

CHORDIANT SOFTWARE INC
Form 10-Q
August 13, 2002

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

for the period ended June 30, 2002

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-29357

Chordiant Software, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Delaware

93-105328

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

20400 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Suite 400

Cupertino, CA 95014

(Address of Principal Executive Offices including Zip Code)

(408) 517-6100

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year if changed since last report)

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 reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

The number of shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding as of July 25, 2002 was 55,072,080.

CHORDIANT SOFTWARE, INC.
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2002
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PART I.</u>	<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION (unaudited)</u>	<u>Page</u>
		<u>No.</u>
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets-June 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001</u>	3
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations - three and six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001</u>	4
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001</u>	5
	<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	6
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	12
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	24
<u>PART II.</u>	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	25
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	25
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	25
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Defaults upon Senior Securities</u>	25
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	25
<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	25
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K</u>	26
<u>SIGNATURES</u>		27

Table of Contents

PART I -- FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

CHORDIANT SOFTWARE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
	<hr/>	<hr/>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents(1)	\$ 30,127	\$ 27,068
Short-term investments and restricted cash(1)	13,466	24,072
Accounts receivable, net	14,277	21,573
Other current assets	3,307	5,267
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current assets	61,177	77,980
Property and equipment, net	6,674	7,083
Goodwill, net	24,782	17,922
Other intangible assets, net	6,865	9,870
Other assets	2,309	2,010

Edgar Filing: CHORDIANT SOFTWARE INC - Form 10-Q

	June 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
	_____	_____
Total assets	\$ 101,807	\$ 114,865
	_____	_____
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Borrowings	\$ 1,697	\$ 75
Accounts payable	4,540	5,575
Accrued expenses	11,176	10,142
Deferred revenue(2)	15,742	22,457
	_____	_____
Total current liabilities	33,155	38,249
Deferred revenue, long-term(2)	8,257	4,406
Other liabilities	519	910
	_____	_____
	41,931	43,565
	_____	_____
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	55	55
Treasury stock	(332)	(332)
Additional paid-in capital	223,384	217,395
Notes receivable from stockholders	(1,457)	(961)
Deferred stock-based compensation	(3,087)	(4,045)
Accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss)	252	(630)
Accumulated deficit	(158,939)	(140,182)
	_____	_____
Total stockholders' equity	59,876	71,300
	_____	_____
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 101,807	\$ 114,865
	_____	_____

(1) Total cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash as of June 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001 was \$43,593 and \$51,140, respectively.

(2) Total deferred revenue as of June 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001 was \$23,999 and \$26,863, respectively.

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

CHORDIANT SOFTWARE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001
Revenues:				
License	\$ 6,038	\$ 9,816	\$ 17,122	\$ 16,602
Service	9,037	9,158	20,762	15,757
Total revenues	15,075	18,974	37,884	32,359
Cost of revenues:				
License	488	329	1,055	766
Service	6,606	8,372	16,159	13,659
Non-cash compensation expense	74	161	171	403
Total cost of revenues	7,168	8,862	17,385	14,828
Gross profit	7,907	10,112	20,499	17,531
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing				
Non-cash compensation expense	100	229	236	637
Other sales and marketing expense	8,305	10,400	17,419	18,752
Research and development				
Non-cash compensation expense	193	311	390	528
Other research and development expense	5,166	5,448	10,101	9,902
Purchased in-process research and development	997	1,206	997	2,692
General and administrative				
Non-cash compensation expense	74	122	160	215
Other general and administrative expense	1,935	2,823	4,126	4,727
Amortization of intangible assets	954	2,473	1,778	3,013
Restructuring expense	939	737	4,498	1,669
Total operating expenses	18,663	23,749	39,705	42,135
Loss from operations	(10,756)	(13,637)	(19,206)	(24,604)
Interest expense	(88)	(7)	(92)	(22)

Edgar Filing: CHORDIANT SOFTWARE INC - Form 10-Q

Other income, net	296	944	541	2,233
Net loss	\$ (10,548)	\$ (12,700)	\$ (18,757)	\$ (22,393)
Net loss per share:				
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.49)
Shares used in computing net loss per share	54,756	51,510	54,307	45,336

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

4

Table of Contents

CHORDIANT SOFTWARE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (18,757)	\$ (22,393)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,965	1,653
Purchased in-process research and development	997	2,692
Loss on disposal of assets	--	52
Amortization of intangibles	1,778	3,013
Stock-based compensation expense	957	1,784
Provision for doubtful accounts	554	20
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivables	6,927	4,413
Other current assets	2,025	134
Other assets	(206)	2,724
Accounts payable	(1,133)	(5,124)
Accrued expenses	385	(3,561)
Deferred revenue	(2,969)	(3,407)
Other liabilities	(699)	705
Net cash used in operating activities	(8,176)	(17,295)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Property and equipment purchases	(836)	(877)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	88	--

Edgar Filing: CHORDIANT SOFTWARE INC - Form 10-Q

	Six Months Ended	
Cash acquired (used) from acquisitions, net	(4,772)	10,899
Purchases of short-term investments	(9,044)	(1,413)
Sales of short-term investments	19,650	4,860
	_____	_____
Net cash provided by investing activities	5,086	13,469
	_____	_____
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Exercise of stock options	1,463	118
Repurchase of Common Stock	--	1
Proceeds from issuance of Common Stock	3,029	--
Proceeds from issuance of Common Stock for Employee Stock Purchase Plan	981	731
Proceeds from borrowings	444	--
Repayment of notes receivable	--	134
Repayment of borrowings	(669)	(345)
	_____	_____
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,248	639
	_____	_____
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	901	(324)
	_____	_____
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,059	(3,511)
	_____	_____
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	27,068	41,465
	_____	_____
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 30,127	\$ 37,954
	_____	_____
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 88	\$ 12
	_____	_____
Cash paid for taxes	\$ --	\$ 18
	_____	_____
Supplemental noncash activities:		
Common Stock issued for stockholder notes	\$ 496	\$ 96
	_____	_____
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with acquisitions	\$ --	\$ 39,579
	_____	_____
Warrants and options assumed in connection with acquisitions	\$ --	\$ 6,060
	_____	_____

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

NOTE 1--BASIS OF PRESENTATION:

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of only normal and recurring items, which in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full fiscal year or for any future period. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001. Certain prior period balances have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

We believe that the effects of our strategic actions implemented to improve revenue as well as control costs will be adequate to generate sufficient cash resources to fund our operations. Failure to generate sufficient revenues or control spending could adversely affect our ability to achieve our business objectives.

NOTE 2--SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Chordiant and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Such estimates include the allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation of deferred tax assets and the estimates associated with the percentage-of-completion method of accounting for certain of our revenue contracts.

Revenue recognition

We derive revenues from licenses of our software and related services, which include assistance in implementation, customization and integration, post-contract customer support, training and consulting.

On contracts involving significant implementation or customization essential to the functionality of our product, license and service revenues are recognized under the percentage-of-completion method using labor hours incurred as the measure of progress towards completion as prescribed by Statement of Position ("SOP") No. 81-1, "Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Product-Type Contracts." We consider a project completed at the go-live date. Provisions for estimated contract losses would be recognized in the period in which the loss becomes probable and can be reasonably estimated. When we sell additional licenses, related to the original licensing agreement, revenue is recognized either after the go-live date if the products or seats have been delivered and no remaining obligations exist or if obligations remain, revenue is recognized under the percentage-of-completion method. We classify revenues from these arrangements as license and service revenues based upon the estimated fair value of each element.

On contracts that do not involve significant implementation or customization essential to the functionality of our product, license fees are recognized when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement for a fixed or determinable fee that is probable of collection and when delivery has occurred as prescribed by SOP No. 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition." For arrangements with multiple elements, we recognize revenue for services and post-contract customer support based upon vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE") of fair value of the respective elements. VSOE of

fair value for the services element is based upon the standard hourly rates we charge for services when such services are sold separately. VSOE of fair value for annual post-contract customer support is established with the optional stated future renewal rates included in the contracts. When contracts contain multiple elements, and VSOE of fair value exists for all undelivered elements, we account for the delivered elements, principally the license portion, based upon the "residual method" as prescribed by SOP No. 98-9, "Modification of SOP No. 97-2 with Respect to Certain Transactions."

In situations in which we are not responsible for implementation services but are obligated to provide unspecified additional software products in the future, we recognize revenue as a subscription ratably over the term of the commitment period.

Revenues from reseller arrangements are recognized on the "sell-through" method, when the reseller reports to us the sale of our software products to end-users. Our agreements with customers and resellers do not contain product return rights.

Other services revenues from consulting and training services are recognized as such services are performed. Service revenues from post-contract customer support are recognized ratably over the support period, generally one year.

Restricted Cash

At December 31, 2001 and June 30, 2002, we had a balance of \$1.0 million in the form of short-term investments, which were restricted from withdrawal. The balance serves as a security deposit in a revenue transaction. At December 31, 2001 and June 30, 2002, we also had a interest bearing letter-of-credit for \$0.5 million securing a leased facility.

Table of Contents

Concentrations of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and accounts receivable. To date, we have invested excess funds in money market accounts, commercial paper, municipal bonds and term notes. We deposit cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments with financial institutions that we believe are credit worthy. Our accounts receivables are derived from revenues earned from customers principally located in the Americas and Europe. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition and, generally, require no collateral from our customers. We maintain reserves for potential credit losses on customer accounts when deemed necessary.

The following table summarizes the revenues from customers in excess of 10% of total revenues:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Company A	19%	--	11%	--
Company B	16%	--	20%	--
Company C	--	19%	15%	23%
Company D	--	11%	--	--

Edgar Filing: CHORDIANT SOFTWARE INC - Form 10-Q

Company E	--	--	--	16%
Company F	--	--	10%	11%

At June 30, 2002, Company's B and G accounted for 11% and 10% of accounts receivable, respectively. At December 31, 2001 Companies F and B accounted for 10% and 17%, respectively, of accounts receivable.

Net loss per share

Basic and diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss for the period by weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. The calculation of diluted net loss per share includes potential common stock unless their effect is antidilutive. Potential common stock consist of common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options (using the treasury stock method) and common shares subject to repurchase by us.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30,		June 30,			
	2002	2001	2002	2001		
Net loss available to common stockholders	\$ (10,548)	\$ (12,700)	\$ (18,757)	\$ (22,393)		
Weighted average common stock outstanding	54,763	51,672	54,314	45,498		
Common stock subject to repurchase	(7)	(162)	(7)	(162)		
Denominator for basic and diluted calculation	54,756	51,510	54,307	45,336		
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.49)		

The following table sets forth the potential common shares that are excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share as their effect is anti-dilutive (in thousands, except share data):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Warrants outstanding	1,650	1,050	1,650	1,050
Employee stock options	8,031	7,286	8,031	7,286
Common shares subject to repurchase	7	162	7	162
	9,688	8,498	9,688	8,498

Segment information

Based on the information that our chief operating decision maker reviews for assessing performance and allocating resources, we have concluded that we have one reportable segment.

License revenues for enterprise solutions amounted to \$4.1 million and \$5.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. License revenues for enterprise solutions for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 were \$13.9 million and \$10.0 million, respectively. License revenues for application products were approximately \$1.9 million and \$4.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. License revenues for application products for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 were approximately \$3.2 million and \$6.6 million, respectively.

Service revenues consist of consulting assistance and implementation, customization and integration and post-contract customer support, training and certain reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses. Service revenues for enterprise solutions were approximately \$6.4 million and \$6.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Service revenues for enterprise solutions for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 were approximately \$15.3 million and \$12.8 million, respectively. Service revenues for application products were approximately \$2.6 million and \$2.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Service revenues for application products for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 were approximately \$5.5 million and \$3.0 million, respectively.

Foreign revenues are based on the country in which the customer is located. The following is a summary of total revenues by geographic area (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Americas	\$ 4,331	\$ 4,407	\$ 7,197	\$ 6,509
Europe (principally U.K.)	10,598	14,310	30,311	25,581
Other	146	257	376	269
	\$ 15,075	\$ 18,974	\$ 37,884	\$ 32,359

Property and equipment information is based on the physical location of the assets. The following is a summary of property and equipment, net by geographic area (in thousands):

	June 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
Americas	\$ 4,005	\$ 4,341
Europe (principally United Kingdom)	2,648	2,718
Other	21	24
	\$ 6,674	\$ 7,083

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Issue No. 01-14, "Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred" ("EITF No. 01-14"). EITF No. 01-14 is to be applied for financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2001 and generally requires that a company recognize as revenue, travel expense and other reimbursable expenses billed to customers. As a result of the adoption of EITF No. 01-14 beginning January 1, 2002, our service revenues now include reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses and cost of service revenues include the costs associated with reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses. In the historical financial statements, these amounts were previously recorded as net amounts in cost of service revenues. Comparative financial information has been reclassified to conform with current period presentation. Reimbursable expenses reported as service revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 were \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. Reimbursable expenses reported as service revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001 were \$1.0 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

Effective January 1, 2002, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS No. 142 requires, among other things, the discontinuance of amortization related to goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets. These assets will then be subject to an impairment test at least annually. In addition, the statement includes provisions upon adoption for the reclassification of certain existing recognized intangibles to goodwill, the identification of reporting units for the purpose of assessing potential future impairments of goodwill, the reassessment of the useful lives of existing recognized intangibles and the reclassification of certain intangibles out of previously reported goodwill.

The adoption of SFAS No. 142 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. See Note 6.

The FASB issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations, in August 2001 and SFAS No. 145 Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections. SFAS No. 143 requires that the fair value of an asset retirement obligation be recorded as a liability in the period in which it incurs the obligation. SFAS No. 145 requires that certain gains and losses from extinguishment of debt no longer be classified as an extraordinary item. SFAS No. 143 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, SFAS No. 145 is effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002 (with accounting for certain transactions effective May 15, 2002). We expect to adopt these statements effective January 1, 2003. The adoption of these statements is not expected to have a material effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Effective January 1, 2002 we adopted SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." SFAS No. 144 requires that long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale, including discontinued operations, be measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell, whether reported in continuing operations or in discontinued operations. SFAS No. 144 also broadens the reporting requirements of discontinued operations to include all components of an entity that have operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the entity. The adoption of this statement did not have a significant impact on our results of operations or financial position.

NOTE 3 - ACQUISITION

On April 1, 2002 we acquired OnDemand, Inc., a provider of relationship management software located in Palo Alto, California.

The results of operations of OnDemand have been included in our operating results from the date of acquisition.

Edgar Filing: CHORDIANT SOFTWARE INC - Form 10-Q

The total purchase price of \$11,718 was paid in cash. The purchase price is subject to adjustments based upon our finalization of integration plans, which may include elimination of duplicate facilities and fixed assets as well as employee severance. The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition (in thousands):

Acquired Company:	OnDemand
Current assets	\$ 7,254
Property and equipment	901
In-process research and development	997
Core technology	1,118
Developed technology	155
Customer list	190
Goodwill	4,034
Total assets	\$ 14,649
Current liabilities	\$ (799)
Long-term debt	(2,132)
Total liabilities	(2,931)
Net assets acquired	\$ 11,718

Tangible assets acquired principally include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, fixed assets and other assets. Liabilities assumed principally include borrowings, accounts payable and accrued expenses.

The value of the purchased in-process research and development was determined by estimating the projected net cash flows related to the product under development, determined based upon our estimates of costs to complete the development of the technology and the future revenue to be earned upon commercialization of the products. The estimated stage of completion (expressed as a percentage of completion) was calculated and then applied to the net cash flow for the product. Discount rates used in the analysis consisted of 30% applied to the projected cash flows of the in-process research and development to determine their net present value for OnDemand products under development, 25% for core technology and 20% for developed technology.

The value attributed to in-process research and development was charged to expense in the period the acquisition was consummated. The write-off was necessary because the acquired in-process technology had not yet reached technological feasibility, and in management's opinion, have no future alternative uses. The product under development may not achieve commercial viability. The nature of the efforts required to develop the purchased in-process research and development into a commercially viable product principally relate to the completion of all planning, designing, prototyping, verification and testing activities that are necessary to establish that the product can be produced to meet its designed specifications, including functions, features and technical performance requirements.

The excess of purchase price over tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recorded as goodwill.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information reflects the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002 and June 30, 2001, as if the acquisition of OnDemand, Prime Response, Actionpoint and AoNet had occurred on at the beginning of each of the years presented. These pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only, do not purport to be indicative of what operating results would have been had the acquisitions actually taken place on January 1, 2002, and may not be indicative of future operating results (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30,			June 30,		
	2002	2001		2002	2001	
Net revenues	\$ 15,075	\$ 18,994		\$ 7,197	\$ 6,509	
Net loss	(9,551)	(11,945)		(21,298)	(35,994)	
Net loss per share	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.23)		\$ (0.39)	\$ (0.69)	
Basic and diluted weighted average shares	54,756	52,474		54,307	52,300	

NOTE 4 - BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS

	June 30, 2002	December 31, 2001
(In thousands)		
Accounts receivable	\$ 11,730	\$ 19,858
Unbilled receivables	3,309	1,923
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(762)	(208)
	\$ 14,277	\$ 21,573

Unbilled receivables relate to earned service revenues and licenses delivered that have not yet been billed and maintenance services for future periods that have been purchased by our customers, but have not yet been billed.

NOTE 5 - RESTRUCTURING

During 2001, several areas of the company were restructured to prioritize our initiatives around areas of our business, reduce expenses, and improve efficiency due to our integration and absorption of our acquisitions and reflecting our desire to become cashflow and profitability breakeven in the near future. This restructuring program included a worldwide workforce reduction, consolidation of excess facilities, and restructuring of certain business functions. During the quarters ended March 31, 2002 and June 30, 2002, we took further actions in the areas of workforce reduction and consolidation of excess facilities.

Workforce reduction

The restructuring program initiated in the quarter ended March 31, 2002 resulted in the reduction of 20 regular employees. As a result, we recorded a workforce reduction charge of approximately \$1.0 million relating primarily to

severance and benefits. A continuation of the restructuring program in the quarter ended June 30, 2002 resulted in a further reduction of 37 additional employees. As a result, we recorded an additional workforce reduction charge of approximately \$0.9 million relating primarily to severance and benefits. We anticipate incurring additional workforce reduction charges and expect to complete the restructuring program during the third quarter ending September 30, 2002.

Consolidation of excess facilities

We accrued for lease costs of \$2.6 million in the first quarter of 2002 pertaining to the estimated future obligations for non-cancelable lease payments for additional excess facilities that were vacated due to reductions in workforce.

Table of Contents

A summary of the restructuring expense and other special charges is outlined as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended				
	June 30,			June 30,				
	2002		2001	2002		2001		
Net revenues	\$	15,075	\$	18,994	\$	7,197	\$	6,509
Net loss		(9,551)		(11,945)		(21,298)		(35,994)
Net loss per share	\$	(0.17)	\$	(0.23)	\$	(0.39)	\$	(0.69)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares		54,756		52,474		54,307		52,300

	Facilities	Severance and Benefits	Total
Accrued at December 31, 2001	\$307	\$--	\$307
Total expense	2,602	1,896	4,498
Cash paid	(111)	(877)	(988)
Accrued at June 30, 2002	\$2,798	\$1,019	\$3,817

Amounts related to net lease charges due to the consolidation of facilities will be paid over the lease terms through fiscal 2011. The reserve balance at June 30, 2002 is currently being included on the balance sheet within accrued expenses.

NOTE 6 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

On January 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". SFAS No. 142 requires goodwill to be tested for impairment under certain circumstances, written down when impaired, and requires purchased intangible assets other than goodwill to be amortized over their useful lives unless these lives are determined to be indefinite. We ceased amortizing goodwill totaling \$20.7 million as of the beginning of fiscal 2002,

including \$2.7 million of acquired workforce intangibles previously classified as purchased intangible assets. Our purchase of OnDemand increased our goodwill by \$4.0 million to \$24.8 million at June 30, 2002. Purchased intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is computed over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, generally one and one half to three years. We expect amortization expense, including the effect of our acquisition of OnDemand, on purchased intangible assets to be \$1.9 million for the remainder of fiscal 2002, \$3.6 million in fiscal 2003, \$1.3 million in fiscal 2004 and \$0.1 million in fiscal 2005, at which time existing purchased intangible assets will be fully amortized.

The following table presents the impact of SFAS No. 142 on net loss and net loss per share had the standard been in effect for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively (in thousands, except per-share amounts):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Net loss as reported	(\$10,548)	(\$12,700)	(\$18,757)	(\$22,393)
Adjustments:				
Amortization of goodwill	--	1,874	--	2,371
Amortization of acquired workforce intangibles previously classified as purchase intangible assets	--	277	--	304
Net adjustments	--	2,151	--	2,675
Net loss- as adjusted	(\$10,548)	(\$10,549)	(\$18,757)	(\$19,718)
Basic and diluted net loss per share - as reported	(\$0.19)	(\$0.25)	(\$0.35)	(\$0.49)
Basic and diluted net loss per share - as adjusted	(\$0.19)	(\$0.20)	(\$0.35)	(\$0.43)

10

[Table of Contents](#)

NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS

Future payments due under debt and lease obligations as of June 30, 2002 are as follows (in thousands):

	Borrowings	Operating Leases	Sublease Income	Total
Six Months Ended				
2002	\$1,087	\$2,252	(\$190)	\$3,149
Year Ended				
2003	827	3,493	(331)	3,989
2004	102	2,744	(339)	2,507
2005	0	1,711	(143)	1,568
2006	0	1,900	--	1,900

Thereafter	0	6,412	--	6,412
Total	\$2,016	\$18,512	(\$1,003)	\$19,525

We have entered into a two-year agreement, beginning March 19, 2002, with Merit International pursuant to which Merit will provide exclusive training and certain consulting services for a fixed fee. Upon the effective date of this agreement, we transferred to Merit our training operations including selected employees. In addition, Merit will provide to our customers resource development services in exchange for an agreed-upon fee negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. We believe this agreement will provide us with high quality training and consulting services. We will pay Merit, based on meeting certain minimum revenue targets, as follows: July 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002: (British Pounds) 900,000; January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2003: (British Pounds) 900,000; July 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003: (British Pounds) 1.0 million; and January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2004: (British Pounds) 500,000, for a total of (British Pounds) 3.3 million. The minimum revenue target above can be reduced for Merit's non-compliance with the terms of the agreement. If we exceed the minimum revenue target, the excess will be applied against future minimums. After one year from the effective date, we may, at our option, terminate the agreement and pay an early termination fee that reduces from (British Pounds) 555,000 to (British Pounds) 0 over time. Payment of the early termination fee will release our obligation related to the minimum revenue target.

NOTE 8 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the quarter ended March 31, 2002, two of our executives exercised 285,000 stock options in exchange for notes receivables (the "Notes") of \$496,000. The Notes are full-recourse secured by the underlying stock. These Notes are due in February and March of 2003 and accrue interest between 6.0% and 6.5% per annum.

Table of Contents

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

SAFE HARBOR

In addition to historical information, the following discussion and analysis of management contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including but not limited to, those discussed below and in the sections in this Form 10-Q entitled "Overview," "Results of Operations," "Cost of revenues," "Operating Expenses," "Interest and other Income (Expense), and Interest Expense," "Restructuring Costs," "Provision for Income Taxes," "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and "Business Risks." Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management's opinions only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements. Readers should carefully review the risk factors described in this document as well as in other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Overview

We provide customer relationship management (CRM) software solutions for global business-to-consumer enterprise companies. Our target customers include companies with demanding customer relationships involving a large number of individual customers with complex customer relationships requiring high levels of personalized services. We began marketing our enterprise solutions in 1997. Through our acquisitions of Prime Response, OnDemand, certain technology from ActionPoint and ASP Outfitter, we have added new products to our product offerings. Our customers

include global companies in the financial services, telecommunications, retail and travel services industries. Our solutions seek to fulfill the requirements these companies have for enterprise-wide CRM software infrastructure solutions capable of servicing millions of individual customers across multiple communication channels in real-time. Our solutions enable organizations to market, sell, and serve their customers across multiple channels, including call centers, branch representatives and self-serve channels such as automated telephony, the internet and e-mail.

We have had several acquisitions over the past two years. As a result of these acquisitions, comparison of prior period revenues and expenses may not be meaningful.

Service revenues as a percentage of total revenues were 60% and 48% for the three months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Service revenues as a percentage of total revenues were 55% and 49% for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. We expect that service revenue will continue to represent over 40% of total revenues.

We sell our products through our direct sales force, and we augment our sales efforts through relationships with systems integrators, application service providers and technology vendors.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, revenues were principally derived from customer accounts in the Americas and Europe (principally The United Kingdom). For the three months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, international revenues were \$10.7 million and \$14.6 million, or approximately 71% and 76% of our total revenues, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, international revenues were \$30.7 million and \$25.8 million, or approximately 81% and 80% of our total revenues, respectively. We believe international revenues will continue to represent a significant portion of our total revenues in future periods.

Over the past two years our international revenue growth rate has rapidly outpaced our United States revenue growth rate. We believe this has occurred for several reasons. First, the U.S. economy has been weak compared to areas where we have an international presence. Second, our leadership has been very strong internationally as Stephen Kelly was personally responsible for promoting our strong growth in International Operations. Third, up until recently, the competition for sales personnel was very strong in the United States. And fourth, Prime Response, which we acquired in 2001, has a very strong international presence. Assuming the United States economy begins to recover and given our focus, Stephen Kelly as our Chief Executive Officer and Jeremy Coote as our new Americas' President, we believe we will be able to increase our growth rate for our U.S. revenues more rapidly than our international revenues. We project the Americas will grow to 50% of our total revenues.

Table of Contents

A small number of customers account for a significant portion of our total revenues. As a result, the loss or delay of individual orders or delays in the product implementations for a customer can have a material impact on our revenues. We expect that revenues from a small number of customers will continue to account for a majority of our total revenues in the future as historical implementations are completed and replaced with new projects from new and existing customers. Customer concentration has reduced and we expect that trend to continue.

Pricing pressure during the past year has intensified particularly with application products. Several of our competitors continue to aggressively price their products with large discounts in comparison to our prices. We believe this competitive pricing pressure will continue. Our strategy is to continue to offer products with functionality that is different and superior to our competitors.

We have experienced a lengthening of our customers' contract cycle and have taken that issue into account for our forecasting model.

Since our inception, we have incurred substantial research and development costs and have invested heavily in the expansion of our product development, sales, marketing and professional services organizations in order to build an infrastructure to support our long-term growth strategy. The number of our fulltime employees decreased from 436 at December 31, 2001, to 401 at June 30, 2002, representing a decrease of approximately 8%. The decrease was due primarily to reduction in force and the transfer of our training employees to Merit International. We anticipate that our operating expenses, in gross dollars, will continue to increase over the very long term as we expand our product development, sales and marketing and professional services organization.

We believe that period-to-period comparisons of our operating results should not be relied upon as indicative of future performance. Our prospects must be considered given the risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies in early stages of development, particularly companies in new and rapidly evolving businesses. There can be no assurance we will be successful in addressing these risks and difficulties. In addition, although we have experienced revenue growth recently, this trend may not continue. In addition, we may not achieve or maintain profitability in the future.

Table of Contents

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, as a percentage of total revenues, consolidated statements of operations data for the periods indicated:

CHORDIANT SOFTWARE, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001
Net Revenues:				
License	40%	52%	45%	51%
Service	60	48	55	49
Total net revenues	100	100	100	100
Cost of net revenues:				
License	3	2	3	2
Service	44	44	43	42
Non-cash compensation expense	1	1	--	1
Total cost of net revenues	48	47	46	45

Gross profit	52	53	54	55
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing				
Non-cash compensation expense	1	1	1	2
Other sales and marketing expense	55	56	46	59
Research and development				
Non-cash compensation expense	1	2	1	2
Other research and development expense	34	29	27	31
Purchased in-process research and development	7	7	3	9
General and administrative				
Non-cash compensation expense	--	1	--	1
Other general and administrative expense	13	15	11	15
Amortization of intangible assets	6	13	5	10
Restructuring expense	6	3	12	5
Total operating expenses	123	128	106	134
Loss from operations	(71)	(74)	(52)	(80)
Interest expense	(1)	--	--	--
Other income, net	2	5	1	7
Net loss	(70)%	(69)%	(51)%	(73)%

[Table of Contents](#)

Comparison of the Three Months Ended June 30, 2002 and 2001

Revenues

License. Total license revenues decreased approximately 39%, to \$6.0 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 from \$9.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. License revenues for enterprise solutions decreased approximately 23%, to \$4.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 from \$5.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. License revenues for application products decreased approximately 58% to \$1.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 from \$4.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The revenue decrease was primarily due to the lack of growth in the number of product implementations by new and existing customers as they delayed and deferred spending decisions.

Service. Total service revenues, including reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, decreased slightly to \$9.0 million

for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, from \$9.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. Service revenues for enterprise solutions increased approximately 5% to \$6.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, from \$6.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. Service revenues for application products decreased approximately 10% to \$2.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, from \$2.9 million, for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The revenue decrease was primarily due to the lack of growth in the number of product implementations by new and existing customers as they delayed and deferred spending decisions..

Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses increased to approximately \$0.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 from \$0.4 million, or approximately 25%, for the quarter ended June 30, 2001.

Cost of revenues

License. Cost of license revenues increased to \$0.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, from \$0.3 million, or approximately 67%, for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. These costs resulted in license gross margins of approximately 92% and 97% for the quarters ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The cost of license revenues reflects a higher royalty mix in the quarter ended June 30, 2002.

Service. Cost of service revenues, before the effect of non-cash compensation expense, decreased to \$6.6 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, from \$8.4 million, or approximately 16%, for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease of \$0.9 million in personnel related expenses, a decrease of \$0.9 million in facilities and depreciation expenses partially offset by an increase of \$0.5 million in external consultants.

Service gross margins improved from 9% for the quarter ended June 30, 2001 to 27% for the quarter ended June 30, 2002. This improvement is mainly the result of the combined effects of restructuring actions implemented and our cost savings associated with our agreement with Merit International.

Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses increased to approximately \$0.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 from \$0.4 million, or approximately 25%, for the quarter ended June 30, 2001.

Operating Expenses

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses, before the effect of non-cash compensation expense, decreased to \$8.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 from \$10.4 million, or approximately 20%, for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The decrease in these expenses were mainly attributable to decreases of \$1.7 million in personnel related expenses due to headcount reductions and a reduction in commission expense and a reduction of \$0.4 million in marketing and advertising costs.

Research and development. Research and development expenses before the effect of non-cash compensation expense and purchased in-process research development decreased to \$5.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 from \$5.4 million, or approximately 4%, for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease of \$0.2 million in consulting expenses.

Purchased in-process research and development. In-process research and development expense represents technology acquired that on the date of acquisition, the technology had not achieved technological feasibility and there was no alternative future use based on the state of development. Because the product under development may not achieve commercial viability, the amount of acquired in-process research and development was immediately expensed. The nature of the efforts required to develop the purchased in-process research and development into a commercially

viable product principally relate to the completion of all planning, designing, prototyping, verification and testing activities that are necessary to establish that the product can be produced to meet its designed specifications, including functions, features and technical performance requirements. Purchased in-process research and development of \$1.0 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 is related to the OnDemand acquisition that was completed on April 1, 2002. Purchased in-process research and development of \$1.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2001 is related to the acquisitions of Actionpoint, Inc. and ASP Outfitter, Inc. that were completed in May 2001.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses, before the effect of non-cash compensation expense, decreased to \$1.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, from \$2.8 million, or 32%, for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The decrease in these expenses was mainly attributable to a decrease of \$0.5 million in personnel related expenses and \$0.4 million reduction in communication, insurance and other overhead related costs.

Non-cash compensation expense. In connection with the grant of certain employee stock options, we recorded aggregate unearned stock-based compensation expenses of \$14.8 million. The balance represents the total difference between the exercise price of the option and the deemed fair market value of the underlying common stock at the date of issuance in relation to options granted prior to our initial public offering. We recorded for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, amortization of stock-based compensation expense of \$0.4 million compared to \$0.8 for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. At June 30, 2002, approximately \$3.1 million of stock-based compensation remained to be amortized.

Amortization of intangibles. Amortization of intangibles for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, was \$1.0 million of which \$0.5 million is attributable to the acquisition of Prime Response in March 2001. The remaining balance of \$0.5 million is related to the acquisitions of certain assets from ActionPoint, Inc. and ASP Outfitter, Inc. in May 2001, technology from EDS in December 2001 and the acquisition of OnDemand, Inc. in April 2002. The decrease in amortization of intangible assets for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2001 is principally due to the effect of the implementation of SFAS No. 142 effective January 1, 2002. We ceased to amortize the unamortized goodwill balances of \$20.7 million including \$2.7 million of acquired workforce-in-place that was reclassified to goodwill. Amortization of goodwill during the quarter ended June 30, 2001 represented \$1.9 million.

Interest and other Income, net, and Interest Expense

Interest and other income, net consist primarily of interest income generated from our cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, foreign currency gains and losses and other non-operating income and expenses. Interest expenses are incurred in connection with outstanding borrowings. Interest and other income (expense), net decreased to approximately \$0.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, from \$0.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The decrease in interest and other income is primarily attributable to declining interest rates and a lower amount of funds available for investment.

Comparison of the Six Months Ended June 30, 2002 and 2001

Revenues

License. Total license revenues increased to approximately \$17.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 from \$16.6 million, or approximately 3%, for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. License revenues for enterprise solutions increased to approximately \$13.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 from \$10.0 million, or approximately 39%, for the six months ended June 30, 2001. License revenues for application products decreased to approximately \$3.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 from \$6.6 million, or approximately 52%, for the six months ended June 30, 2001. The overall revenue increase was primarily due to the growth in the number of product implementations by new and existing customers for our enterprise solutions.

Service. Total service revenues, including reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, increased to approximately \$20.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002, from \$15.8 million, or approximately 32%, for the six months ended

June 30, 2001. Service revenues for enterprise solutions increased to approximately \$15.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002, from \$12.8 million, or approximately 20%, for the six months ended June 30, 2001. Service revenues for application products increased to approximately \$5.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002, from \$3.0 million, or approximately 83%, for the six months ended June 30, 2001. The revenue increase was primarily due to a continuation in large customer implementations as well as maintenance, support and consulting revenues associated with license agreements.

Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses increased to approximately \$1.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 from \$0.8 million, or approximately 25%, for the six months ended June 30, 2001.

Table of Contents

Cost of revenues

License. Cost of license revenues increased to \$1.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002, from \$0.8 million, or approximately 38%, for the six months ended June 30, 2001. License gross margins were approximately 94% and 95% for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The cost of license revenues increase was primarily due to transaction growth in the number of product implementations by new and existing customers and a higher average transaction size.

Service. Cost of service revenues, before the effect of non-cash compensation expense, increased to \$16.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002, from \$13.7 million, or approximately 18%, for the six months ended June 30, 2001. These costs resulted in service gross margins of 22% and 13% for the six months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Service gross margins improved mainly as the result of the combined effects of restructuring actions implemented, increased efficiencies and our cost savings associated with outsourcing and our agreement with Merit International.

Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses increased to approximately \$1.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 from \$0.8 million, or approximately 25%, for the six months ended June 30, 2001.

Operating Expenses

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses, before the effect of non-cash compensation expense, decreased to \$17.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 from \$18.8 million, or approximately 7%, for the six months ended June 30, 2001. The decrease in these expenses were mainly attributable to decreases of \$1.4 million in personnel related expenses due to a decrease in headcount and a decrease in commission expenses.

Research and development. Research and development expenses before the effect of non-cash compensation expense and purchased in-process research development increased slightly to \$10.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 from \$9.9 million, for the six months ended June 30, 2001.

Purchased in-process research and development. In-process research and development expense represents technology acquired that on the date of acquisition, the technology had not achieved technological feasibility and there was no alternative future use based on the state of development. Because the product under development may not achieve commercial viability, the amount of acquired in-process research and development was immediately expensed. The nature of the efforts required to develop the purchased in-process research and development into a commercially viable product principally relate to the completion of all planning, designing, prototyping, verification and testing activities that are necessary to establish that the product can be produced to meet its designed specifications, including functions, features and technical performance requirements. Purchased in-process research and development of \$1.0

million for the six months ended June 30, 2002 is related to the OnDemand acquisition that was completed on April 1, 2002. Purchased in-process research and development of \$2.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2001 is related to the acquisitions of Prime Response, Inc., Actionpoint, Inc. and ASP Outfitter, Inc.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses, before the effect of non-cash compensation expense, decreased to \$4.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002, from \$4.7 million, or 13%, for the six months ended June 30, 2001. The decrease in these expenses was mainly attributable to an decrease of \$0.3 million in personnel related expenses and \$0.2 million decrease in consultant expenses.

Non-cash compensation expense. In connection with the grant of certain employee stock options, we recorded aggregate unearned stock-based compensation expenses of \$14.8 million. The balance represents the total difference between the exercise price of the option and the deemed fair market value of the underlying common stock at the date of issuance in relation to options granted prior to our initial public offering. We recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2002, amortization of stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$1.0 million compared to \$1.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2001. At June 30, 2002, approximately \$3.5 million of stock-based compensation remained to be amortized.

Amortization of intangibles. Amortization of intangibles for the six months ended June 30, 2002, was \$1.8 million of which \$0.9 million is attributable to the acquisition of Prime Response in March 2001. The remaining balance of \$0.9 million is related to the acquisitions of certain assets from ActionPoint, Inc. and ASP Outfitter, Inc. in May 2001 and technology from EDS in December 2001. The decrease in amortization of intangible assets for the six months ended June 30, 2002 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2001 is principally the effect of the implementation of SFAS No. 142, goodwill and other intangible assets effective January 1, 2002. We ceased to amortize the unamortized goodwill balances of \$20.7 million including \$2.7 million of acquired workforce-in-place that was reclassified to goodwill. Amortization of goodwill during the six months ended June 30, 2001 represented \$2.4 million.

Table of Contents

Interest and other Income, net, and Interest Expense

Interest and other income, net consist primarily of interest income generated from our cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, foreign currency gains and losses and other non-operating income and expenses. Interest expenses are incurred in connection with outstanding borrowings. Interest and other income (expense), net decreased to approximately \$0.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002, from \$2.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2001. The decrease in interest and other income is primarily attributable to declining interest rates and a lower amount of funds available for investment.

Provision for Income Taxes

We have not generated taxable income since inception and, as a result, no provision for income taxes was recorded during the periods presented. Our deferred tax assets primarily consist of net operating loss carryforwards, nondeductible allowances and research and development tax credits. We have recorded a valuation allowance for the full amount of our net deferred tax assets, as the future realization of the tax benefit is not considered by management to be more-likely-than-not.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the six months ended June 30, 2002, net cash used to fund operating activities was \$8.2 million.

On May 29, 2002, we sold 479,100 shares of our common stock to Canadian Imperial Holdings Inc. ("CIBC") for an aggregate purchase price of \$3.0 million. The principal purpose of this offering is to use the net proceeds primarily for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

The amounts that we actually expend for working capital and other general corporate purposes will vary significantly depending on a number of factors, including future revenue growth, if any, and the amount of cash that we generate from operations. As a result, we will retain broad discretion over the allocation of the net proceeds of this offering. We also may use a portion of the net proceeds for the acquisition of businesses, products and technologies. We have no current agreements or commitments for acquisitions of any businesses, products or technologies, except for the acquisition of OnDemand that was completed on April 1, 2002. We will invest the net proceeds of this offering in short-term to medium-term interest-bearing, investment-grade securities until we use the proceeds. We cannot predict whether the proceeds will be invested to yield a favorable return.

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$5.1 million, primarily related to our proceeds from short-term investments. Our cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash value on June 30, 2002, was \$43.6 million, representing a decrease of approximately \$7.5 million since December 31, 2001. Cash used in relation to the acquisition of OnDemand represented \$4.8 million.

At December 31, 2001 and June 30, 2002, we had a balance of \$1.0 million in the form of short-term investments, which were restricted from withdrawal. The balance serves as a security deposit in a revenue transaction. At December 31, 2001 and June 30, 2002, we also had a interest bearing letter-of-credit for \$0.5 million securing a leased facility.

On October 15, 2001, we renewed terms and conditions for a line of credit with Comerica Bank that is comprised of two elements, an accounts receivable line and an equipment line.

Under the renewed terms and conditions, the total amount available under the accounts receivable and equipment lines of credit is \$11.5 million and \$2.0 million, respectively. At our option, borrowings under the accounts receivable line of credit will bear interest either at the lending bank's prime rate plus 1.5% or the LIBOR Option (1,2,3 or 6 month maturity) plus 500 basis points. Borrowings under our \$2.0 million equipment line bear interest at the lending bank's prime rate plus 2.0%. The accounts receivable line is limited to 80% of eligible accounts receivable. There were no borrowings outstanding at June 30, 2002 under both the accounts receivable and equipment lines of credit.

Table of Contents

Our assets collateralize borrowings under both lines of credit. Both lines of credit require us to maintain a minimum quick ratio of 2.00 to 1.00, a tangible net worth of at least \$25.0 million plus 60% of the proceeds of any equity offerings and subordinated debt issuance subsequent to the effective date of this line of credit agreement, and certain other covenants. As of June 30, 2002 we were in compliance with all covenants of the agreement.

Our existing cash, cash equivalents and investment balances may decline further during fiscal 2002, although we believe that the effects of our strategic actions implemented to improve revenue as well as control costs will be adequate to generate sufficient cash reserves, which combined with existing cash balances, will be sufficient to meet our working capital and operating resource expenditure requirements for the next 12 months. If the global economy weakens further, the decline in cash, cash equivalents and investments balances may be greater than presently anticipated. We expect to continue to experience growth in our operating expenses. We anticipate that operating expenses will continue to be a material use of our cash resources. We may continue to utilize cash resources to fund acquisitions or investments in other businesses, technologies or product lines. We may require additional funds to support our working capital and operating expense requirements or for other purposes and may seek to raise these

additional funds through public or private debt or equity financings. There can be no assurance that this additional financing will be available, or if available, will be on reasonable terms. Failure to generate sufficient revenues or control spending could adversely affect our ability to achieve our business objectives.

In addition, while our cash projections contain assumptions about future revenues, we have significant commitments for cash payouts that will occur regardless of our revenues. Future payments due under debt and lease obligations as of June 30, 2002 are as follows (in thousands):

	Borrowings	Operating Leases	Sublease Income	Total
Six Months Ended				
2002	\$1,087	\$2,252	(\$190)	\$3,149
Year Ended				
2003	827	3,493	(331)	3,989
2004	102	2,744	(339)	2,507
2005	0	1,711	(143)	1,568
2006	0	1,900	--	1,900
Thereafter	0	6,412	--	6,412
Total	\$2,016	\$18,512	(\$1,003)	\$19,525

In addition, we have entered into a two-year agreement, beginning March 19, 2002, with Merit International pursuant to which Merit will provide exclusive training and certain consulting services for a fixed fee. Upon the effective date of this agreement, we transferred to Merit our training operations including selected employees. In addition, Merit will provide to our customers resource development services in exchange for an agreed-upon fee negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. We believe this agreement will provide us with high quality training and consulting services. We will pay Merit, based on meeting certain minimum revenue targets, as follows: July 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002: (British Pounds) 900,000; January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2003: (British Pounds) 900,000; July 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003: (British Pounds) 1.0 million; and January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2004: (British Pounds) 500,000, for a total of (British Pounds) 3.3 million. The minimum revenue target above can be reduced for Merit's non-compliance with the terms of the agreement. If we exceed the minimum revenue target, the excess will be applied against future minimums. After one year from the effective date, we may, at our option, terminate the agreement and pay an early termination fee that reduces from (British Pounds) 555,000 to (British Pounds) 0 over time. Payment of the early termination fee will release our obligation related to the minimum revenue target.

BUSINESS RISKS

We expect to continue to incur losses and may not achieve or maintain profitability, which may cause our stock price to decline.

We incurred losses of \$10.5 million and \$18.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002, respectively. As of June 30, 2002, we had an accumulated deficit of \$158.9 million. We expect to continue to incur losses during the current fiscal year. Moreover, we expect to continue to incur significant sales and marketing and research and development expenses and expenses to establish additional sales offices domestically and internationally. As a result, we will need to generate significant revenues to achieve and maintain profitability. We cannot be certain that we can sustain this growth, maintain our past growth rates or generate sufficient revenues to achieve profitability.

Our revenue as a percentage of deferred revenue is declining, which may reduce our forecasting accuracy resulting in investor disappointment and resulting stock price reductions.

Historically, a large amount of license revenue flowed through deferred revenue. In 2000 nearly 100% of license revenues came through deferred revenue. In 2001 approximately 70% of license revenue came through deferred revenue. We believe this trend will continue. Less reliance on deferred revenue requires the licensing of software that does not involve significant implementation or customization essential to its functionality. If we fail to contract the additional non-deferred licenses, we may miss our revenue forecasts which may cause our stock price to decline.

Table of Contents

Our reliance on international operations may cause reduced revenues and increased operating expenses.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2002, international revenues were \$10.7 million and \$30.7 million or approximately 72% and 81% of our total revenues, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2001, international revenues were \$14.6 million and \$25.9 or approximately 76% and 80% of our total revenues, respectively. We expect international revenues will continue to represent a significant portion of our total revenues in future periods. We have faced, and will continue to face, risks associated with:

- Difficulties in managing our widespread operations;
- Difficulties in hiring qualified local personnel;
- Seasonal fluctuations in customer orders;
- Longer accounts receivable collection cycles;
- Expenses associated with products used in foreign markets;
- Currency fluctuation and hedging activities; and
- Economic downturns in international economies.

Any of these factors could have a significant impact on our ability to license products on a competitive and timely basis and adversely affect our operating expenses and net income. Our international sales are denominated in both the U.S. dollar and local currencies. As a result, increases in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies could make our products less competitive in international markets and could negatively affect our operating results and cash flows.

Competition in our markets is intense and could reduce our sales and prevent us from achieving profitability.

Increased competition could result in price reductions, reduced gross margins and loss of market share, any one of which could reduce our future revenues. The market for our products is intensely competitive, evolving and subject to rapid technological change. The intensity of competition is expected to increase in the future. Our current competitors include:

- Internal information technology departments: In-house information technology departments of potential customers have developed or may develop systems that provide some or all of the functionality of our products. We expect that internally developed application integration and process automation efforts will continue to be a significant source of competition.
- Point application vendors: we compete with providers of stand-alone point solutions for web-based customer relationship management and traditional client/server-based, call-center service customer and sales-force automation solution providers.

Many of our competitors have greater resources and broader customer relationships than we do. In addition, many of these competitors have extensive knowledge of our industry. Current and potential competitors have established, or may establish, cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to offer a single solution and increase the ability of their products to address customer needs.

Because a small number of customers account for a substantial portion of our software license revenues, our revenues could decline if we lose a major customer.

We derive a significant portion of our software license revenues in each quarter from a limited number of customers. Loss of a major customer in a particular quarter could cause a decrease in revenue, deferred revenues and net income. For the quarter ended June 30, 2002, revenues from companies A, and B accounted for 19% and 16% of total revenues, respectively. For the quarter ended June 30, 2001, revenues from companies C and D accounted for 19% and 11% of total revenues, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2002, revenues from companies A, B, C and F accounted for 11%, 20%, 15% and 10% of total revenues, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2001, revenues from companies C, E and F accounted for 23%, 16% and 11% of total revenues, respectively. While our size has increased and customer concentration has reduced, we still expect that a limited number of customers will continue to account for a substantial portion of our revenues. As a result, if we lose a major customer, or if a contract is delayed or cancelled or we do not contract with new major customers, our revenues would be adversely affected. In addition, customers that have accounted for significant revenues in the past may not generate revenues in any future period causing our failure to obtain new significant customers or additional orders from existing customers to materially affect our operating results.

We may experience a shortfall in revenue or earnings or otherwise fail to meet public market expectations, which could materially and adversely affect our business and the market price of our common stock.

Our revenues and operating results may fluctuate significantly because of a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control. Some of these factors include:

- Product and price competition;
- Size and timing of individual license transactions;
- Delay or deferral of customer implementations of our products;
- Length of our sales cycle;
- Success in expanding our global services organization, direct sales force and indirect distribution channels;
- Timing of new product introductions and product enhancements;
- Appropriate mix of products licensed and services sold;
- Levels of international transactions;
- Activities of and acquisitions by competitors;
- Further deterioration and changes in domestic and foreign markets and economies; and
- Our ability to develop and market new products and control costs.

One or more of the foregoing factors may cause our operating expenses to be disproportionately high during any given period or may cause our revenues and operating results to fluctuate significantly. Based upon the preceding factors, we may experience a shortfall in revenues or earnings or otherwise fail to meet public market expectations, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and the market price of our common stock.

Table of Contents

Our operating results fluctuate significantly and an unanticipated decline in revenues may disappoint investors and result in a decline in our stock price.

Our quarterly revenues will depend primarily upon product implementation by our customers. We have historically recognized most of our license and services revenue using the percentage-of-completion method using labor hours incurred as the measure of progress towards completion of implementation of our products and we expect this practice

to continue. Thus, delays in implementation by our customers and systems integration partners would reduce our quarterly revenue. Historically, a significant portion of new customer orders have been booked in the third month of the calendar quarter, with many of these bookings occurring in the last two weeks of the third month. We expect this trend to continue and, therefore, any failure or delay in bookings would decrease our quarterly deferred revenue. If our revenues or operating margins are below the expectations of the investment community, our stock price is likely to decline.

Our failure to maintain and grow our relationships with systems integrators would harm our ability to market and implement our products and reduce future revenues.

Failure to establish or maintain relationships with systems integrators would significantly harm our ability to license our software products. Systems integrators install and deploy our products, in addition to those of our competitors, and perform custom integration of systems and applications. Some systems integrators also engage in joint marketing and sales efforts with us. If these relationships fail, we will have to devote substantially more resources to the sales and marketing, implementation and support of our products than we would have to otherwise. Our efforts may also not be as effective as those of the systems integrators, which could reduce revenues. In many cases, these parties have extensive relationships with our existing and potential customers and influence the decisions of these customers. A number of our competitors have stronger relationships with these systems integrators and, as a result, these systems integrators may be more likely to recommend competitors' products and services.

Failure to successfully customize or implement our products for a customer could prevent recognition of revenues, collection of amounts due or cause legal claims by the customer.

If a customer is not able to customize or deploy our products successfully, the customer may not complete expected product deployment, which would prevent recognition of revenues and collection of amounts due, and could result in claims against us. We have, in the past, had disputes with customers concerning product performance. One dispute, from a 1997 product license, resulted in a settlement following litigation. One, from a product license and related service agreements, was resolved in February, 2000.

Our primary products have a long sales and implementation cycle, which makes it difficult to predict our quarterly results and may cause operating results to vary significantly.

The period between initial contact with a prospective customer and the implementation of our products is unpredictable and often lengthy, ranging to date from three to twenty-four months. Thus, deferred revenue could vary significantly from quarter to quarter. Any delays in the implementation of our products could cause reductions in our revenues. The licensing of our products is often an enterprise-wide decision that generally requires us to provide a significant level of education to prospective customers about the use and benefits of our products. The implementation of our products involves significant commitment of technical and financial resources and is commonly associated with substantial implementation efforts that may be performed by us, by the customer or by third-party systems integrators. Customers generally consider a wide range of issues before committing to purchase our products, including product benefits, ability to operate with existing and future computer systems, vendor financial stability and longevity, ability to accommodate increased transaction volume and product reliability.

Our stock price is subject to significant fluctuations.

Since our initial public offering in February 2000, the price of our common stock has fluctuated widely. We believe that factors such as the risks described herein or other factors could cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate, perhaps substantially. In addition, recently, the stock market in general, and the market for high technology stocks in particular, has experienced extreme price fluctuations, which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of the affected companies. Such fluctuations could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

If we are unable to maintain our Nasdaq National Market listing, the liquidity of our common stock would be seriously limited.

Since the close of the quarter ended June 30, 2002, our stock had minimum closing bid prices of less than \$1.00 per share, which is the minimum bid price requirement for continued listing with the Nasdaq National Market. If we fail to comply with the minimum bid price requirement for 30 straight trading days, we will receive a deficiency notice from the Nasdaq National Market. We will then have 90 calendar days to reestablish compliance with that requirement. To reestablish compliance, our minimum closing bid price must be more than \$1.00 per share for 10 consecutive trading days. If we do not reestablish compliance with this requirement during the 90-day period, Nasdaq will commence delisting proceedings and we may be delisted from the Nasdaq National Market. Our shares will continue to trade on the Nasdaq National Market unless and until the delisting proceedings have commenced and been completed and the Nasdaq National Market has made a determination to delist us. In the event our shares are delisted from the Nasdaq National Market, we will attempt to have our common stock traded on the Nasdaq Small Cap Market. If our common stock is delisted, it could seriously limit the liquidity of our common stock and would limit our potential to raise future capital through the sale of our common stock, which could seriously harm our business.

Table of Contents

We are the target of a securities class action complaint and are at risk of securities class action litigation, which may result in substantial costs and divert management attention and resources.

Beginning in July 2001, we and certain of our officers and directors, as well as certain of the underwriters from the our initial public offering, were named as defendants in several class action shareholder complaints filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and consolidated under the caption, Weiss v. Chordiant Software, Inc., et al., Case No. 01-CV-6222. In the complaint, the plaintiffs allege that we, certain of our officers and directors and our initial public offering underwriters violated the federal securities laws because our registration statement and prospectus for our initial public offering contained untrue statements of material fact or omitted material facts regarding the compensation to be received by, and the stock allocation practices of, the underwriters. The plaintiffs seek unspecified monetary damages and other relief. Similar complaints were filed in the same court against numerous public companies that conducted initial public offerings of their common stock since the mid-1990s. This action may divert the efforts and attention of our management and, if determined adversely to us, could have a material impact on our business.

Our products need to successfully operate in a company-wide environment; if they do not we may lose sales and suffer decreased revenues.

If existing customers have difficulty deploying our products or choose not to fully deploy the products, it could damage our reputation and reduce revenues. Our success requires that our products be highly scalable, and able to accommodate substantial increases in the number of users. Our products are expected to be deployed on a variety of computer hardware platforms and to be used in connection with a number of third-party software applications by personnel who may not have previously used application software systems or our products. These deployments present very significant technical challenges, which are difficult or impossible to predict. If these deployments do not succeed we may lose future sales opportunities and suffer decreased revenues.

Defects in our products could diminish demand for our products and result in decreased revenues, decreased market acceptance and injury to our reputation.

Errors may be found from time to time in our new, acquired or enhanced products, including the recently announced products within the J2EE architecture. Any significant software errors in our products may result in decreased

revenues, decreased sales, and injury to our reputation and/or increased warranty and repair costs. Although we conduct extensive product testing during product development, we have in the past discovered software errors in our products as well as in third party products, and as a result have experienced delays in the shipment of our new products. The latest version of our primary product suite was introduced in January 2002.

To date, our sales have been concentrated in the financial services, travel and leisure and telecommunications markets, and if we are unable to continue sales in these markets or successfully penetrate new markets, our revenues may decline.

Sales of our products and services in three large markets -- financial services, travel and leisure and telecommunications -- accounted for approximately 86% and 90% of our total revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002, and 96% and 97% of total revenues for the the three and six months ended June 30, 2001. We expect that revenues from these three markets will continue to account for a substantial portion of our total revenues in 2002. If we are unable to successfully increase penetration of our existing markets or achieve sales in additional markets, or if the overall economic climate of our target markets deteriorates, our revenues may decline.

In addition, we cannot predict what effect the political terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and the related military conflict have had or are continuing to have on our existing and prospective customers' decision-making process with respect to licensing or implementing enterprise-level products such as ours. If these or other outside factors cause existing or prospective customers to cancel or delay deployment of products such as ours, our operating results would be adversely affected.

Low gross margin in services revenues could adversely impact our overall gross margin and income.

Our services revenues have had lower gross margins than our license revenues. As a result, an increase in the percentage of total revenues represented by services revenues, or an unexpected decrease in license revenues, could have a detrimental impact on our overall gross margins. We anticipate that services revenues will continue to represent over 40% of total revenues. To increase services revenues, we must expand our services organization, successfully recruit and train a sufficient number of qualified services personnel, and obtain renewals of current maintenance contracts by our customers. This expansion could further reduce gross margins in our services revenues.

If our service revenues fall below certain contract obligations we will incur service expenses without corresponding revenues that would increase our losses.

We have entered into a two-year agreement, beginning March 19, 2002, with Merit International pursuant to which Merit will provide exclusive training and certain consulting services for a fixed fee. Upon the effective date of this agreement, we transferred to Merit our training operations including selected employees. In addition, Merit will provide to our customers resource development services in exchange for an agreed-upon fee negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. We believe this agreement will provide us with high quality training and consulting services. We will pay Merit, based on meeting certain minimum revenue targets, as follows: July 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002: (British Pounds) 900,000; January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2003: (British Pounds) 900,000; July 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003: (British Pounds) 1.0 million; and January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2004: (British Pounds) 500,000, for a total of (British Pounds) 3.3 million. The minimum revenue target above can be reduced for Merit's non-compliance with the terms of the agreement. If we exceed the minimum revenue target, the excess will be applied against future minimums. After one year from the effective date, we may, at our option, terminate the agreement and pay an early termination fee that reduces from (British Pounds) 555,000 to (British Pounds) 0 over time. Payment of the early termination fee will release our obligation related to the minimum revenue target.

Because competition for qualified personnel could again become intense, we may not be able to retain or recruit personnel, which could impact the development and sales of our products.

If we are unable to hire or retain qualified personnel, or if newly hired personnel fails to develop the necessary skills or fails to reach expected levels of productivity, our ability to develop and market our products will be weakened. Our success depends largely on the continued contributions of our key management, engineering, sales and marketing and professional services personnel, including Samuel T. Spadafora, our chairman of the board of directors and Stephen Kelly, our president and chief executive officer.

If we fail to introduce new versions and releases of functional and scalable products in a timely manner, customers may license competing products and our revenues may decline.

If we are unable to ship or implement enhancements to our products when planned, or fail to achieve timely market acceptance of these enhancements, we may suffer lost sales and could fail to achieve anticipated revenues. A majority of our total revenues have been, and are expected to be, derived from the license of our primary product suite. Our future operating results will depend on the demand for the product suite by future customers, including new and enhanced releases that are subsequently introduced. If our competitors release new products that are superior to our products in performance or price, or if we fail to enhance our products or introduce new features and functionality in a timely manner, demand for our products may decline. We have in the past experienced delays in the planned release dates of new versions of our software products and upgrades. New versions of our products may not be released on schedule or may contain defects when released.

Table of Contents

We depend on technology licensed to us by third parties, and the loss or inability to maintain these licenses could prevent or delay sales of our products.

We license from several software providers technologies that are incorporated into our products. For example, we license Forte 4GL Runtime and related iPlanet products from iPlanet, a Sun Microsystems company. In addition, we license JRules software products from Ilog and other products from other vendors. Our license agreement with Sun Microsystems was renewed in October 2001. We anticipate that we will continue to license technology from iPlanet, Ilog and other third parties in the future. This software may not continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. The loss of the iPlanet or Ilog, Inc. technology or other technology licenses could result in delays in the license of our products until equivalent technology, if available, is developed or identified, licensed and integrated into our products. Even if substitute technologies are available, there can be no guarantee that we will be able to license these technologies on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Defects in third party products associated with our products could impair our products' functionality and injure our reputation.

The effective implementation of our products depends upon the successful operation of third-party products in conjunction with our products. Any undetected errors in these third-party products could prevent the implementation or impair the functionality of our products, delay new product introductions or injure our reputation. In the past, while our business has not been materially harmed, product releases have been delayed as a result of errors in third-party software and we have incurred significant expenses fixing and investigating the cause of these errors.

Our customers and system integration partners have the ability to alter our source code and resulting inappropriate alterations could adversely affect the performance of our products, cause injury to our reputation and increase operating expenses.

Customers and system integration partners have access to the computer source code for certain of our products and may alter the source code. Alteration of our source code may lead to implementation, operation, technical support and

upgrade problems for our customers. This could adversely affect the market acceptance of our products, and any necessary investigative work and repairs could cause us to incur significant expenses and delays in implementation.

If our products do not operate with the hardware and software platforms used by our customers, customers may license competing products and our revenues will decline.

If our products fail to satisfy advancing technological requirements of our customers and potential customers, the market acceptance of these products could be reduced. We currently serve a customer base with a wide variety of constantly changing hardware, software applications and networking platforms. Customer acceptance of our products depends on many factors such as:

- Our ability to integrate our products with multiple platforms and existing or legacy systems;
- Our ability to anticipate and support new standards, especially Internet and enterprise Java standards; and
- The integration of additional software modules and third party software applications with our existing products.

Our failure to successfully integrate acquired companies and technologies into our operations and technologies could prevent us from operating efficiently.

Our business strategy includes pursuing opportunities to grow our business, both internally and through selective acquisitions and technology and other asset purchases. To implement this strategy, we expect to be involved in additional technology and asset purchase transactions. Acquisition transactions are motivated by many factors, including, among others, our desire to acquire skilled personnel, obtain new technologies and expand and enhance our product offerings. Growth through acquisitions has several identifiable risks, including difficulties associated with successfully integrating the previously distinct businesses into our organization, the substantial management time devoted to integrating personnel, technology and entire companies, the possibility that we might not be successful in retaining the employees of the acquired companies, undisclosed liabilities, the failure to realize anticipated benefits (such as cost savings and synergies) and issues related to integrating acquired technology or content into our products (such as unanticipated expenses). Realization of any of these risks in connection with any technology acquisition and/or asset purchase we have entered into, or may enter into, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we become subject to intellectual property infringement claims, these claims could be costly and time-consuming to defend, divert management's attention, cause product delays and have an adverse effect on our revenues and net income.

We expect that software product developers and providers of software in markets similar to our target markets will increasingly be subject to infringement claims as the number of products and competitors in our industry grows and the functionality of products overlaps. Any claims, with or without merit, could be costly and time-consuming to defend, divert our management's attention, or cause product delays. We have no patents or patent applications that we could use defensively against any company bringing such a claim. If any of our products were found to infringe a third party's proprietary rights, we could be required to enter into royalty or licensing agreements to be able to sell our products. Royalty and licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all.

Power system shortages and outages in California may result in harm to our operations due to a disruption of our development and administrative activities.

Over the past several years, California has experienced an energy crisis resulting in significant power shortages and outages. A sustained failure or frequent power failures could disrupt our operations and the operations of our third party service providers, which would limit our ability to provide our products and services to our customers, harming our customer relationships, and having an adverse effect on our operating results.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to the impact of interest rate changes, foreign currency fluctuations, and change in the market values of our investments. The following table presents the amounts of cash equivalents and short-term investments that are subject to interest rate risk by year of expected maturity and average interest rates as of June 30, 2002:

	<u>June 30, 2002</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Short-term investments and restricted cash	\$ 13,466	\$ 13,466
Average interest rates	2.025%	

Interest Rate Risk.

Our exposure to market rate risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio. We have not used derivative financial instruments to hedge our investment portfolio. We invest excess cash in debt instruments of the U.S. Government and its agencies, and in high-quality corporate issuers and, by policy, limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. We protect and preserve invested funds by limiting default, market and reinvestment risk. Investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest earning instruments carries a degree of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their fair market value adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than expected if interest rates fall. Due in part to these factors, our future investment income may fall short of expectations due to changes in interest rates or we may suffer losses in principal if forced to sell securities, which have declined in market value due to changes in interest rates.

Foreign Currency Risk.

International revenues from our foreign subsidiaries accounted for approximately 72% and 81% of total revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002, respectively. International sales are made mostly from our foreign sales subsidiaries in their respective countries and are typically denominated in the local currency of each country. These subsidiaries also incur most of their expenses in the local currency. Accordingly, all foreign subsidiaries use the local currency as their functional currency.

Our international business is subject to risks, including, but not limited to differing economic conditions, changes in political climate, differing tax structures, other regulations and restrictions, and foreign exchange rate volatility when compared to the United States. Accordingly, our future results could be materially adversely impacted by changes in these or other factors.

Our exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations arises in part from intercompany accounts in which costs incurred in the United States are charged to our foreign sales subsidiaries. These intercompany accounts are typically denominated in the functional currency of the foreign subsidiary. We are also exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars in consolidation. As exchange rates vary, these results, when translated, may vary from expectations and adversely impact overall expected profitability. The effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations for the six months ended June 30, 2002 was not material.

Table of Contents

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION.

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Beginning in July 2001, we and certain of our officers and directors were named as defendants in several class action shareholder complaints filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, now consolidated under the caption, *In re Chordiant Software, Inc. Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation*, Case No. 01-CV-6222. In each of these complaints, the plaintiffs allege that we, certain of our officers and directors and the underwriters of its initial public offering ("IPO") violated the federal securities laws because the our IPO registration statement and prospectus contained untrue statements of material fact or omitted material facts regarding the compensation to be received by, and the stock allocation practices of, the IPO underwriters. The plaintiffs seek unspecified monetary damages and other relief. Similar complaints were filed in the same Court against hundreds of other public companies that conducted IPOs of their common stock in the late 1990s (the "IPO Lawsuits").

On August 8, 2001, the IPO Lawsuits were consolidated for pretrial purposes before United States Judge Shira Scheindlin of the Southern District of New York. Judge Scheindlin held an initial case management conference on September 7, 2001, at which time she ordered, among other things, that the time for all defendants to respond to any complaint be postponed until further order of the court. Thus, we have not been required to answer the complaint, and no discovery has been served on us.

In accordance with Judge Scheindlin's orders at further status conferences in March and April, the appointed lead plaintiffs' counsel filed amended, consolidated complaints in the IPO Lawsuits on April 19, 2002. The issuer and individual defendants filed their omnibus motion to dismiss the IPO Lawsuits on July 15, 2002, in accordance with the briefing schedule established by the Court. Judge Scheindlin does not expect to issue a decision on this motion until at least November 2002. We believe that this lawsuit is without merit and intend to defend against it vigorously.

Item 2. Changes in Securities

a. Modification of Constituent Instruments

Not applicable.

b. Change in Rights

Not applicable.

c. Changes in Securities

On May 29, 2002, we completed a private sale of 479,100 shares of our common stock to Canadian Imperial Holdings Inc. ("CIBC"), for an aggregate purchase price of \$3.0 million. The sale was made pursuant to an exemption from registration provided by section 4(2) of the securities act of 1933.

d. Use of Proceeds

The principal purpose of this offering is to use the net proceeds of this offering primarily for additional working capital and other general corporate purposes, including increased sales and marketing expenditures, increased research and development expenditures and capital expenditures. We have not yet determined our expected use of these proceeds.

The amounts that we actually expend for working capital and other general corporate purposes will vary significantly depending on a number of factors, including future revenue growth, if any, and the amount of cash that we generate from operations. As a result, we will retain broad discretion over the allocation of the net proceeds of this offering. We also may use a portion of the net proceeds for the acquisition of businesses, products and technologies. We have no current agreements or commitments

for acquisitions of any businesses, products or technologies. Pending these uses, we will invest the net proceeds of this offering in short-term to medium-term interest-bearing, investment-grade securities. We cannot predict whether the proceeds will be invested to yield a favorable return.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

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

On May 29, 2002, our Annual Meeting of Stockholders was held in Cupertino, California. Of the 54,448,792 shares outstanding and entitled to vote as of the record date of April 25, 2002, 42,494,945 shares were present or represented by proxy at the meeting. At the meeting stockholders were asked to vote with respect to (i) the election of 2 directors to hold office until the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders or until such time as their respective successors are elected and qualified, (ii) to approve an amendment to the 1999 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan to change the vesting period from four to three years and (iii) the ratification of the selection of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as our independent accountants for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2002.

The following nominees were elected as class II directors, each to hold office until the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders or until such time as their respective successors are elected and qualified, by the vote set forth below:

<u>Nominee</u>	<u>Votes For</u>	<u>Abstentions</u>
William E. Ford	41,627,599	867,346
Stephen Kelly	38,965,009	3,529,936

The approval of an amendment to the 1999 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan to change the vesting period from four to three years was sustained by the vote set forth below:

<u>Votes For</u>	<u>Votes Against</u>	<u>Abstentions</u>
33,529,031	8,891,591	74,323

The selection of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as our independent accountants for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2002 was ratified by the vote set forth below:

<u>Votes For</u>	<u>Votes Against</u>	<u>Abstentions</u>
41,999,108	404,242	91,595

Item 5. Other Information

In May 2002, Joseph Tumminaro resigned from our board of directors for reasons not associated with the management of Chordiant.

(a) Exhibits

2.1 Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization, dated as of March 28, 2002, by and among Chordiant Software, Inc., OnDemand Acquisition Corp. and OnDemand, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 2.1 to Chordiant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 12, 2002, and which Exhibit 2.1 is incorporated herein by reference).

3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Chordiant Software, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 with Chordiant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-92187) filed on December 6, 1999 and which Exhibit 3.1 is incorporated herein by reference).

3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of Chordiant Software, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.2 with Chordiant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-92187) filed on December 6, 1999 and which Exhibit 3.2 is incorporated herein by reference).

4.1 Specimen Common Stock Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.2 with Amendment No. 2 to Chordiant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333- 92187) filed on February 7, 2000 and which Exhibit 4.2 is incorporated herein by reference).

4.2 Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 28, 1999 (filed as Exhibit 4.3 with Chordiant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-92187) filed on December 6, 1999 and which Exhibit 4.3 is incorporated herein by reference).

4.3 Subordinated Registration Rights Agreement, dated July 19, 2000, by and among Chordiant Software, Inc. and the Sellers of capital stock of White Spider Software, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 4.3 with Chordiant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-54856) filed on February 2, 2001 and which Exhibit 4.3 is incorporated herein by reference).

4.4 Registration Rights Agreement, dated May 17, 2001, by and between Chordiant and ActionPoint, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 4.4 to Chordiant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 29, 2002, which Exhibit 4.4 is incorporated herein by reference).

10.1 Securities Purchase Agreement by and between Chordiant and Canadian Imperial Holdings, Inc. Filed as exhibit 10.21 to Chordiant's quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed on May 15, 2002, which Exhibit 10.21 is incorporated by reference herein.

10.22 *Change of Control Agreement, dated November 15, 2001, by and between Chordiant and Jeremy Coote.

24.1 Power of Attorney (set forth on signature page).

99.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Corporate Fraud Accountability Act of 2002.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On April 12, 2002 we filed a current report on Form 8-K announcing our signing of an Agreement and Plan of Merger with between Chordiant Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation and wholly

owned subsidiary of Chordiant Software, Inc. and OnDemand, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

On May 29, 2002 we filed a current report on Form 8-K announcing the closure of financing and sale of 479,100 shares of our common stock to Canadian Imperial Holdings Inc. ("CIBC") for an aggregate purchase price of \$3,028,676.

On June 17, 2002 we filed a current report on Form 8-K/A providing the consolidated financial statements of OnDemand, Inc. and the unaudited pro forma combined financial information for OnDemand, Inc. and Chordiant Software.

On June 21, 2002 we filed a current report on Form 8-K/A amending the consent of Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors, filed as Exhibit 23.1 thereto.

Table of Contents

Chordiant Software, Inc.

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: August 13, 2002

Chordiant Software, Inc.
(Registrant)

/s/ Steve G. Vogel

Steve G. Vogel
Senior Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

2.1 Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization, dated as of March 28, 2002, by and among Chordiant Software, Inc., OnDemand Acquisition Corp. and OnDemand, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 2.1 to Chordiant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 12, 2002, and which Exhibit 2.1 is incorporated herein by reference).

3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Chordiant Software, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 with Chordiant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-92187) filed on December 6, 1999 and which Exhibit 3.1 is

incorporated herein by reference).

3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of Chordiant Software, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.2 with Chordiant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-92187) filed on December 6, 1999 and which Exhibit 3.2 is incorporated herein by reference).

4.1 Specimen Common Stock Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.2 with Amendment No. 2 to Chordiant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333- 92187) filed on February 7, 2000 and which Exhibit 4.2 is incorporated herein by reference).

4.2 Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 28, 1999 (filed as Exhibit 4.3 with Chordiant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-92187) filed on December 6, 1999 and which Exhibit 4.3 is incorporated herein by reference).

4.3 Subordinated Registration Rights Agreement, dated July 19, 2000, by and among Chordiant Software, Inc. and the Sellers of capital stock of White Spider Software, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 4.3 with Chordiant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-54856) filed on February 2, 2001 and which Exhibit 4.3 is incorporated herein by reference).

4.4 Registration Rights Agreement, dated May 17, 2001, by and between Chordiant and ActionPoint, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 4.4 to Chordiant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 29, 2002, which Exhibit 4.4 is incorporated herein by reference).

10.1 Securities Purchase Agreement by and between Chordiant and Canadian Imperial Holdings, Inc. Filed as exhibit 10.21 to Chordiant's quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed on May 15, 2002, which Exhibit 10.21 is incorporated by reference herein.

10.22 *Change of Control Agreement, dated November 15, 2001, by and between Chordiant and Jeremy Coote.

24.1 Power of Attorney (set forth on signature page).

99.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Corporate Fraud Accountability Act of 2002.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.