fiscal 2002. International sales, including exports from the U.S., accounted for approximately 64 percent of our net revenues in fiscal 2001 as compared to 65 percent in the prior fiscal year.

Our net revenues for fiscal 2000 were \$848.1 million, as compared to \$893.8 million in fiscal 1999. Increases in Asia/Pacific's net revenues of 32 percent were more than offset by decreases of 13 percent in the Americas and 10 percent in Europe. The overall decrease in net revenues was primarily due to a decline in sales of AutoCAD and AutoCAD LT. On a stand-alone basis, sales of AutoCAD and AutoCAD upgrades, which are reflected in net revenues for the Design Solutions Segment, accounted for approximately 37 percent of our consolidated net revenues in fiscal 2000 and 45 percent of our consolidated net revenues in fiscal 1999.

The value of the U.S. dollar, relative to international currencies, did not have a significant impact on net revenues in fiscal 2000 compared to fiscal 1999. International sales, including exports from the U.S., accounted for approximately 65 percent of our net revenues in fiscal 2000 as compared to 59 percent in fiscal 1999.

Product returns, consisting principally of stock rotation, are recorded as a reduction of revenues. Over the past three years, product returns as a percentage of revenues have ranged from 3 to 5 percent annually. We anticipate that the level of product returns in future periods will continue to be impacted by the timing of new product releases, as well as the quality and market acceptance of new products.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues includes the cost of diskettes and compact discs, cost of hardware sold (mainly workstations manufactured by Silicon Graphics), costs associated with transferring Autodesk's software to electronic media, printing of user manuals and packaging materials, shipping and handling costs, royalties, amortization of purchased technology and capitalized software, software

protection locks in certain foreign markets, and cost of service contracts.

When expressed as a percentage of net revenues, cost of revenues were 16 percent in fiscal 2001 compared to 17 percent of net revenues in fiscal 2000. This difference was primarily due to reduced royalty costs of \$4.1 million that resulted from the expiration of some of our royalty arrangements in fiscal 2000 and reduced software amortization costs, offset in part by higher employee-related expenses and professional fees.

Cost of revenues were 17 percent of net revenues in fiscal 2000 as compared to 15 percent of net revenues in fiscal 1999. This difference was primarily due to (1) increases in royalties; (2) amortization of capitalized software for AutoCAD 2000, which was introduced in fiscal 2000; and (3) the April 1999 acquisition of VISION* Solutions, or VISION, which has relatively higher cost of revenues as a percentage of net revenues than our other products.

In the future, cost of revenues as a percentage of net revenues will continue to be impacted by the mix of product sales, software amortization costs, royalty rates for licensed technology embedded in our products and the geographic distribution of sales.

Marketing and Sales

Marketing and sales expenses include salaries, dealer and sales commissions, travel and facility costs for our marketing, sales, dealer training and support personnel. These expenses also include programs aimed at increasing revenues, such as advertising, trade shows and expositions, as well as various sales and promotional programs designed for specific sales channels and end users.

Marketing and sales expenses were 34 percent of net revenues in fiscal 2001 compared to 40 percent of net revenues in the prior fiscal year. This difference was due to lower employee-related expenses of approximately \$2.8 million and some \$16.0 million less in advertising and promotion costs related to fewer launches of new or enhanced products.

Marketing and sales expenses were 40 percent of net revenues in fiscal 2000 compared to 35 percent in fiscal 1999. The increase was largely due to (1) increased advertising and promotional costs associated with the launch of several new and enhanced products introduced during fiscal 2000; (2) higher employee costs; and (3) incremental costs due to the acquisition of VISION.

We expect to continue to invest in marketing and sales of our products, to develop market opportunities and to pro-

mote our competitive position. Accordingly, we expect marketing and sales expenses to continue to be significant, both in absolute dollars and as a percentage of net revenues.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits for software engineers, contract development fees and costs of computer equipment used in software development. Research and development expenses were \$170.5 million in fiscal 2001 compared to \$164.0 million in the prior fiscal year. Lower facilities costs were offset by additional spending by acquired businesses.

Research and development costs were \$164.0 million in fiscal 2000 compared to \$157.1 million in fiscal 1999. The difference was primarily due to higher employee-related costs; higher costs related primarily to the Design 2000 family of products and incremental costs due to the acquisition of VISION.

We expect that research and development spending will continue to be significant in fiscal 2002 as we continue to support product development efforts by our market groups.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses include our information systems, finance, human resources, legal and other administrative operations. General and administrative expenses were 14 percent of net revenues in fiscal 2001 as compared to 16 percent of net revenues in the prior fiscal year. This difference was primarily due to lower employee-related spending and lower spending related to information systems.

General and administrative expenses were 16 percent of net revenues in fiscal 2000 compared to 13 percent in fiscal 1999. The difference was primarily due to higher (1) employee-related expenses; (2) costs incurred to ensure that our infrastructure was year 2000 compliant; (3) consulting fees related to enhancing the information systems infrastructure; and (4) incremental costs related to acquisitions. We currently expect that in the coming year general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of net revenues, will remain consistent with the level experienced in fiscal 2001.

Amortization of Goodwill and Purchased Intangibles

Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangibles was \$26.5 million in fiscal 2001, \$30.6 million in fiscal 2000 and \$28.7 million in fiscal 1999. The difference between fiscal

2001 and fiscal 2000 is due to some intangibles becoming fully amortized. The difference between fiscal 2000 and fiscal 1999 was due to increased amortization expense arising from the April 1999 acquisition of VISION. We expect amortization of goodwill and purchased intangibles to continue to decline in future periods as asset balances reach the end of their respective amortization periods.

Nonrecurring (Credits) Charges

During fiscal 2001 we reversed \$1.2 million related to one-time accruals, \$1.0 million of which related to a restructuring reserve, established in fiscal 2000. The accruals were settled for less than originally estimated. During fiscal 2001, the restructuring program was substantially completed.

Nonrecurring charges in fiscal 2000 (\$34.7 million) consisted primarily of Discreet Logic Inc., or Discreet, and VISION acquisition-related charges and a corporate restructuring that occurred during the third quarter.

Nonrecurring charges in fiscal 1999 (\$19.7 million) consisted primarily of acquisition-related charges resulting from our purchase of Genius CAD Software GmbH ("Genius") and other charges that involved the consolidation of various development centers, write-off of purchased technologies associated with these development centers and the elimination of 87 positions in Asia Pacific.

For additional information regarding the nonrecurring charges recorded over the past three fiscal years, see Note 12, Nonrecurring Charges in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Litigation Accrual Reversal

In fiscal 1999, we reversed \$18.6 million of accruals associated with litigation matters. Of the amount, \$18.2 million related to final adjudication of a claim involving a trade secret misappropriation brought by Vermont Microsystems, Inc.

Interest and Other Income

Interest and other income, net was \$21.0 million in fiscal 2001, \$23.2 million in fiscal 2000 and \$17.1 million in fiscal 1999. The difference between fiscal 2001 and 2000 was related to lower investment balances resulting from cash used for share repurchase activity. The fiscal 1999 balance includes our \$2.7 million reversal of an interest accrual resulting from the closure of the Vermont Microsystems litigation matter, and a \$1.3 million gain associated with the sale of various technical programs and

intangible assets. Excluding these fiscal 1999 amounts, the difference in interest and other income, net between fiscal 2000 and 1999 was largely due to increases in average cash and marketable securities balances resulting from cash provided by operating activities and common stock issuances.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our effective income tax rate was 32.0 percent in fiscal 2001, 32.0 percent in fiscal 2000 and 36.6 percent in fiscal 1999. Consistent with fiscal 2000, the effective tax rate for fiscal 2001 is less than the federal statutory rate of 35 percent due to the benefits associated with our foreign earnings which are taxed at rates different from the federal statutory rate, research credits and tax-exempt interest, partially offset by non-deductible goodwill amortization. The fiscal 2001 and fiscal 2000 rates are lower than the fiscal 1999 rate due to a relatively higher impact of these permanent items. Our future effective tax rate may be impacted by the amount of benefits associated with our foreign earnings, which are taxed at rates different from the federal statutory rate, research credits, tax exempt interest and the amount of non-deductible goodwill amortization.

At January 31, 2001, we had gross deferred tax assets of \$64.0 million. A portion of the assets recognized is realizable based on our ability to offset existing deferred tax liabilities. Realization of the remaining portion of these assets is dependent on our ability to generate significant future taxable income. We believe that sufficient income will be earned in the future to realize these assets. We will evaluate the realizability of the deferred tax assets quarterly and assess the need for valuation allowances.

Equity in Net Loss of Affiliate

The \$16.3 million equity in net loss of affiliate represents our proportionate share of Buzzsaw.com's April 2000 through January 2001 losses. In April 2000, we invested an additional \$17.5 million in Buzzsaw.com, which we formed during the third quarter of fiscal 2000. We expect our equity in net losses of Buzzsaw.com to continue to be significant in future periods if additional investments are made. For additional information regarding our investment in Buzzsaw.com, see Note 5, Investment in Affiliate—Buzzsaw.com, Inc. in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RedSpark, Inc.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2001, we formed RedSpark, Inc. Autodesk currently maintains a majority interest in RedSpark, and as such the financial position and

results of operations of RedSpark are consolidated and included within the operating expense categories of our statement of operations. We expect to continue to consolidate RedSpark through most of fiscal 2002. The extent of our exposure to RedSpark's results of operations is dependent upon our future level of ownership interest, which will depend in part on the amount of RedSpark equity issued to other investors in the future. For additional information regarding RedSpark, see Note 6. Minority Interest—RedSpark, Inc. in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Business Combinations

Discreet

In March 1999, we acquired Discreet in a business combination accounted for as a pooling of interests. The transaction resulted in the issuance of an aggregate of approximately 10.0 million shares of Autodesk common stock in exchange for Discreet's outstanding common stock. Accordingly, all prior period consolidated financial statements presented were restated to include the combined results of operations of Discreet as though it had always been a part of Autodesk.

Prior to the acquisition, Discreet's fiscal year ended on June 30. As a result of differing year-ends, our consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the fiscal years ended January 31, 1999 were combined with Discreet's financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 1998.

In addition, Discreet's January 1999 results have been excluded from the consolidated statement of operations as a result of changing Discreet's year-end to January 31. In January 1999, Discreet recognized net revenues of \$3.8 million and incurred a net loss of \$5.0 million. This loss was recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings during fiscal 2000.

VISION

On April 22, 1999, we acquired VISION, a vendor of enterprise automated mapping/facilities management/geographic information systems (AM/FM/GIS) solutions. At the time, Autodesk viewed the acquisition as a unique opportunity to obtain server technology and an implementation service business that would allow Autodesk to enter the enterprise market and market both VISION's and Autodesk's products to all levels within an organization. Of the \$26.0 million purchase price, which was paid in cash, \$3.3 million represented the value of in-process research and development ("IPR&D") that had not yet reached technological feasibility and had no alternative future use, and

as such, was expensed during fiscal 2000. Of the remaining purchase price, \$17.6 million was allocated to goodwill and \$2.1 million was allocated to other intangibles.

As of the acquisition date, the IPR&D consisted of the development of two products, VISION 5.3, which was 60 percent complete at the time, and VISION Electric 2.3, which was 39 percent complete. Both projects, which were originally expected to be completed in late fiscal 2000, have already been released. The projects were completed at an amount approximately equal to the original estimate of \$1.4 million.

In valuing the developed and in-process technologies at the acquisition date, we used a discounted cash flow analysis based on projected net revenues, cost of revenues, operating expenses and income taxes resulting from such technologies over a 4-year period. The projected financial results, which were discounted using a 20 percent rate for the developed technology and a 25 percent rate for the in-process technology, were based on expectations for VISION on a stand-alone basis and excluded any synergistic benefits that we expected to achieve after the acquisition.

The revenue projections for the developed technologies, which considered the release dates of new products, assumed a gradual decline. We based the revenue projections for the IPR&D on expected trends in technology and the timing of our new product introductions.

Although actual financial results to date have been lower than originally forecasted, Autodesk has successfully integrated the VISION technology with new applications and products that are expected to be released in fiscal 2002.

Genius

On May 4, 1998, we entered into an agreement with Genius, a German limited liability company, to purchase various mechanical CAD software applications and technologies. We accounted for this acquisition under the purchase method of accounting. Of the total purchase price of \$68.9 million, which was paid in cash, \$13.1 million was allocated to IPR&D and was expensed; \$12.7 million was allocated to an intangible asset, purchased technology; and \$41.6 million was allocated to goodwill.

As of the acquisition date, Genius had initiated the research and development effort related to product features and functionality that currently resides in mechanical products such as AutoCAD Mechanical, Autodesk Inventor and to a lesser degree Mechanical Desktop. The research and development projects were in varying stages of completion, ranging from 20 percent to

45 percent complete as of the acquisition date, with total estimated costs of \$1.5 million to reach technological feasibility at the time. The in-process projects were completed in fiscal 2000, at an aggregate amount approximately equal to the original estimated costs to complete.

In valuing the developed and in-process technologies, we used a discounted cash flow analysis based on projected net revenues, cost of revenues, operating expenses and income taxes resulting from such technologies over a 5-year period. The projected financial results were discounted using a 15 percent rate for the developed technology and a 20 percent rate for the in-process technology.

The revenue projections for the developed technology, which considered historical product life cycles and anticipated product release dates, assumed a gradual decline over the 5-year period. The revenue projections for the IPR&D assumed higher than historical average sales due to the integration and expansion of Genius products into our worldwide sales channels, particularly in North America and Asia Pacific, which historically had not contributed significant revenues to Genius.

Actual results in fiscal 2001 were consistent with the major assumptions used in the original valuation made at the time of the acquisition, such as the revenue growth rate between years.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Effective November 1, 2000 we adopted Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements" ("SAB 101"). The adoption of SAB 101 did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Effective February 1, 2001 we adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 133"). This Statement requires Autodesk to recognize all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Had we adopted SFAS 133 during fiscal 2001, the impact would not have been material. The adoption of SFAS 133 on February 1, 2001 did not have a material impact on our financial position.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities totaled \$422.5 million at January 31, 2001 compared to \$540.9 million at January 31, 2000. The primary uses of cash during fiscal 2001 were: the repurchase of 9.2 million shares of our common stock for \$359.3 million, capital and other expenditures of \$32.4 million, dividend pay-

ments totaling \$13.6 million and an additional investment in Buzzsaw.com of \$17.5 million. The primary sources of cash were cash provided by operating activities of \$196.1 million, stock issuances resulting from our employee stock plans of \$114.0 million, and \$14.0 million of third party venture funding for RedSpark.

Between November 1999 and March 2001, the Board of Directors approved plans to repurchase up to 22.0 million shares of our common stock. Of these 22.0 million shares, 12.1 million have been repurchased as of January 31, 2001. The primary purpose of the stock repurchase programs is to help offset the dilution to earnings per share caused by the issuance of stock under our employee stock plans.

We have a U.S. line of credit permitting short-term, unsecured borrowings of up to \$75.0 million, which may be used from time to time for working capital or other business needs. At January 31, 2001, there were no borrowings outstanding under this agreement, which expires in January 2002.

Principal commitments at January 31, 2001, consisted of obligations under operating leases for facilities and some computer equipment.

We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities, available line of credit and cash generated from operations will be sufficient to satisfy our currently anticipated short-term and long-term cash requirements. Long-term cash requirements, other than normal operating expenses, are anticipated for the development of new software products and incremental product offerings resulting from the enhancement of existing products; financing anticipated growth; dividend payments; the share repurchase programs; investments in related entities; and the acquisition of businesses, software products, or technologies complementary to our business.

Our international operations are subject to currency fluctuations. To minimize the impact of these fluctuations, we use foreign currency option contracts to hedge our exposure on anticipated transactions and forward contracts to hedge our exposure on firm commitments, primarily certain payables and receivables denominated in foreign currencies. Our foreign currency instruments generally have maturities of less than three months, and the option contracts settle before the end of each quarterly period. The principal currencies hedged during fiscal 2001 were the Euro, British pound and Japanese yen. We monitor our foreign exchange exposures to ensure the overall effectiveness of our foreign currency hedge positions.

Risk Factors Which May Impact Future Operating Results

We operate in a rapidly changing environment that involves a number of risks, many of which are beyond our control. The following discussion highlights some of these risks and the possible impact of these factors on future results of operations.

You should carefully consider these risks before making an investment decision. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely impacted. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Our operating results fluctuate within each quarter and from quarter to quarter making our future revenues and operating results difficult to predict.

Our quarterly operating results have fluctuated in the past and are likely to do so in the future. These fluctuations could cause our stock price to significantly fluctuate or experience declines. Some of the factors that could cause our operating results to fluctuate include, among other things the timing of the introduction of new products by us or our competitors, changes in marketing or operating expenses, changes in product pricing or product mix, platform changes, delays in product releases, competitive factors, distribution channel management, changes in compensation practices, the timing of systems sales and general economic conditions.

We have also experienced fluctuations in operating results in interim periods in certain geographic regions due to seasonality or regional economic conditions. In particular, our operating results in Europe during the third quarter are usually impacted by a slow summer period, and the Asia/Pacific operations typically experience seasonal slowing in the third and fourth quarters.

Additionally, our operating expenses are based in part on our expectations for future revenues and are relatively fixed in the short term. Accordingly, any revenue shortfall below expectations could have an immediate and significant adverse effect on our business. Further, gross margins may be adversely affected if our sales of low-end CAD products and AutoCAD upgrades, which historically have had lower margins, grow at a faster rate than sales of our higher-margin products.

Because we derive a substantial portion of our net revenues from a limited number of products, if these products are not successful, our net revenues will be adversely affected.

We derive a substantial portion of our net revenues from sales of AutoCAD software, AutoCAD upgrades, and products that are interoperable with AutoCAD. As such, any factor adversely affecting sales of AutoCAD and AutoCAD upgrades, including product life cycle, market acceptance, product performance and reliability, reputation, price competition and the availability of third-party applications, would likely harm our operating results.

Existing and increased competition in the design software market may reduce our net revenues, profits and market share.

The software industry has limited barriers to entry, and the availability of desktop computers with continually expanding capabilities at progressively lower prices contributes to the ease of market entry. Since customers increasingly rely on the Internet, new platforms and technologies can be expected to be developed in the design industries. The design software market in particular is characterized by vigorous competition in each of the vertical markets in which we compete, both by entry of competitors with innovative technologies and by consolidation of companies with complementary products and technologies. In addition, the availability of third-party application software is a competitive factor within the CAD market. Because of these and other factors, competitive conditions in the industry are likely to intensify in the future. Increased competition could result in price reductions, reduced net revenues and profit margins and loss of market share, any of which could harm our business. Furthermore, some of our competitors have greater financial, technical, sales and marketing and other resources.

We believe that our future results depend largely upon our ability to offer new products, and to continue to provide existing product offerings, that compete favorably with respect to reliability, performance, ease of use, range of useful features, continuing product enhancements, reputation, price and training.

Our efforts to develop and introduce new products expose us to risks such as costs related to product defects, large expenditures that may not result in additional net revenues and dependence on third party developers.

Rapid technological change as well as changes in customer requirements and preferences characterize the software industry. The software products we offer are internally complex, and despite extensive testing and

quality control, may contain errors or defects. These defects or errors could result in corrective releases to our software products, damage to our reputation, loss of revenues, an increase in product returns or lack of market acceptance of our products, any of which could harm our business.

With the prevalence of new Internet technologies and the demand for increased customer connectivity, new platforms and technologies can be expected to be developed in the design industries. We are devoting significant resources to the development of such technologies as well as transitioning to new business models, requiring a considerable investment of technical and financial resources. Such investments may not result in sufficient revenue generation to justify their costs, or competitors may introduce new products and services that will achieve acceptance among our current customers, adversely affecting our competitive position.

Independent firms and contractors perform some of our product development activities, while other technologies are licensed from third parties. We generally either own or license the software developed by third parties. Because talented development personnel are in high demand, independent developers, including those who currently develop products for us, may not be able to provide development support to us in the future. Similarly, we may not be able to obtain and renew license agreements on favorable terms, if at all, and any failure to do so could harm our business.

Our business strategy has historically depended in part on our relationships with third-party developers, who provide products that expand the functionality of our design software. Some developers may elect to support other products or may experience disruption in product development and delivery cycles. In particular markets, this disruption could negatively impact these third-party developers and end users, which could harm our business.

Our international operations expose us to significant regulatory, intellectual property, collections, exchange fluctuations and other risks, which could adversely impact our future net revenues.

We anticipate that international operations will continue to account for a significant portion of our consolidated net revenues. Risks inherent in our international operations include the following: unexpected changes in regulatory practices and tariffs, difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, longer collection cycles for accounts receivable, potential changes in tax laws, greater difficulty in protecting intellectual property and the impact of

fluctuating exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies in markets where we do business.

Our risk management strategy uses derivative financial instruments in the form of foreign currency option contracts and forward contracts for the purpose of hedging foreign currency market exposures, which exist as a part of our ongoing business operations. Our international results may also be impacted by general economic and political conditions in these foreign markets. These and other factors may adversely impact our future international operations and consequently our business as a whole.

If we do not maintain our relationship with the members of our distribution channel, our ability to generate net revenues will be adversely affected.

We sell our software products primarily to distributors and value-added resellers, or VARs. Our ability to effectively distribute our products depends in part upon the financial and business condition of our VAR network. Although we have not recently experienced any material problems with the financial viability of our VAR network, computer software dealers and distributors are typically not highly capitalized, have previously experienced difficulties during times of economic contraction and may do so in the future. In addition, the changing distribution models resulting from the Internet, from increased focus on direct sales to major accounts or from two-tiered distribution may impact our VAR network in the future. While no single customer accounted for more than 10 percent of our consolidated net revenues in fiscal 2001, the loss of or a significant reduction in business with any one of our major international distributors or large U.S. resellers could harm our business.

Product returns by VARs could exceed our estimates and harm our net revenues.

With the exception of some distributors, agreements with our VARs do not contain specific product-return privileges. However, we permit our VARs to return product in certain instances, generally during periods of product transition and during update cycles. We anticipate that product returns in future periods will continue to be impacted by product update cycles, new product releases and software quality.

We establish reserves, including reserves for stock balancing and product rotation. These reserves are based on estimated future returns of product and, after taking into account channel inventory levels, the timing of new product introductions and other factors. While we maintain

strict measures to monitor channel inventories and to provide appropriate reserves, actual product returns may differ from our reserve estimates, and such differences could harm our business.

If we are not able to adequately protect our proprietary rights, our business could be harmed.

We rely on a combination of patents, copyright and trademark laws, trade secrets, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our proprietary rights. Despite such efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties from time to time have copied aspects of our software products or have obtained and used information that we regard as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of our software products is time-consuming and costly. While we have recovered some revenues resulting from the unauthorized use of our software products, we are unable to measure the extent to which piracy of our software products exists, and software piracy can be expected to be a persistent problem. Furthermore, our means of protecting our proprietary rights may not be adequate, and our competitors may independently develop similar technology.

We may face intellectual property infringement claims that could be costly to defend and result in our loss of significant rights.

We expect that software product developers will be increasingly subject to infringement claims as the number of products and competitors in our industry segments grows and as the functionality of products in different industry segments overlaps. Infringement, invalidity claims, or misappropriation claims may be asserted against us, and any such assertions could harm our business. Any such claims, whether with or without merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation and diversion of resources, cause product shipment delays, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. In addition, such royalty or license agreements, if required, may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all, which would likely harm our business.

We rely on third party technologies and if we are unable to use or integrate these technologies, our product and service development may be delayed.

We rely on certain software that we license from third parties, including software that is integrated with internally developed software and used in our products to perform key functions. These third-party software licenses may not continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms, and the software may not be appropriately supported, maintained or enhanced by the licensors. The loss

of licenses to, or inability to support, maintain and enhance any such software could result in increased costs, or in delays or reductions in product shipments until equivalent software could be developed, identified, licensed and integrated, which could harm our business.

The loss of key personnel or the inability to attract and retain additional personnel, particularly in Northern California where we are headquartered, could harm our business.

Our continued growth and success depends significantly on the continued service of highly skilled employees. Competition for these employees in today's marketplace, especially in the technology industries, is intense. Our ability to attract and retain employees is dependent on a number of factors, including our continued ability to grant stock incentive awards. The loss of key employees or inability to recruit new employees would negatively impact our business. In addition, we may experience increased compensation costs to attract and retain skilled personnel.

The transition to a single European currency could negatively impact our international operations.

As a result of the introduction of the Euro and during the transition period, which will end on January 1, 2002, we will continue to modify the internal systems that will be affected by this conversion. We may not be able to complete such modifications to comply with Euro requirements, which could harm our business. We are currently evaluating the impact of the introduction of the Euro on our foreign exchange activities, functional currency designations, and pricing strategies in the new economic environment. In addition, we face risks to the extent that banks and vendors upon whom we rely and their suppliers are unable to make appropriate modifications to support our operations with respect to Euro transactions.

Our business could suffer as a result of risks associated with strategic acquisitions and investments.

We periodically acquire or invest in businesses, software products and technologies that are complementary to our business through strategic alliances, debt and equity investments, and the like. The risks associated with such acquisitions or investments include, among others, the difficulty of assimilating the operations and personnel of the companies, the failure to realize anticipated synergies, and the diversion of management's time and attention. In addition, such investments and acquisitions may involve significant transaction-related costs. We may not be successful in overcoming such risks and such investments

and acquisitions may negatively impact our business. In addition, such investments and acquisitions may contribute to potential fluctuations in quarterly results of operations. The fluctuations could arise from merger-related costs and charges associated with eliminating redundant expenses or write-offs of impaired assets recorded in connection with acquisitions. These costs or charges could negatively impact results of operations for a given period or cause lack of a consistent increase quarter to quarter in our operating results and financial condition.

We periodically make investments in related entities, such as Buzzsaw.com and RedSpark, which typically do not expect to earn significant revenues in the initial period of operations and which incur considerable start-up costs. Such investments may negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Fluctuations in the price of our common stock due to net revenues or earnings shortfalls or the volatility of the market generally may cause the market price of our stock to decline, which could harm our business.

The market price for our common stock has experienced significant fluctuations and may continue to fluctuate significantly. The market price for our common stock may be affected by a number of factors, including the following: net revenues or earnings shortfalls and changes in estimates or recommendations by securities analysts; the announcement of new products or product enhancements by us or our competitors; quarterly variations in our or our competitors' results of operations; developments in our industry; and general market conditions and other factors, including factors unrelated to our operating performance or the operating performance of our competitors.

In addition, stock prices for many companies in the technology sector have experienced wide fluctuations that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. After periods of volatility in the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. We are currently involved in this type of litigation, and may become involved in this type of litigation in the future. This type of litigation is often expensive and diverts management's attention and resources, which could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations. Such factors and fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions, may cause the market price of our common stock to decline, which could harm our business.

General economic conditions may reduce our net revenues and harm our business.

As our business has grown, we have become increasingly subject to the risks arising from adverse changes in domestic and global economic conditions. Because of the recent economic slowdown in the U.S., many industries are delaying or reducing technology purchases. The impact of this slowdown on us is difficult to predict, but it may result in reductions in sales of our products, longer sales cycles and increased price competition. As a result, if the current economic slowdown continues or worsens, we may fall short of our revenue expectations for any given quarter in fiscal 2002 or for the entire year. These conditions would negatively affect our business and results of operations. In addition, weakness in the end-user market could negatively affect the cash flow of our distributors and VARs who could, in turn, delay paying their obligations to us. This would increase our credit risk exposure, which could harm our profitability and financial condition.

Business interruptions could adversely affect our business.

Our operations are vulnerable to interruption by fire, earthquake, powers loss, telecommunications failure and other events beyond our control. Our facilities in Northern California are currently subject to electrical blackouts as a consequence of a shortage of available electrical power. In the event these blackouts continue or increase in severity, they could disrupt the operations of our affected facilities. In connection with the shortage of available power, prices for electricity have risen dramatically, and will likely continue to increase for the foreseeable future. Such price changes will increase our operating costs, which could in turn hurt our profitability.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Foreign currency exchange risk

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our risk management strategy utilizes foreign currency forward and option contracts to manage our exposures of underlying assets, liabilities and other obligations, which exist as part of our ongoing business operations. Contracts are primarily denominated in Euro, Swiss francs, Canadian dollars, British pounds and Japanese yen. We do not enter into any foreign exchange derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

A sensitivity analysis was performed on our hedging portfolio as of January 31, 2001. This analysis indicated that a

hypothetical 10 percent appreciation of the U.S. dollar from January 31, 2001 would increase the fair value of our forward exchange/option contracts by \$7.0 million. Conversely, a hypothetical 10 percent depreciation of the dollar from January 31, 2001 would decrease the fair value of our forward exchange/option contracts by \$6.1 million. We do not anticipate any material adverse impact to our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows as a result of these foreign currency forward and option contracts.

Interest rate sensitivity

We had an investment portfolio of fixed income securities, including those classified as security deposits, of \$306.1 million at January 31, 2001. These securities are subject to interest rate fluctuations and will decrease in market value if interest rates increase.

A sensitivity analysis was performed on our investment portfolio as of January 31, 2001. This sensitivity analysis is based on a modeling technique that measures the hypothetical market value changes that would result from a parallel shift in the yield curve of plus 50, plus 100 or plus 150 basis points over 6-month and 12-month time horizons. For the 6-month time horizon the market value changes for a 50, 100, or 150 basis point increase were (\$1.7) million, (\$3.4) million and (\$5.1) million, respectively. For the 12-month time horizon the market value changes for a 50, 100 or 150 basis point increase were (\$1.4) million, (\$2.8) million and (\$4.1) million, respectively.

We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio to manage interest rate risk. We place our investments in instruments that meet high credit quality standards, as specified in our investment policy guidelines, which limits the amount of credit exposure to any one issue, issuer or type of instrument.

Investments in privately held businesses

We have an investment portfolio with a net book value of approximately \$7.0 million as of January 31, 2001 that includes minority equity investments in several privately held technology companies, many of which are in the start-up or development stage. With the exception of our investments in Buzzsaw and RedSpark, we account for these minority equity investments using the cost method of accounting. These investments are inherently risky because the markets for the technologies or products they have under development are typically in the early stages and may never develop into commercially viable businesses. We may incur losses related to our investments in these companies.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Autodesk, Inc. Consolidated Statements of Operations

(in thousands, except per share data)

<i>Fiscal year ended January 31,</i>	2001	2000	1999
Net revenues	\$ 936,324	\$ 848,051	\$ 893,832
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenues	150,198	146,315	136,722
Marketing and sales	317,806	337,549	315,368
Research and development	170,487	163,985	157,080
General and administrative	132,524	134,066	112,770
Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangibles	26,529	30,625	28,716
Nonrecurring (credits) charges	(1,234)	34,748	19,694
Litigation accrual reversal	—	—	(18,605)
	796,310	847,288	751,745
Income from operations	140,014	763	142,087
Interest and other income, net	21,048	23,157	17,134
Income before income taxes	161,062	23,920	159,221
Provision for income taxes	(51,540)	(14,112)	(62,089)
Equity in net loss of affiliate	(16,289)	—	—
Net income	\$ 93,233	\$ 9,808	\$ 97,132
Basic net income per share	\$ 1.63	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.72
Diluted net income per share	\$ 1.59	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.64
Shares used in computing basic net income per share	57,188	60,328	56,394
Shares used in computing diluted net income per share	58,514	61,406	59,141

See accompanying notes.

Autodesk, Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands, except per share data)

January 31,	2001	2000
<i>Assets</i>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 116,391	\$ 108,641
Marketable securities	142,961	250,290
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$11,611 (\$10,652 in 2000)	157,422	110,839
Inventories	17,255	19,264
Deferred income taxes	26,696	27,670
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	30,596	28,555
Total current assets	491,321	545,259
Marketable securities	163,148	181,992
Computer equipment, furniture and leasehold improvements, at cost:		
Computer equipment and furniture	171,176	142,528
Leasehold improvements	27,145	22,723
Less accumulated depreciation	(144,325)	(123,367)
Net computer equipment, furniture and leasehold improvements	53,996	41,884
Purchased technologies and capitalized software, net of accumulated amortization of \$84,747 (\$68,620 in 2000)	16,403	29,029
Goodwill, net	54,273	75,489
Deferred income taxes	18,242	23,438
Other assets	10,376	5,855
	\$ 807,759	\$ 902,946
<i>Liabilities, Minority Interest and Stockholders' Equity</i>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 47,962	\$ 45,310
Accrued compensation	55,907	50,448
Accrued income taxes	97,109	88,006
Deferred revenues	50,993	33,604
Other accrued liabilities	81,942	82,024
Total current liabilities	333,913	299,392
Other liabilities	1,208	1,255
Commitments and contingencies		
Minority interest	12,964	—
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock and additional paid-in capital, \$0.01 par value; 250,000 shares authorized; 54,714 shares outstanding at January 31, 2001 (59,241 shares in 2000)	424,652	561,814
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(16,104)	(14,822)
Deferred compensation	(1,172)	(1,338)
Retained earnings	52,298	56,645
Total stockholders' equity	459,674	602,299
	\$ 807,759	\$ 902,946

See accompanying notes.

Autodesk, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands)

<i>Fiscal year ended January 31,</i>	2001	2000	1999
<i>Operating activities</i>			
Net income	\$ 93,233	\$ 9,808	\$ 97,132
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Charge for acquired in-process research and development	—	4,170	13,100
Depreciation and amortization	68,844	79,748	80,782
Litigation and related interest accrual reversal	—	—	(20,900)
Reversal of restructuring reserve, net	(1,034)	(1,630)	(1,504)
Net gain on disposition of business unit	—	—	(1,307)
Net gain on sale of investment	—	—	(2,500)
Equity in net loss of affiliate	16,289	—	—
Loss on investment	—	4,776	—
Net loss on fixed asset disposals	2,553	5,894	4,032
Tax benefits from employee stock plans	21,055	4,642	15,469
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of business combinations:			
Accounts receivable	(46,583)	4,985	(24,486)
Inventories	2,009	1,980	(872)
Deferred income taxes	6,170	(21,264)	11,940
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(725)	(4,167)	(4,604)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,205	27,403	7,181
Accrued income taxes	9,103	(8,418)	14,559
Net cash provided by operating activities	196,119	107,927	188,022
<i>Investing activities</i>			
Investments in unconsolidated companies	(25,799)	—	—
Purchases of available-for-sale marketable securities	(2,578,504)	(3,791,568)	(838,591)
Maturities of available-for-sale marketable securities	2,708,404	3,528,305	874,800
Business combinations, net of cash acquired	—	(26,596)	(69,279)
Capital and other expenditures	(32,412)	(14,932)	(42,809)
Proceeds from disposition of fixed assets	—	5,587	2,719
Proceeds from disposition of business unit	—	—	5,137
Proceeds from sale of investment	—	—	2,500
Purchases of software technologies and capitalization of software development costs	(3,094)	(5,150)	(5,979)
Acquisition of other assets	—	—	(7,537)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	68,595	(304,354)	(79,039)
<i>Financing activities</i>			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	114,036	160,580	90,962
Repurchase of common stock	(359,293)	(90,072)	(48,866)
Dividends paid	(13,580)	(14,581)	(11,722)
(Decrease) increase in credit line	—	(1,921)	2,643
(Repayments) notes payable borrowings	(427)	(704)	1,828
Minority interest	13,957	—	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(245,307)	53,302	34,845
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(11,657)	(7,495)	6,375
Adjustment to conform fiscal year of Discreet Logic	—	320	(33,810)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,750	(150,300)	116,393
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	108,641	258,941	142,548
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 116,391	\$ 108,641	\$ 258,941
<i>Supplemental noncash information:</i>			
Common stock received in relation to the equity collar	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,265
Shares issued in connection with an acquisition	\$ 2,780	\$ —	\$ —

See accompanying notes.

Autodesk, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(in thousands)

	Common stock and additional paid-in capital		Comprehensive income	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Deferred compensation	Retained earnings	Total stockholders' equity
	Shares	Amount					
Balances, January 31, 1998	55,239	\$ 407,064		\$ (20,102)	\$ (907)	\$ 25,539	\$ 411,594
Common shares issued under stock option and stock purchase plans	3,224	76,550					76,550
Tax effect of stock options		15,469					15,469
Cancellation of compensatory stock options		(25)			25		
Compensation expense related to stock options					331		331
Comprehensive income:							
Net income			\$ 97,132			97,132	97,132
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities, net of reclassification adjustments			198				
Foreign currency translation adjustment			5,772				
Other comprehensive income			5,970	5,970			5,970
Comprehensive income			\$ 103,102				
Adjustment to conform fiscal year of Discreet Logic						(9,131)	(9,131)
Dividends paid						(11,722)	(11,722)
Repurchase of common shares	(1,242)	(28,257)				(20,609)	(48,866)
Balances, January 31, 1999	57,221	470,801		(14,132)	(551)	81,209	537,327
Common shares issued under stock option and stock purchase plans	1,915	42,819					42,819
Tax effect of stock options		4,642					4,642
Shares issued	3,000	117,467					117,467
Compensation expense related to stock options		1,400			(787)		613
Comprehensive income:							
Net income			\$ 9,808			9,808	9,808
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities, net of reclassification adjustments			(2,145)				
Foreign currency translation adjustment			1,455				
Other comprehensive income			(690)	(690)			(690)
Comprehensive income			\$ 9,118				
Adjustment to conform fiscal year of Discreet Logic						(5,034)	(5,034)
Dividends paid						(14,581)	(14,581)
Repurchase of common shares	(2,895)	(75,315)				(14,757)	(90,072)
Balances, January 31, 2000	59,241	\$ 561,814		\$ (14,822)	\$ (1,338)	\$ 56,645	\$ 602,299

(continued on next page)

Autodesk, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity *(continued)*
(in thousands)

	Common stock and additional paid-in capital		Compre- hensive income	Accumulated other com- prehensive income (loss)	Deferred compen- sation	Retained earnings	Total stock- holders' equity
	Shares	Amount					
Balances, January 31, 2000	59,241	\$ 561,814		\$ (14,822)	\$ (1,338)	\$ 56,645	\$ 602,299
Common shares issued under stock option and stock purchase plans	4,618	114,036					114,036
Tax effect of stock options		21,055					21,055
Shares issued in connection with an acquisition	78	2,780					2,780
Compensation expense related to stock options		260			166		426
Comprehensive income:							
Net income			\$ 93,233			93,233	93,233
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities, net of reclassification adjustments			3,727				
Foreign currency translation adjustment			(5,009)				
Other comprehensive income			(1,282)	(1,282)			(1,282)
Comprehensive income			\$ 91,951				
Dividends paid		(2,053)				(11,527)	(13,580)
Repurchase of common shares	(9,223)	(273,240)				(86,053)	(359,293)
Balances, January 31, 2001	54,714	\$ 424,652		\$ (16,104)	\$ (1,172)	\$ 52,298	\$ 459,674

See accompanying notes.

Autodesk, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial
Statements
January 31, 2001

Note 1. Autodesk and Summary of
Significant Accounting Policies

About Autodesk

Autodesk, Inc. ("Autodesk") is one of the world's leading design software and digital content companies for architectural design and land development, manufacturing, utilities, telecommunications, and media and entertainment. Founded in April 1982, Autodesk provides design software, Internet portal services, wireless development platforms and point-of-location applications.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Autodesk and its wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The equity method of accounting is used for investments in companies in which Autodesk has significant influence, which is generally represented by stock ownership of at least 20 percent but not more than 50 percent.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in Autodesk's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation

The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated from their respective functional currencies into U.S. dollars at the rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and revenue and expense amounts are translated at weighted average rates during the period. Foreign currency translation adjustments are recorded as other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses realized from foreign currency transactions, those transactions denominated in currencies other than the subsidiary's functional currency, are included in interest and other income.

Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts
("Forwards") and Option Contracts ("Options")

Autodesk hedges a portion of its exposure in certain receivables and payables as well as certain anticipated

cash flows denominated in foreign currencies using forwards and options in European and Asian currencies. Gains and losses associated with exchange rate fluctuations on forwards and options are recorded in interest and other income and offset corresponding gains and losses on the assets, liabilities, and anticipated cash flows being hedged. The costs of forwards are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract as interest and other income, while option premiums are expensed entirely on the date of purchase because of the short-term life of the options.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Autodesk considers all highly liquid investments with insignificant interest rate risk and original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are recorded at cost, which approximates fair value.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are stated at fair value. Marketable securities maturing within one year that are not restricted are classified as current assets.

Autodesk determines the appropriate classification of its marketable securities at the time of purchase and reevaluates such classification as of each balance sheet date. Autodesk has classified all of its marketable securities as available-for-sale and carries such securities at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported in stockholders' equity until disposition.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Autodesk places its cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities with and in the custody of financial institutions with high credit standing and, by policy, limits the amounts invested with any one institution, type of security and issuer.

Autodesk's accounts receivable are derived from sales to a large number of direct customers, resellers and distributors in the Americas, Europe and the Asia Pacific region. Autodesk performs ongoing evaluations of its customers' financial condition and limits the amount of credit extended when deemed necessary, but generally requires no collateral. No single customer accounted for more than 10 percent of consolidated net revenues in fiscal 2001, 2000 or 1999.

Inventories

Inventories, consisting principally of diskettes, compact discs (CDs), user manuals and hardware purchased for resale are stated at the lower of cost (determined on the first-in, first-out method) or market.

Computer Equipment, Furniture and Leasehold Improvements

Computer equipment and furniture are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from two to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease term. Depreciation expense was \$26.2 million in fiscal 2001, \$30.2 million in fiscal 2000 and \$33.0 million in fiscal 1999.

Purchased Technologies and Capitalized Software

Costs incurred in the initial design phase of software development are expensed as incurred. Once the point of technological feasibility is reached, production costs (programming and testing) are capitalized. Certain acquired software-technology rights are also capitalized. Capitalized software costs are amortized ratably, as revenues are recognized, but not less than on a straight-line basis over 18-month to five-year periods. Amortization expense, which is included as a component of cost of revenues, was \$16.1 million in fiscal 2001, \$18.9 million in fiscal 2000 and \$19.1 million in 1999. The actual lives of Autodesk's purchased technologies or capitalized software may differ from management's estimates, and such differences could cause carrying amounts of these assets to be reduced materially.

Other Intangible Assets

Amortization of purchased intangibles and goodwill is provided on a straight-line basis over the respective useful lives of the assets, which range from three to seven years. Accumulated amortization was \$118.5 million as of January 31, 2001 and \$91.9 million at January 31, 2000.

As circumstances dictate, Autodesk assesses the recoverability of its other intangible assets by comparing the undiscounted net cash flows associated with such assets against their respective carrying values. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying value over the fair value.

Web Site Development Costs

During the third quarter of fiscal 2001, Autodesk adopted the provisions of the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") consensus No. 00-2, "Accounting for Web Site Development Costs." This consensus provides guidance on what types of costs associated with Web site development should be capitalized or expensed. Through January 31, 2001, Autodesk capitalized \$1.7 million of Web site development costs. Such capitalized amounts are being amortized over a two-year period.

Investments in Privately Held Businesses

Autodesk has several minority investments in privately held technology companies, many of which are in the start-up or development stage. With the exception of investments in Buzzsaw.com, Inc. and RedSpark, Inc., these investments are accounted for using the cost method of accounting. These investments are carried at cost and are included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Autodesk monitors these investments for impairment and makes appropriate reductions in carrying values when declines in their fair value are determined to be other-than-temporary.

Employee Stock Compensation

As permitted by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), Autodesk measures compensation expense for its stock-based employee compensation plans using the intrinsic method prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"). In accordance with SFAS 123, Autodesk has provided in Note 10 the pro forma disclosures of the effect on net income and earnings per share if SFAS 123 had been applied in measuring compensation expense for all periods presented.

Revenue Recognition

Autodesk recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is probable. Autodesk's revenue recognition policies are in compliance with the provisions of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statement of Position 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition" ("SOP 97-2"), as amended by Statement of Position 98-9.

Net revenues primarily consist of product sales, which include software licenses and the related hardware and peripherals. Product sales are recognized at the time of shipment. In addition to product sales, Autodesk recognizes subscription revenues ratably over the contract period, customer consulting and training revenues as the services are performed, and revenues from post contract customer support and other related services ratably as the obligations are fulfilled, or when the related services are performed.

With the exception of certain distributors, agreements with Autodesk's value-added resellers ("VARs") do not contain specific product-return privileges. However, Autodesk permits its VARs to return product in certain instances, generally

during periods of product transition and during update cycles.

Autodesk establishes allowances for product returns, including allowances for stock balancing and product rotation, based on estimated future returns of product and after taking into consideration channel inventory levels at its resellers, the timing of new product introductions and other factors. These allowances are recorded as direct reductions of revenue and accounts receivable at the time the related revenue is recognized.

Reclassifications

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2001, Autodesk adopted EITF consensus No. 99-19, "Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent" and EITF consensus No. 00-10, "Accounting for Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs". As a result, dealer commissions totaling \$24.7 million in fiscal 2001, \$25.4 million in fiscal 2000 and \$19.4 million in fiscal 1999, which previously were recorded as a direct reduction of net revenues, were reclassified to sales and marketing expenses. Additionally, shipping and handling amounts billed totaling \$2.1 million in fiscal 2001, \$2.4 million in fiscal 2000, and \$2.5 million in fiscal 1999, which previously were recorded as a reduction of cost of sales, were reclassified to net revenues. The adoption of these EITF issues did not impact Autodesk's current or previously reported net income or loss.

In addition, certain other reclassifications have been made to the fiscal 2000 and 1999 consolidated financial statements to conform to the fiscal 2001 presentation.

Advertising Expenses

Advertising costs are expensed the first time the advertising takes place. Total advertising expenses incurred were \$15.3 million in fiscal 2001, \$18.3 million in fiscal 2000 and \$13.1 million in fiscal 1999.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Effective November 1, 2000 Autodesk adopted Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements" ("SAB 101"). The adoption of SAB 101 did not have a material impact on Autodesk's financial statements.

On February 1, 2001 Autodesk adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 133"). This Statement requires Autodesk to recognize all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Had Autodesk adopted SFAS 133 during fiscal 2001, the impact would not have been material. The adoption of SFAS 133 on February 1, 2001 did not have a material impact on Autodesk's financial position.

Note 2. Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect of stock options outstanding. A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used in the basic and diluted net income per share amounts follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>			
<i>Year ended January 31,</i>	2001	2000	1999
Numerator:			
Numerator for basic and diluted net income per share—net income	\$ 93,233	\$ 9,808	\$ 97,132
Denominator:			
Denominator for basic net income per share—weighted average shares	57,188	60,328	56,394
Effect of dilutive common stock options	1,326	1,078	2,747
Denominator for diluted net income per share	58,514	61,406	59,141

The computation of diluted net income per share does not include 6.0 million options for fiscal 2001, 8.3 million options for fiscal 2000 and 3.2 million options for fiscal 1999. Such options were excluded because the options had exercise prices greater than the average market prices of common stock during the respective periods, and, therefore were anti-dilutive.

Note 3. Financial Instruments

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Estimated fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted market prices. The carrying amounts and fair value of Autodesk's financial instruments are as follows:

(in thousands)

	January 31, 2001		January 31, 2000	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 116,391	\$ 116,391	\$ 108,641	\$ 108,641
Marketable securities	302,761	306,109	434,296	432,282
Forward foreign currency contracts	8	8	8	8
Foreign currency option contracts	218	218	—	—

Forwards

Autodesk utilizes forwards to reduce its foreign exchange rate risk. The forwards, which have average maturities of 60 days or less, are used to hedge material foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, principally receivables and payables. They are not used for trading or speculative purposes. Forwards are marked-to-market at the end of each period, with gains and losses recognized as other income or expense to offset the gains or losses resulting from the settlement of the underlying foreign currency denominated receivables and payables.

The notional amounts of foreign currency option contracts at January 31, 2001 was \$2.3 million. Autodesk did not use option contracts prior to fiscal 2001. Gains resulting from foreign currency transactions were not material in fiscal 2001.

The notional amounts of foreign currency contracts were \$36.6 million at January 31, 2001 and \$37.6 million at January 31, 2000. While the contract or notional amount is often used to express the volume of foreign exchange contracts, the amounts potentially subject to credit risk are generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the counterparties' obligations under the agreements exceed the obligations of Autodesk to the counterparties. Gains resulting from foreign currency transactions were not material in fiscal 2001, 2000 and 1999.

Options

In addition to the forward contracts, Autodesk utilizes foreign currency option contracts to reduce the exchange rate impact on anticipated net revenue transactions. These option contracts have maturities of less than three months and settle before the end of each fiscal quarter. They are not used for trading or speculative purposes. Autodesk's financial exposure is limited to the amount paid for the options and any resulting gains from these option contracts are deferred until the underlying hedged transaction is recorded.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities include the following available-for-sale securities at January 31, 2001 and 2000:

(in thousands)

	Cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
<i>January 31, 2001</i>				
Short-term:				
Municipal Bonds	\$ 57,296	\$ 38	\$ —	\$ 57,334
Preferred Stock	10,500	5	—	10,505
Money Market	43,737	84	—	43,821
Commercial Paper and Corporate Bonds	4,498	19	—	4,517
Agency Securities	26,686	98	—	26,784
	142,717	244	—	142,961
Long-term:				
Municipal Bonds	144,411	2,791	—	147,202
Corporate Bonds	2,993	98	—	3,091
Asset Backed Securities	4,002	72	—	4,074
Agency Securities	8,638	143	—	8,781
	160,044	3,104	—	163,148
	\$302,761	\$ 3,348	\$ —	\$ 306,109
<i>January 31, 2000</i>				
	Cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
Short-term:				
Municipal Bonds	\$138,084	\$ 87	\$ (3)	\$ 138,168
Preferred Stock	37,200	—	—	37,200
Money Market	60,945	—	—	60,945
Agency Securities	13,996	—	(19)	13,977
	250,225	87	(22)	250,290
Long-term:				
Municipal Bonds	165,663	—	(1,997)	163,666
Treasury Notes	7,991	—	—	7,991
Corporate Bonds	1,500	—	—	1,500
Asset Backed Securities	2,003	—	—	2,003
Agency Securities	6,914	—	(82)	6,832
	184,071	—	(2,079)	181,992
	\$434,296	\$ 87	\$ (2,101)	\$ 432,282

The contractual maturities of Autodesk's long-term marketable securities at January 31, 2001 were as follows: \$76.1 million between one and two years; \$44.9 million maturing in three years; \$33.1 million maturing in four to five years; and \$9.0 million beyond five years. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because the issuers of the securities may have the right to prepay

or call obligations without prepayment penalties. Realized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities were immaterial in fiscal 2001, 2000 and 1999. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

Note 4. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

(in thousands)

<i>Fiscal year ended January 31,</i>	2001	2000	1999
Federal:			
Current	\$ 26,350	\$ 17,059	\$ 30,708
Deferred	289	(13,027)	7,773
State:			
Current	4,914	2,068	3,627
Deferred	(452)	(1,393)	1,229
Foreign:			
Current	15,657	14,946	17,029
Deferred	4,782	(5,541)	1,723
	<u>\$ 51,540</u>	<u>\$ 14,112</u>	<u>\$ 62,089</u>

The tax benefit associated with dispositions from employee stock plans reduced taxes currently payable by \$21.0 million for fiscal 2001, \$4.6 million for fiscal 2000 and \$15.5 million for fiscal 1999. Foreign pretax income was \$86.4 million in fiscal 2001, \$16.6 million in fiscal 2000 and

\$110.1 million in fiscal 1999. The valuation allowance decreased by \$3.1 million in fiscal 2001 and \$1.2 million in fiscal 2000, and increased by \$2.8 million in fiscal 1999.

The principal reasons that the aggregate income tax provisions differ from the U.S. statutory rate are as follows:

(in thousands)

<i>Fiscal year ended January 31,</i>	2001	2000	1999
Income tax provision at statutory rate	\$ 56,372	\$ 8,372	\$ 55,727
Foreign income taxed at rates different from the U.S. statutory rate	(5,058)	(2,679)	(1,994)
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	2,436	576	3,041
Tax-exempt interest	(3,526)	(3,165)	(2,087)
Acquired in-process research and development	—	645	3,973
Goodwill amortization	4,711	5,945	7,478
Effect of not benefiting foreign subsidiaries tax losses	—	—	2,304
Utilization of net operating losses not previously benefited	(3,473)	—	(3,786)
Research and development tax credit benefit	(1,162)	(2,438)	(2,521)
Non-deductible acquisition costs	—	6,473	—
Other	1,240	383	(46)
	<u>\$ 51,540</u>	<u>\$ 14,112</u>	<u>\$ 62,089</u>

Significant components of Autodesk's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(in thousands)

January 31,	2001	2000
Purchased technology and capitalized software	\$ 17,661	\$ 10,880
Reserves for product returns and bad debts	10,281	9,359
Tax loss carryforwards	6,512	3,671
Accrued compensation and benefits	5,546	4,966
Fixed assets	8,522	9,371
Accrued state income taxes	563	331
Research and development credit carryforwards	4,746	11,325
Inventory reserves	1,473	1,319
Other accruals not currently deductible for tax	8,686	8,947
Other	—	4,945
Total deferred tax assets	63,990	65,114
Less: valuation allowance	(4,849)	(7,988)
Net deferred tax assets	59,141	57,126
Unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries	(13,108)	(6,018)
Other	(1,095)	—
Total deferred tax liability	(14,203)	(6,018)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 44,938	\$ 51,108

No provision has been made for federal income taxes on unremitted earnings of certain of Autodesk's foreign subsidiaries (cumulative \$318.0 million at January 31, 2001) because Autodesk plans to reinvest such earnings for the foreseeable future. At January 31, 2001, the unrecognized deferred tax liability for these earnings was approximately \$87.0 million

Realization of the Company's net deferred tax assets is dependent upon the Company generating sufficient taxable income in future years in appropriate tax jurisdictions to obtain benefit from the reversal of temporary differences and from tax credit carryforwards. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable is subject to adjustment in future periods if estimates of future taxable income are reduced.

Cash payments for income taxes were approximately \$14.0 million in fiscal 2001, \$37.6 million in fiscal 2000 and \$20.9 million in fiscal 1999.

Autodesk has \$18.6 million of cumulative tax loss carryforwards, which may be available to reduce future income tax liabilities in certain jurisdictions. The tax loss carryforwards will expire beginning January 31, 2007. Autodesk has recorded a valuation allowance against some deferred tax assets including the tax benefit of these tax loss carryforwards due to the uncertainty of their realizability.

Autodesk has \$4.7 million of cumulative research tax credit carryforwards, which may be available to reduce future income tax liabilities in California indefinitely.

Note 5. Investment in Affiliate— Buzzsaw.com, Inc. ("Buzzsaw")

In October 1999, Autodesk formed Buzzsaw. Between October and December 1999, Autodesk owned a majority interest in Buzzsaw, and as such, Autodesk consolidated Buzzsaw's results of operations, which were included within Autodesk's fiscal 2000 cost and expense categories. After December 1999, Autodesk owned a less than majority interest in Buzzsaw.

In April 2000, Autodesk invested an additional \$17.5 million in Buzzsaw. Autodesk currently maintains approximately a 40 percent interest in Buzzsaw and is accounting for this investment under the equity method of accounting.

During fiscal 2001, Autodesk recognized \$16.3 million of losses, which represents Autodesk's proportionate share of Buzzsaw's losses from April 2000 through January 2001.

Summarized financial information for Buzzsaw, which ended their fiscal year on December 31, 2000, is as follows:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>
	<i>As of December 31, 2000</i>
Current assets	\$ 30,791
Non-current assets	19,123
Current liabilities	9,141
Non-current liabilities	2,268
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	98,560
Net assets	38,505
	<i>Fiscal year ended December 31, 2000</i>
Net revenues	\$ 5,354
Cost of sales	14,461
Loss from operations	50,898
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	54,455

Note 6. Minority Interest—RedSpark, Inc. (“RedSpark”)

In April 2000, Autodesk formed RedSpark. In October 2000, RedSpark received \$14.0 million of third party venture funding. Autodesk currently maintains a majority interest in RedSpark, and consolidates RedSpark’s financial position and results of operations.

The minority interest at January 31, 2001 represents equity funding received by RedSpark from third party investors, net of allocated losses for the period October 2000 through January 2001.

Note 7. Borrowing Arrangements

Autodesk has a U.S. line of credit permitting short-term unsecured borrowings of up to \$75.0 million, which may be used from time to time for working capital or other business needs. At January 31, 2001, there were no borrowings outstanding under this agreement, which expires in January 2002.

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

Autodesk leases office space and computer equipment under noncancelable operating lease agreements. The leases generally provide that Autodesk pay taxes, insurance and maintenance expenses related to the leased assets. Future minimum lease payments for fiscal years ended January 31 are as follows: \$29.3 million in 2002; \$27.2 million in 2003; \$21.7 million in 2004; \$19.0 million in 2005; \$16.9 million in 2006; and \$18.9 million thereafter.

Rent expense was \$31.8 million in fiscal 2001, \$30.2 million in fiscal 2000 and \$25.7 million in fiscal 1999.

Autodesk is a party to various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of business activities. In management’s opinion, resolution of these matters is not expected to have a material adverse impact on Autodesk’s consolidated results of operations or its financial position. However, depending on the amount and timing, an unfavorable resolution of a matter could materially affect Autodesk’s future results of operations or cash flows in a particular period.

Note 9. Stockholders’ Equity

Preferred Stock

Under Autodesk’s Certificate of Incorporation, 2.0 million shares of preferred stock are authorized. At January 31, 2001, there were no preferred shares issued or outstanding. The Board of Directors has the authority to issue the preferred stock in one or more series and to fix rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including dividends, and the number of shares constituting any series or the designation of such series, without any further vote or action by the stockholders.

Common Stock Repurchase Programs

Autodesk repurchased and retired 9.2 million shares in fiscal 2001 at an average repurchase price of \$38.96 per share, 2.9 million shares in fiscal 2000 at an average price of \$31.11, and 1.2 million shares in fiscal 1999 at an average price of \$39.34. The primary purpose of the stock repurchase programs was to help offset the dilution to earnings per share caused by the issuance of stock under Autodesk’s employee stock plans.

Between November 1999 and March 2001, the Board of Directors approved plans to repurchase a total of 22.0 million common shares. Of these 22.0 million shares,

12.1 million shares were repurchased and retired as of January 31, 2001 through a combination of open market purchases and settlement of equity collar contracts. The number of shares acquired and the timing of the purchases are based on several factors, including general market conditions and the trading price of Autodesk common stock.

In fiscal 2000 Autodesk repurchased its common stock through open market purchases, and in fiscal 1999 Autodesk used a combination of open market purchases and equity collar contracts to repurchase Autodesk's common stock. These fiscal 1999 share repurchases were part of an on-going and systematic repurchase plan that was approved by Autodesk's Board of Directors.

Dividends

During fiscal 2001 and 2000 Autodesk paid annual dividends of \$0.24 per share. During fiscal 1999 Autodesk paid

annual dividends of \$0.20 per share. Fiscal year 2001 dividends were paid at a rate of \$0.06 each quarter.

Note 10. Stock Compensation and Employee Benefit Plans

Stock Option Plans

Incentive and nonqualified stock options may be granted to officers, employees, directors and consultants. Autodesk, however, does not have a practice of awarding stock options to consultants. Options vest over periods of one to five years and generally have terms of up to ten years. The exercise price of the stock options is generally at least equal to the fair market value of the stock on the grant date.

A summary of stock option activity is as follows:

	<i>(shares in thousands)</i>	
	Number of shares	Weighted average price per share
Options outstanding at January 31, 1998	14,217	\$ 30.10
Granted	3,320	36.49
Exercised	(2,595)	24.74
Canceled	(1,020)	34.96
Options outstanding at January 31, 1999	13,922	\$ 32.27
Granted	5,984	26.70
Exercised	(1,087)	21.06
Canceled	(2,902)	34.65
Options outstanding at January 31, 2000	15,917	\$ 30.47
Granted	4,455	32.00
Exercised	(3,696)	26.09
Canceled	(3,177)	33.74
Options outstanding at January 31, 2001	13,499	\$ 31.43
Options exercisable at January 31, 2001	5,782	\$ 32.59
Options available for grant at January 31, 2001	2,922	—

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding and exercisable at January 31, 2001:

	Options Exercisable		Options Outstanding		
	Number of shares (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares (in thousands)	Weighted average contractual life (in years)	Weighted average exercise price
Range of per share exercise prices:					
\$ 0.01 – 24.13	1,210	\$ 20.46	3,453	7.7	\$ 21.27
\$ 24.25 – 30.25	1,316	27.22	3,596	8.1	26.91
\$ 30.38 – 38.06	1,922	34.33	3,509	7.5	34.50
\$ 38.25 – 73.49	1,334	46.37	2,941	7.5	45.23
	5,782	\$ 32.59	13,499	7.7	\$ 31.43

These options will expire if not exercised at specific dates ranging through January 2011.

A total of 16.4 million shares of Autodesk's common stock have been reserved for future issuance under existing stock option programs.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Under Autodesk's employee stock purchase plan, eligible employees may purchase shares of Autodesk's common stock, at their discretion using up to 15 percent of their compensation subject to certain limitations, at not less than 85 percent of fair market value as defined in the plan agreement. Autodesk issued 0.9 million shares at an average price of \$18.27 per share in fiscal 2001, 0.8 million shares at an average price of \$20.25 in fiscal 2000, and 0.6 million shares at an average price of \$23.21 in fiscal 1999. At January 31, 2001, a total of 3.3 million shares were available for future issuance under the plan.

Pro Forma Net Income (Loss) Information

Autodesk applies APB 25 in accounting for its employee stock plans. Accordingly, no compensation expense is recognized in Autodesk's consolidated statement of operations, other than for stock awards that have exercise prices less than the fair market value of Autodesk's common stock at the date of grant.

Had compensation expense been determined in accordance with the fair value method prescribed by SFAS 123, Autodesk's pro forma net income for fiscal 2001 was \$39.1 million, loss for fiscal 2000 was \$44.7 million and net income for fiscal 1999 was \$52.2 million. Pro forma basic net income (loss) per share was \$0.68 in fiscal 2001, \$(0.74) in fiscal 2000, and \$0.93 in fiscal 1999. Pro forma diluted net income (loss) per share was \$0.67 in fiscal 2001, \$(0.74) in fiscal 2000, and \$0.88 in fiscal 1999.

The weighted average estimated fair value of stock options granted was \$17.50 per share during fiscal 2001, \$14.38 during fiscal 2000 and \$14.14 during fiscal 1999. These were estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, based on the following assumptions: expected volatility of 0.6 for fiscal 2001, 2000 and 1999; the weighted average estimated life was 5 years for fiscal 2001 and 2000 and 3 years for 1999; the weighted average risk-free rate was 5.7% for fiscal 2001, 5.8% for fiscal 2000 and 5.6% for fiscal 1999; and the dividend yield was 0.8% for fiscal 2001, 0.9% for fiscal 2000 and 0.7% for fiscal 1999.

The weighted average estimated fair value of shares granted under the employee stock purchase plan was \$8.58 per share during fiscal 2001, \$7.64 during fiscal 2000, and \$9.07 during fiscal 1999. These were estimated using

the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, based on the following assumptions: expected volatility of 0.7 for fiscal 2001, 0.6 for fiscal 2000 and 1999; the weighted average estimated life was 0.5 years for fiscal 2001, 2000 and 1999; the weighted average risk-free rate was 5.3% for fiscal 2001, 4.2% for fiscal 2000 and 5.1% for fiscal 1999; and the dividend yield was 0.8% for fiscal 2001, 0.9% for fiscal 2000 and 0.7% for fiscal 1999.

Pretax Savings Plan

Autodesk has a 401(k) plan that covers nearly all U.S. employees. Eligible employees may contribute up to 20 percent of their pretax salary, subject to limitations mandated by the Internal Revenue Service. Autodesk makes voluntary contributions and matches a portion of employee contributions. Autodesk's contributions were \$5.0 million in fiscal 2001, \$5.0 million in fiscal 2000 and \$4.6 million in fiscal 1999.

Autodesk provides defined-contribution plans in certain foreign countries where required by statute. Autodesk's funding policy for foreign defined contribution plans is consistent with the local requirements in each country. Autodesk's contributions to these plans were \$2.8 million in fiscal 2001, \$2.4 million in fiscal 2000 and \$1.7 million in fiscal 1999.

Note 11. Business Combinations

Discreet Logic Inc. ("Discreet")

On March 16, 1999, Autodesk acquired Discreet by issuing approximately 10.0 million shares of Autodesk common stock in exchange for Discreet's outstanding common stock. Discreet develops, assembles, markets, sells and supports nonlinear digital systems and software for creating, editing and compositing imagery.

Autodesk accounted for this acquisition under the pooling of interests method. Accordingly, all prior period consolidated financial statements presented were restated to include the combined results of operations, financial position and cash flows as though Discreet had always been part of Autodesk. Separate results of the combined entities for the three months ended April 30, 1999 and the fiscal year ended January 31, 1999 are as follows:

	<i>(in millions)</i>	
	Three months ended April 30, 1999 (unaudited)	Year ended January 31, 1999
Net revenues:		
Autodesk	\$ 177.7	\$ 761.7
Discreet	25.0	132.1
	\$ 202.7	\$ 893.8
Net income (loss):		
Autodesk	\$ (7.3)	\$ 90.6
Discreet	(9.8)	6.5
	\$ (17.1)	\$ 97.1

Prior to the acquisition, Discreet's fiscal year ended on June 30. As a result of differing year-ends, Autodesk's consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1999 were combined with Discreet's financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 1998.

Additionally, Discreet's January 1999 results have been excluded from the accompanying statements of operations as a result of changing Discreet's year-end to January 31. In January 1999, Discreet recognized net revenues of \$3.8 million and incurred a net loss of \$5.0 million. The loss was recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings during fiscal 2000.

In addition to the acquisition of Discreet, the following acquisitions occurred over the past three years.

VISION* Solutions ("VISION")

On April 22, 1999, Autodesk acquired VISION, a vendor of enterprise automated mapping/facilities management/geographic information systems (AM/FM/GIS) solutions. This acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Of the \$26.0 million purchase price, which was paid in cash, \$3.3 million represented the value of in-process research and development ("IPR&D") that had not yet reached technological feasibility and had no alternative future use, and as such, was expensed during fiscal 2000. Of the remaining purchase price, \$17.6 million was allocated to goodwill and \$2.1 million was allocated to other intangibles.

Proforma financial results, as defined by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 16, "Business Combinations," have not been provided since this acquisition was not material.

Genius CAD Software GmbH ("Genius")

On May 4, 1998, Autodesk entered into an agreement with Genius, a German limited liability company, to purchase various mechanical CAD software applications and technologies. Autodesk accounted for this acquisition under the purchase method of accounting. Of the total purchase price of \$68.9 million, which was paid in cash, \$13.1 million was allocated to IPR&D and was expensed since the technology had not reached technological feasibility and had no alternative future use; \$12.7 million was allocated to an intangible asset, purchased technology; and \$41.6 million was allocated to goodwill.

The value assigned to the IPR&D (\$13.1 million) was determined by identifying research projects in areas for which technological feasibility had not been achieved. The calculations of value were adjusted to reflect the value creation efforts of Genius prior to the close of the acquisition. The value was determined by estimating the costs remaining to develop the purchased in-process technology into commercially viable products, estimating the resulting net cash flows from such projects, and discounting the net cash flows back to their present value. The discount rate included a factor that took into account the uncertainty surrounding the successful development of the purchased in-process technology projects.

The value assigned to purchased technology (\$12.7 million) was determined based on the expected future cash flows of the existing developed technologies, discounted for the characteristics and applications of the product, the size of existing markets, growth rates of existing and future markets, as well as an evaluation of past and anticipated product-life cycles.

Proforma financial results, as defined by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 16, "Business Combinations," have not been provided since this acquisition was not material.

Note 12. Nonrecurring Charges

During fiscal 2001, Autodesk recorded nonrecurring credits totaling \$1.2 million, which resulted from accrual reversals. The underlying liabilities, which were originally established in fiscal 2000, were settled for less than originally estimated.

During fiscal 2000, Autodesk recorded nonrecurring charges totaling \$34.7 million, which primarily resulted from the acquisition of Discreet (\$17.1 million), acquisition of VISION (\$3.3 million) and a corporate restructuring that

occurred during the third quarter (\$15.5 million). These nonrecurring charges were offset by a \$1.0 million reversal of a litigation reserve established in fiscal 1999. The litigation matter was settled for less than originally estimated.

Of the \$17.1 million of charges resulting from the acquisition of Discreet, \$14.1 million related to transaction costs, \$2.6 million related to restructuring costs and \$0.4 million related to one-time costs.

Of the \$15.5 million of corporate restructuring charges, which resulted from Autodesk's efforts to reduce operating expenses, \$11.7 million related to termination and other employee costs associated with the elimination of 350 positions, most of which occurred in the U.S.; \$3.2 million related to office closure costs; and \$0.6 million related to one-time costs. Employee termination costs included wage continuation, advance notice pay and medical and other benefits. Office closure costs included losses on operating lease payments (\$1.1 million) and the write-off of leasehold improvements and equipment (\$2.1 million). During fiscal 2001, the restructuring was substantially completed. The following table sets forth the restructuring activity during fiscal 2001:

(in millions)

	Balance at February 1, 2000	Additions	Charges utilized	Reversals	Balance at January 31, 2001
Employee termination costs	\$ 1.0	\$ —	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.4)	\$ 0.2
Office closure costs	0.7	—	(0.3)	(0.3)	0.1
Legal entity liquidations	0.5	—	(0.1)	(0.3)	0.1
Total	\$ 2.2	\$ —	\$ (0.8)	\$ (1.0)	\$ 0.4

During fiscal 1999, Autodesk recorded nonrecurring charges totaling \$19.7 million, which resulted from the acquisition of Genius (\$13.1 million) and certain other charges (\$8.9 million). These nonrecurring charges were offset by \$2.3 million of excess lease-related reserves, which were associated with a fiscal 1996 restructuring, that Discreet reversed.

Of the \$8.9 million of other charges, \$1.5 million related to the consolidation of certain development centers, \$2.2 million related to the write-off of purchased technologies associated with these operations, \$1.7 million related to staff reductions in Asia Pacific, \$2.5 million related to costs involving a certain litigation matter, and \$1.0 million related to the write-down to fair market value of older computer equipment. At January 31, 2000, there were no remaining liabilities associated with these nonrecurring charges.

Note 13. Litigation Accrual Reversal

In fiscal 1995, Autodesk recorded a significant reserve as a result of a judgment against Autodesk on a claim involving a trade-secret misappropriation. Autodesk appealed the judgment and as a result of the appeal decision, which was finalized in May 1998, the amount levied against Autodesk was significantly reduced. During fiscal 1999, Autodesk reversed the remaining unutilized litigation accrual of \$18.2 million and interest accrual of \$2.7 million.

Note 14. Segments

Autodesk's operating results have been aggregated into two reportable segments: the Discreet Segment and the Design Solutions Segment.

The Discreet Segment derives revenues from the sale of its products to creative professionals for a variety of

applications, including feature films, television programs, commercials, music and corporate videos, interactive game production, live broadcasting and Web design.

The Design Solutions Segment derives revenues from the sale of design software products for professionals, occasional users, or consumers who design, draft and diagram, and from the sale of mapping and geographic information systems technology to public and private users.

Both segments primarily distribute their respective products through authorized dealers and distributors, and, in some cases, they also sell their products directly to end-users.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in Note 1 to Notes of Consolidated Financial Statements. Autodesk evaluates each segment's performance on the basis of income from operations before income taxes. Autodesk currently does not separately accumulate and report asset information by segment. Information concerning the operations of Autodesk's reportable segments was as follows:

	<i>(in millions)</i>		
<i>Fiscal year ended January 31,</i>	2001	2000	1999
Net revenues:			
Design Solutions	\$ 743.1	\$ 674.4	\$ 720.7
Discreet	193.2	173.7	173.1
	\$ 936.3	\$ 848.1	\$ 893.8
Income (loss) from operations:			
Design Solutions	\$ 509.0	\$ 323.4	\$ 394.4
Discreet	23.1	(13.2)	19.5
Unallocated amounts ¹	(392.1)	(309.4)	(271.8)
	\$ 140.0	\$ 0.8	\$ 142.1
Depreciation and amortization:			
Design Solutions	\$ 34.0	\$ 43.4	\$ 39.4
Discreet	16.6	20.6	22.1
Unallocated amounts	18.2	15.7	19.3
	\$ 68.8	\$ 79.7	\$ 80.8

¹ Unallocated amounts are attributed primarily to corporate expenses and other geographic costs and expenses managed outside the reportable segments. Unallocated amounts in fiscal 2001 also include nonrecurring credits of \$1.2 million, which consisted of fiscal 2000 corporate restructuring charge reversals. Unallocated amounts in fiscal 2000 also include nonrecurring charges of \$13.8 million, a significant portion of which consisted of the corporate restructuring charges. Unallocated amounts in fiscal 1999 also include nonrecurring income of \$12.7 million.

Information regarding Autodesk's operations by geographic area is as follows:

	<i>(in millions)</i>		
<i>Fiscal year ended January 31,</i>	2001	2000	1999
Net revenues:			
United States customers	\$ 374.9	\$ 317.7	\$ 375.4
Other Americas	57.8	63.3	60.2
Total Americas	432.7	381.0	435.6
Europe	296.0	296.4	329.6
Asia Pacific	207.6	170.7	128.6
Total net revenues	\$ 936.3	\$ 848.1	\$ 893.8

	<i>(in millions)</i>	
<i>January 31,</i>	2001	2000
Long-lived assets: ¹		
United States operations	\$ 282.9	\$ 347.0
Other Americas	15.8	15.1
Total Americas	298.7	362.1
Neuchâtel, Switzerland ²	251.9	195.1
Other Europe	227.0	228.4
Total Europe	478.9	423.5
Asia Pacific	6.8	6.6
Consolidating eliminations	(649.4)	(639.9)
Total long-lived assets	\$ 135.0	\$ 152.3

¹ Long-lived assets exclude financial instruments and deferred tax assets. As such, marketable securities and deferred taxes have been excluded above.

² Investment in Discreet held by Neuchâtel. This investment eliminates upon consolidation.

Note 15. Comprehensive Income

The components of total accumulated other comprehensive loss in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
<i>January 31,</i>	2001	2000
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	\$ 2,357	\$ (1,370)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(18,461)	(13,452)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (16,104)	\$ (14,822)

The related income tax effects allocated to each component of other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	Amount before taxes	Income tax (expense) benefit	Amount net of taxes
Fiscal 2001:			
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	\$ 5,405	\$ (1,730)	\$ 3,675
Less: reclassification for amounts realized in net income	76	(24)	52
Net unrealized gains	5,481	(1,754)	3,727
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(5,009)	—	(5,009)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 472	\$ (1,754)	\$ (1,282)
Fiscal 2000:			
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities	\$ (2,869)	\$ 918	\$ (1,951)
Less: reclassification for amounts realized in net income	(285)	91	(194)
Net unrealized losses	(3,154)	1,009	(2,145)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,455	—	1,455
Total other comprehensive loss	\$ (1,699)	\$ 1,009	\$ (690)
Fiscal 1999			
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	\$ 18	\$ (6)	\$ 12
Less: reclassification for amounts realized in net income	(269)	83	(186)
Net unrealized gains	287	(89)	198
Foreign currency translation adjustments	5,772	—	5,772
Total other comprehensive income	\$ 6,059	\$ (89)	\$ 5,970

Note 16. Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

Summarized quarterly financial information for fiscal 2001 and 2000 is as follows:

(in thousands, except per share data)

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Fiscal year
Fiscal 2001					
Net revenues	\$ 231,259	\$ 232,841	\$ 229,177	\$ 243,047	\$ 936,324
Gross margin	194,533	193,632	191,221	206,740	786,126
Income from operations	37,983	34,000	29,520	38,511	140,014
Net income	25,606	20,753	18,511	28,363	93,233
Basic net income per share	0.43	0.36	0.33	0.51	1.63
Diluted net income per share	0.41	0.35	0.32	0.51	1.59
Fiscal 2000					
Net revenues	\$ 202,661	\$ 210,582	\$ 208,131	\$ 226,677	\$ 848,051
Gross margin	169,649	170,310	172,310	189,467	701,736
Income (loss) from operations	(20,209)	(5,248)	(4,435)	30,655	763
Net income (loss)	(17,144)	389	1,393	25,170	9,808
Basic net income (loss) per share	(0.29)	0.01	0.02	0.42	0.16
Diluted net income (loss) per share	(0.29)	0.01	0.02	0.41	0.16

As a result of two new accounting pronouncements that were effective during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2001, Autodesk reclassified dealer commissions to marketing and sales expenses and customer-paid shipping and handling fees to net revenues (see Note 1 for further discussion). Previously, dealer commission costs were reflected as a direct reduction of net revenues and customer-paid shipping and handling amounts were reflected as a reduction of cost of revenues.

During fiscal 2001, dealer commission costs were \$7.4 million (Qtr 1), \$6.0 million (Qtr 2), \$7.2 million (Qtr 3), \$4.1 million (Qtr 4), and \$24.7 million (total). Shipping and handling amounts during fiscal 2001 were as follows: \$0.6 million (Qtr 1), \$0.5 million (Qtr 2), \$0.5 million (Qtr 3), \$0.5 million (Qtr 4), and \$2.1 million (total).

During fiscal 2000, dealer commission costs were \$7.1 million (Qtr 1), \$7.0 million (Qtr 2), \$5.4 million (Qtr 3), \$5.9 million (Qtr 4), and \$25.4 million (total). Shipping and handling amounts during fiscal 2000 were as follows: \$0.6 million (Qtr 1), \$0.6 million (Qtr 2), \$0.6 million (Qtr 3), \$0.6 million (Qtr 4), and \$2.4 million (total).

Results for the first quarter and third quarter of fiscal 2001 included nonrecurring credits totaling \$0.8 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, \$1.0 million of which related to the reversal of fiscal 2000 restructuring charges.

Results for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 included nonrecurring charges totaling \$21.8 million, which resulted from the acquisition of Discreet and VISION. Results for the third

quarter of fiscal 2000 included nonrecurring charges totaling \$14.7 million, which primarily related to a corporate restructuring. Results for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2000 included nonrecurring credits totaling \$1.8 million, primarily related to the reversal of a litigation reserve established in fiscal 1999.

Report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Autodesk, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Autodesk, Inc., as of January 31, 2001 and 2000 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 31, 2001. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 14(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of Autodesk's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of Discreet Logic Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary acquired in March, 1999, which statements reflect net income constituting approximately 9% of the related consolidated financial statement totals for the year ended January 31, 1999. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to data included for Discreet Logic Inc., is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the 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 and the report of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Autodesk, Inc. at January 31, 2001 and 2000, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

/s/ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Palo Alto, California
February 9, 2001

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

Not applicable.

Part III

Certain information required by Part III is omitted from this Report in that the Registrant will file a definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A (the "Proxy Statement") not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Report and certain information included therein is incorporated herein by reference. Only those sections of the Proxy Statement that specifically address the items set forth herein are incorporated by reference. Such incorporation does not include the Compensation Committee Report or the Performance Graph included in the Proxy Statement.

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

The information concerning Autodesk's directors and compliance with Section 16 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 required by this Item are incorporated by reference to Autodesk's Proxy Statement.

The information concerning Autodesk's executive officers required by this Item is incorporated by reference herein to the section of this Report in Part I, Item 4, entitled "Executive Officers of the Registrant."

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to Autodesk's Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to Autodesk's Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to Autodesk's Proxy Statement.

Part IV

Item 14. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules, and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) The following Documents are Filed as a Part of This Report:

1. **Financial Statements:** The information concerning Autodesk's financial statements, and Report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Auditors required by this Item is incorporated by reference herein to the section of this Report in Item 8, entitled "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."
2. **Financial Statement Schedule:** The following financial statement schedule of Autodesk, Inc., for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, is filed as part of this Report and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of Autodesk, Inc.

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Schedules not listed above have been omitted because they are not applicable or are not required or the information required to be set forth therein is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto.

3. **Exhibits:** The Exhibits listed below are filed as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Report.

Exhibit No.	Description
2.1 ⁽³⁾	Second Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Acquisition and Amalgamation by and among Autodesk, Inc., Autodesk Development BV, 9066-9771 Quebec Inc., Autodesk Canada Inc., 9066-9854 Quebec Inc. and Discreet Logic Inc., dated as of November 18, 1998, as amended on December 18, 1998 and January 18, 1999
2.2 ⁽³⁾	Second Amended and Restated Amalgamation Agreement by and among Discreet Logic Inc., 9066-9854 Quebec Inc. and Autodesk, Inc. dated as of January 18, 1999
3.1 ⁽⁴⁾	Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant
3.2 ⁽⁷⁾	Certificate of Designation of Rights, Preferences and Privileges of Series A Participating Preferred Stock of Autodesk, Inc.
3.3 ⁽⁴⁾	Certificate of the Powers, Designations, Preferences and Rights of Series B Preferred Stock of Autodesk, Inc.
3.4 ⁽⁶⁾	Bylaws of Registrant, as amended
4.1 ⁽⁸⁾	Preferred Shares Right Agreement dated December 14, 1995
4.2 ⁽⁸⁾	Amendment No. 1 to Preferred Shares Rights Agreement

- 9.1⁽⁴⁾
 - 10.2^{(5)*}
 - 10.3^{(2)*}
 - 10.4^{(5)*}
 - 10.5^{(9)*}
 - 10.6^{(10)*}
 - 10.7⁽⁴⁾
 - 10.8^{(1)*}
 - 10.9*
 - 21.1
 - 23.1
 - 24.1
- Voting and Exchange Trust Agreement dated March 16, 1999 among Autodesk, Inc., Discreet Logic Inc., Autodesk Development B.V., and Montreal Trust Company of Canada
- Registrant's 1998 Employee Qualified Stock Purchase Plan and form of Subscription Agreement, as amended
- Registrant's 2000 Directors' Option Plan
- Registrant's 1996 Stock Plan, as amended
- Form of Indemnification Agreement executed by Autodesk and each of its officers and directors
- Agreement between Registrant and Carol A. Bartz dated April 7, 1992
- Support Agreement dated March 16, 1999 among Autodesk, Inc., Autodesk Development B.V. and Discreet Logic Inc.
- Form of Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement of Buzzsaw.com, Inc.
- Form of Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement of RedSpark, Inc.
- List of Subsidiaries
- Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Auditors
- Power of Attorney

⁽¹⁾ Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2000.

⁽²⁾ Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 as filed on September 15, 2000.

⁽³⁾ Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed on March 16, 1999.

⁽⁴⁾ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1999.

⁽⁵⁾ Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 as filed on June 21, 1999.

⁽⁶⁾ Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1998.

⁽⁷⁾ Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1997.

⁽⁸⁾ Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-A filed on January 5, 1996, as amended on January 8, 1996 and January 15, 1998.

⁽⁹⁾ Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1995.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended April 30, 1992.

* Denotes a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

None

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Autodesk, Inc.

By: /s/ Carol A. Bartz

Carol A. Bartz

Chairman of the Board

Dated: April 27, 2001

Power of Attorney

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Carol A. Bartz as his or her attorney-in-fact, each with the power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, or his substitute or substitutes, may 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/ Carol A. Bartz</u> Carol A. Bartz	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President (Principal Executive Officer)	April 27, 2001
<u>/s/ Steve Cakebread</u> Steve Cakebread	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	April 27, 2001
<u>/s/ Mark A. Bertelsen</u> Mark A. Bertelsen	Director	April 27, 2001
<u>/s/ Crawford W. Beveridge</u> Crawford W. Beveridge	Director	April 27, 2001
<u>/s/ J. Hallam Dawson</u> J. Hallam Dawson	Director	April 27, 2001
<u>/s/ Per-Kristian Halvorsen</u> Per-Kristian Halvorsen	Director	April 27, 2001
<u>/s/ Paul S. Otellini</u> Paul S. Otellini	Director	April 27, 2001
<u>/s/ Mary Alice Taylor</u> Mary Alice Taylor	Director	April 27, 2001
<u>/s/ Larry Wangberg</u> Larry Wangberg	Director	April 27, 2001

**Consent of Ernst & Young LLP,
Independent Auditors**

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements (Form S-8 No. 33-15675, No. 33-22656, No. 33-39458, No. 33-41265, No. 33-51110, No. 33-54683, No. 33-61015, No. 333-08693, No. 333-15037, No. 333-24469, No. 333-62655, No. 333-74651, No. 333-81207, No. 333-92539 and No. 333-45928) pertaining to the 1987 Stock Option Plan, 1990 Directors' Option Plan, 1996 Stock Plan, Employee Qualified Stock Purchase Plan, Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan, the 1998 Employee Qualified Stock Purchase Plan, and the 2000 Directors' Option Plan of Autodesk, Inc., the Teleos Research 1996 Stock Plan and the Softdesk, Inc. 1992 Stock Option Plan, Softdesk, Inc. 1993 Director Stock Option Plan and Softdesk, Inc. 1993 Equity Incentive Plan, and the Discreet Logic Inc. Amended and Restated 1994 Restricted Stock

and Stock Option Plan, Discreet Logic Inc. 1995 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, Discreet Logic, Inc. 1995 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan, and Discreet Logic, Inc. 1997 Special Limited Non-Employee Director Stock Plan, of our report dated February 9, 2001, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and schedule of Autodesk, Inc. included in its Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended January 31, 2001.

/s/ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Palo Alto, California

April 27, 2001

Schedule II

**Autodesk, Inc.
Valuation and Qualifying Accounts**

Description	Balance at beginning of year	Additions charged to costs and expenses	Deductions write-offs	Balance at end of year
Fiscal year ended January 31, 2001				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 10,652,000	\$ 3,565,000	\$ 2,606,000	\$ 11,611,000
Allowance for stock balancing and product rotation	19,370,000	30,721,000	32,330,000	17,761,000
Restructuring	2,200,000	0	1,809,000	391,000
Fiscal year ended January 31, 2000				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 10,642,000	\$ 1,515,000	\$ 1,505,000	\$ 10,652,000
Allowance for stock balancing and product rotation	14,777,000	47,255,000	42,662,000	19,370,000
Restructuring	723,000	18,500,000	17,023,000	2,200,000
Fiscal year ended January 31, 1999				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 10,830,000	\$ 1,930,000	\$ 2,118,000	\$ 10,642,000
Allowance for stock balancing and product rotation	20,219,000	25,484,000	30,926,000	14,777,000
Restructuring	825,000	0	102,000	723,000

Exhibit 21.1

Subsidiaries of Autodesk, Inc.

The Registrant owns 100% of the outstanding voting securities of the following corporations, as of January 31, 2001, all of which are included in the Registrant's consolidated financial statements:

Name	Jurisdiction of incorporation	Name	Jurisdiction of incorporation
Autodesk (Europe) S.A.	Switzerland	Autodesk International Ltd.	Barbados
Autodesk AB	Sweden	Autodesk Ireland Ltd.	Ireland
Autodesk AG	Switzerland	Autodesk Korea Ltd.	Korea
Autodesk de Argentina S.A.	Argentina	Autodesk Ltd.	United Kingdom
Autodesk Asia Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Autodesk Ltd. Japan	Japan
Autodesk Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	Autodesk de Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
Autodesk do Brazil Ltda	Brazil	Autodesk CIS (ZAO)	Russia-C.I.S.
Autodesk B.V.	Netherlands	Autodesk S.A. (Spain)	Spain
Autodesk Canada Inc.	Canada	Autodesk S.A.	France
Autodesk Development Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Republic of South Africa	Autodesk S.p.A.	Italy
Autodesk Development B.V.	Netherlands	Autodesk Software Lda	Portugal
Autodesk Development Canada Inc.	Canada	Autodesk Spol. s.r.o	Czech Republic
Autodesk Development S.a.r.l.	Switzerland	Autodesk, Taiwan Ltd.	Taiwan
Autodesk (EMEA) S.A.	Switzerland	Discreet Logic Inc.	Canada
Autodesk Far East Ltd.	Hong Kong	Discreet Logic (Brazil) Industria e Comercio Ltda	Brazil
Autodesk GesmbH	Austria	Discreet, Inc.	Delaware
Autodesk GmbH	Germany	Discreet Logic, Inc.	Delaware
Autodesk India Pte. Ltd.	India	Gentry Systems, Inc.	Missouri
Autodesk International Holding Co.	Delaware		

Board of Directors

Carol A. Bartz

Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

Mark A. Bertelsen

Senior Partner, Wilson, Sonsini, Goodrich & Rosati,
Attorneys-at-Law

Crawford W. Beveridge

Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer,
Sun Microsystems

J. Hallam Dawson

Chairman, IDI Associates, a private investment bank

Per-Kristian Halvorsen

Director, Solutions and Services Technology Center,
HPLabs

Paul S. Otellini

Executive Vice President and General Manager,
Intel Architecture Business Group,
Intel Corporation

Mary Alice Taylor

Independent Business Consultant

Larry Wangberg

Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board,
Tech TV

Executive Officers

Carol A. Bartz

Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

Joseph H. Astroth

Executive Vice President,
Location Services Division

Jan Becker

Senior Vice President, Human Resources and
Corporate Real Estate

Steve Cakebread

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Paul Lypaczewski

Executive Vice President, Discreet Division

John G. Sanders

Executive Vice President,
Design Solutions Division

Marcia K. Sterling

Senior Vice President, Business Development,
General Counsel, and Secretary

Michael E. Sutton

Executive Vice President,
Worldwide Field Organization

Annual Meeting

Autodesk's Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at 2:00 p.m. on June 21, 2001, at Embassy Suites Hotel, 101 McInnis Parkway, San Rafael, California.

Corporate Headquarters

Autodesk, Inc.
111 McInnis Parkway
San Rafael, CA 94903
USA

The Americas

Autodesk, Inc.
20400 Stevens Creek Boulevard
Cupertino, CA 95014-2217

Asia Pacific

Autodesk Asia PTE Ltd.
391B Orchard Road
#12-06 Ngee Ann City, Tower B
238874
Singapore

Europe

Autodesk (Europe) SA
20, route de Pré-Bois
Case Postale 766
CH-1215 Geneva 15
Switzerland

Legal Counsel

Wilson, Sonsini, Goodrich & Rosati
650 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304
USA

Transfer Agent

Computershare Investor Services, L.L.C
2 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60602

Independent Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
1451 California Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94304
USA

For More Information

For more information, write to Investor Relations, Autodesk, Inc., 111 McInnis Parkway, San Rafael, CA 94903, phone us at 415-507-5000, or visit our website at www.autodesk.com.

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