## Edgar Filing: TREND MICRO INC - Form 6-K

TREND MICRO INC

## Form 6-K

August 08, 2001

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FORM 6-K
U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549
    Report of Foreign Private Issuer
    Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of
    the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
    Commission File Number: 333-10486
            For the Month of August 2001
                    Trend Micro Incorporated
(Translation of registrant's name into English)
Odakyu Southern Tower, 10th Floor, 2-1, Yoyogi 2-chome,
            Sibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8583, Japan
    (Address of principal executive offices)
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form $20-$ F or Form $40-\mathrm{F}$.

Form 20-F X
Form 40-F
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.


If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-

Information furnished on this form:

Table of Contents

1. Trend Micro Report of Half-Year Results (Consolidated) For Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2001.

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SIGNATURE

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

Trend Micro Incorporated

Date: August 7, 2001
By: /s/ Chang Ming-Jang
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Chang Ming-Jang
Representative Director;
President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board

August 3, 2001
Report of First Half Results (Consolidated) For Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2001

| Company: | Trend Micro Incorporated | Tokyo Stock Exchange 1st Section |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Code: | 4704 | Location : Tokyo |
| Address: | Odakyu Southern Tower, 10F 2-2-1 | Yoyogi Shibuya-ku Tokyo, 151-8583 |
| Contact: | Title |  |
|  | Name | Mirector, Chief Financial Officer |
|  | Mahendra Negi | (Phone $: 81-3-5334-3600)$ |

Date of the board of directors meeting authorizing the first-half results: August 3, 2001

US accounting standard is not adopted for preparing the consolidated financial statements for the first half of current fiscal year.

1. Financial Highlights for the first half of FY 2001 (January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001)
(1) Consolidated Results of Operations
(All figures except for per share information are rounded down to millions of yen.)

|  | Sales | Growth <br> rate | Operating <br> income | Growth rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of yen | \% | Millions of yen | \% |  |
| The first half of FY 01 | 12,939 |  | 2,898 |  | (3.9) |

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(Note)

1. Equity in loss of affiliated companies:

- 104 million yen (- 23 million yen in the first yen in FY 2000)

2. The average number of stock: $131,339,944$ stocks $(65,005,579$ stocks in the fir (consolidated)
3. Change in accounting principle: stocks in FY 2000)
Yes
4. The percentage of sales, operating income, ordinary income and net income are comparisons t year.
(2) Consolidated Financial Position

|  | Total assets | Shareholders' equity | Shareholders' ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| As of | Millions of yen | Millions of yen |  |
| June 30, 2001 | 53,413 | 26,914 | 50.4 |
| June 30, 2000 | 37,675 | 21,439 | 56.9 |
| December 31, 2000 | 43,802 | 26,236 | 59.9 |

(Note)
Number of the stocks issued (consolidated): $131,681,887$ stocks in the first half
of current fiscal year
$(65,172,669$ stocks in the first half of $F Y 2000,65,560,421$ stocks in the FY 2000)
(3) Consolidated Cash Flow Position

(Note)

1. Projected consolidated net income per share for the current fiscal year : 13.69 yen

Supplementary information on the results (January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001)

The Company's sales revenues are mainly derived from licensing of its products, upgrading of its products and patterns files and post-contract support including customer support. Until the end of FY 2000 , the Company and Trend Micro Incorporated (Taiwan) had recognized sales revenues from customer support (which was included in post-contract support) at the beginning of the relevant support period. Effective from FY 2001 , the method of the revenue recognition has been changed and sales revenues from customer support are deferred through Deferred revenue under Current liabilities and Non-current liabilities over the relevant support period.

For convenience of comparison, the results for the year ending June 30 , 2001, are presented in two ways. Results based on the accounting policies applied from the first half of consolidated fiscal year, assumed results based on the accounting policies applied until the previous consolidated fiscal year and its differential are stated in the table below.
(Millions of yen except for per share inform

|  | Result of the first half of consolidated FY 2001 | Assumed result of the first half of consolidated FY 2001 (based on Accounting policies applied until previous fiscal year) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales | 12,939 | 13,432 |
| Ordinary income | 3,004 | 3,496 |
| Net income (loss) | $(1,376)$ | 679 |
| Net income (loss) |  |  |
| per share (Yen) | (10.48) | 5.17 |

[Information on net income per share and shareholders' equity per share]

For periodic comparison of net income per share and shareholders' equity per share, restated per share information reflecting the effect of stock split on March 31, 2001 is as follows:

|  | Net income (loss) per share (Yen) | Shareholders' equity per share (Yen) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The first half of FY 01 | (10.48) | 204.39 |
| The first half of FY 00 | 19.03 | 164.47 |
| FY 00 (annual) | 36.22 | 200.10 |

## Attachment to the Report

1. Condition of corporate group
(1) Overview of corporate group

Trend Micro Group consists of Trend Micro Inc., its 18 subsidiaries which develop and sell anti-virus products and offer other related services (ipTrend Incorporated offers Internet infrastructure-related products/services) and 4 affiliated companies. NTT Data Security Corporation, which offers total net-work security service, Soft Trend Capital Corporation, which manages capital funds to be invested into Internet-related ventures in Japan, JCN Co.,Ltd, which develops and offers the security system against unlawful access, and NetSTAR Inc. which develops and offers the products of URL filtering are affiliates accounted by equity method. The business related to anti-virus is described below:

The products related to anti-virus:
PC client products
LAN server products
Internet server products
Other products

Trend Micro Inc. develops and sells the products. Some parts of the research and development activities are entrusted to Trend Micro Incorporated (Taiwan), Trend

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Micro Inc. (U.S.A.) and Trend Micro Deutschland GmbH (Germany) and Trend Micro (UK) Limited (UK). Trend Micro Incorporated (Taiwan) operates manufacturing and sales of the products too, part of which are purchased by Trend Micro Inc (Japan), Trend Micro Inc. (U.S.A.), Trend Korea Inc. (Korea), Trend Micro Deutschland GmbH (Germany), Trend Micro South Europe Srl (Italy), Trend Micro Australia Pty. Ltd. (Australia), Trend Micro do Brasil Ltda. (Brazil), Trend Micro France (France), Trend Micro Hong Kong Limited (Hong Kong), Trend Micro Incorporated Sdn. Bhd. (Malaysia), Trend Micro (UK) Limited (UK), Trend Micro Latinoamerica S.A.de C.V (Mexico), ipTrend Incorporated (Tokyo Chuo-ku) and ipTrend Incorporated (Taiwan).

In addition, Trend Micro Inc. owns software copyrights and receives from its overseas subsidiaries royalties based on the respective sales of products to such subsidiaries.
[FLOW CHART]

## 2. Management Policy and Business Results

Trend Micro Group's Basic Management Policy

Since its founding, Trend Micro has provided "peace of mind" to all users of computer networks and the Internet by offering anti-virus and Internet content security solutions. Upholding the slogan "Your Internet VirusWall," we have become a reliable partner to both corporate users and individual customers, working to block computer viruses, SPAM (unwanted e-mail) and malicious codes (harmful programs created in such programs as JAVA and Active X), as well as to protect users from offensive URLs. We continue to contribute to the development of the networked society in Japan and globally by offering network security solutions and devices. We believe that our ongoing efforts to protect users' computer systems and expand our global client base will lead to an increase in shareholders' value.

Basic Policy on the Distribution of Profits

Although Trend Micro has steadily increased its profits in the past few years, we believe that the Internet security market has only begun its full-fledged expansion and that our market share has not stabilized in relation to our U.S. competitors. Our larger rivals may well concentrate their management resources to further enlarge their market share. Since our business areas are more concentrated on anti-virus solutions than other competitors with diversified Internet security solutions, we also face the possibility of larger profit fluctuations in the short term.

In this business environment the most critical management challenges are to strengthen our financial structure and management foundation and aggressively develop new business operations in order to maintain our competitiveness in the market. Our priority, therefore, is to accumulate reserves, which means withholding dividends for the time being. These reserves will be continuously invested in research and development, an area that needs to be further strengthened.

Medium and Long-Term Management Strategy

Corporate IT investment has plateaued with the slowdown in the U.S. and European economies. Chilled by this decrease in IT investment, the business climate surrounding Trend Micro is not bright. However, we expect network security solutions, including anti-virus measures, to continue gaining in

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importance, as more and more corporate users become dependent on using networks, and their systems' problems consequently subject them to huge losses, both in financial terms and opportunity costs. Thus the network security market is expected to grow steadily in the medium-to-long term. To take advantage of this opportunity, we are focusing on maintaining our competitive edge against major U.S. rival companies and expanding our global market share. Utilizing our global resources and networks spanning the United States, Europe and Taiwan, we will continue to strengthen our sales channels, improve brand awareness and corporate image and accelerate the development of products that meet customer needs.

The IT industry is evolving rapidly in conjunction with its constantly changing technology. The next generation of Internet-related technologies, including broadband, mobile communications and open platforms such as Linux, will likely bring about dramatic changes in the network environment. We must seize the opportunities afforded by this high-paced technological evolution, in advance of our major U.S. competitors, while strengthening our management structure and further increasing our operational efficiency.

Summary of Consolidated Financial Results for the First Half of FY2001

The six-month period under review saw a slowdown in demand within the IT industry, primarily the result of declining corporate $I T$ spending in Japan, Europe and the United States. The corporate spending cuts also put the damper on demand for network security solutions, which have been positioned as a high priority in IT investment. Although the business environment has been harsh and we expect some ups and downs in the short term, we believe the network security market will enjoy steady growth over the medium and long term, as corporations continue to increase IT investment in advanced networks and the renewal of core business systems.

The demand for sophisticated, specialized security solutions has risen as corporations combat the disturbing spread of computer viruses and unauthorized access tools programmed by hackers. Last year malicious viruses, including MTX, HYBRIS and MAGISTR, reportedly infected many systems, while such harmful programs as Worm and Trojan Horse were also deployed to wreak damage. At the same time, we have begun seeing more cases in which hackers have gained access to systems by using computerviruses. As the line begins to blur between antidotes to viruses and protection against unauthorized access, demand is growing for more comprehensive security measures.

During the first half of FY2001, Trend Micro significantly increased contracts for its Virus Buster Corporate Edition (Office Scan), winning not only large companies but also medium and small companies. Sales of InterScan, our anti-virus software for Internet servers, rose steadily, in response to the more frequent virus infections spread via e-mail.

As a highly specialized anti-virus solutions provider, we have pioneered post-contract support services, called "Premium Support," introducing them before our major competitors in the industry. This service is in response to the trend among large corporate users to select a vendor based not only on the performance of its anti-virus software but also on the quality of support the vendor offers during the license period to swiftly alert customers to new viruses. In our outsourced Internet service operations, we were able to team up with additional ISPs (internet service providers) to expand our client base for anti-virus solutions, despite the inhospitable business environment for ISPs and the entire telecommunications industry.

We made a crucial strategic move in reorganizing our security appliance server operations, which had been handled by our subsidiary ipTrend Incorporated. This unit faced fundamental problems in building a solid client base of small- and

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medium-sized companies for its Linux- and Unix-based security appliance servers, as these smaller companies have been hit the hardest by Japan's economic slump. IpTrend's Linux and Unix hardware-related technology has played an important role in the development of our next-generation anti-virus product for consumers, Gatelock, and continues to be a crucial part of our group. However, the company's ipStax security appliance server business for small- and medium-sized companies urgently needed a restructuring review. We decided to dissolve ipTrend and integrate its operations into Trend Micro, while strategically reorganizing its operations and utilizing its technology in our anti-virus products. This integration and reorganization resulted in our writing off the entire goodwill of 2,000 million yen as a one-time amortization charge during the first half of FY2001. This goodwill had been recognized as a portion of the purchase price when we acquired ipTrend (formery Nippon Unisoft).

Starting with the first quarter of FY2001, Trend Micro (Japan) and Trend Micro Incorporated (Taiwan) changed their accounting method for revenues from post-contract support services. Sales revenues for these services had been booked at the beginning of the support period; the new method defers the recognition of sales revenues from support services and recognizes as revenue over the support period. This new accounting treatment will reflect these transactions more accurately, and has been applied to all our financial filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including our Form 20-F filing, which was submitted on June 29, 2001 . The conversion to deferred revenue recognition resulted in an extraordinary loss of 3,009 million yen for our half-year results.

During the first half of FY2001, Trend Micro posted consolidated sales of 12,939 million yen, an increase of 34.8 percent over the same period last year. Consolidated ordinary income increased 1.1 percent to 3,004 million yen, while net loss resulted 1,376 million yen.
Sales in all geographical areas grew steadily during the first half of FY2001. Sales in Japan posted an increase of 66.1 percent to 7,540 million yen, while operating income from these sales rose to 4,725 million yen, up 92.7 percent from the comparable period in FY2000. U.S. sales increased 37.3 percent to 4,899 million yen, with operating income totaling 302 million yen, a 76.9 percent decrease. In Europe, sales increased 49.6 percent to $2,804 \mathrm{million}$ yen, and operating loss resulted 46 million yen. Taiwan sales increased 61.2 percent to 1,963 million yen, with operating losses of 28 million yen. Other areas posted combined sales of 789 million yen, a 48.1 percent increase, and operating income of 17 million yen, down 85.6 percent.

Prospects for FY2001

We expect the economies of Japan, Europe and the United States to continue their sluggish performance in 2001, further restraining corporate spending on IT. While the near-term business environment is expected to be bleak, we believe corporate investment in network security solutions will continue to expand over the medium and long term. The earnings estimates for FY2001 that follow are based on a steady upward demand for network security despite the harsh economic environment.

Consolidated sales: 29,000 million yen (+ 32.8 \%)
Consolidated ordinary income: 8, 200 million yen (+ $12.0 \%$ )
Consolidated net income: 1,800 million (-61.9 \%)
Earnings projections are calculated based on estimated major currency exchange rates of $\$ 1=115$ yen and 1 EUR $=105$ yen.

3 Consolidated Semi-annual Financial Statements
(1) Consolidated semi-annual balance sheets

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|  | (Minority interests) <br> Minority interests | - | - | 141,450 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Shareholders' equity) |  |  |  |
| I | Common stock | $6,799,373$ | 12.7 | 5,618,852 |
| II | Advance received for newly issued stock | - | - | 1,340 |
| III | Additional paid-in capital | 11,401,742 | 21.3 | 9,159,832 |
| IV | Consolidated retained earnings | 8,180,496 | 15.3 | 7,308,909 |
| V | Valuation difference on other securities | 293,456 | 0.6 | - |
| V | Cumulative translation adjustment | 244,405 | 0.5 | $(626,566)$ |
| VI | Treasury stock | $\begin{array}{r} 26,919,476 \\ (4,523) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.4 \\ & (0.0) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,462,367 \\ (22,421) \end{array}$ |
|  | Total shareholders' equity | 26,914,952 | 50.4 | 21,439,946 |
|  | Total liabilities, minority interests and shareholders' equity | 53,413,382 | 100.0 | 37,675,868 |

(2) Consolidated semi-annual income statements




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| 14. | Unusual gain from settlement of lawsuit |
| :---: | :---: |
| 15. | Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivables |
| 16. | Decrease (Increase) in inventories |
| 17. | (Decrease) Increase in account payables |
| 18. | Increase in deferred revenue |
| 19. | (Increase) Decrease in others current assets |
| 20. | Others |
|  | Sub-total |
| 21. | Receipts of interest |
| 22. | Payments for interest |
| 23. | Receipts of lawsuit settlement |
| 24. | Payments for corporate taxes |
|  | Operating Cash Flow |
| II | ting Cash Flow |
| 1. | Payments for time-deposit |
| 2. | Proceeds from sales of marketable securities |
| 3. | Proceeds from matured bond |
| 4. | Payments for acquired tangible and intangible fixed assets |
| 5. | Payments for investment in securities |
| 6. | Proceeds from sale of investment in securities |
| 7. | Payments for investment in subsidiaries affected to consolidation |
| 8. | Payments for additional acquisition of consolidated subsidiary's stock |
| 9. | Others |
|  | Investing Cash Flow |
| III Financing Cash Flow |  |
| 1. | Payments for short-term borrowings |
| 2. | Payments for long-term borrowings |
| 3. | Proceeds from bond with detachable warrants |
| 4. | Payments for bond-issuing expense |



Significant accounting policies and practices for preparing consolidated semiannual financial statements.

1. Basis of consolidation

All subsidiaries are consolidated.
The subsidiaries are the following 18 comp
Trend Micro Incorporated (Taiwan)
Trend Micro Inc. (USA)
Trend Korea Inc. (Korea)
Trend Micro South Europe Srl (Italy)
Trend Micro Deutschland GmbH (Germany)
Trend Micro Australia Pty. Ltd. (Australia)
Trend Micro do Brasil Ltda. (Brazil)
Trend Micro France (France)
Trend Micro Hong Kong Limited (Hong Kong)
Trend Micro Incorporated Sdn. Bhd. (Malaysia
Trend Micro (UK) Limited (United Kingdom)
Trend Micro Latinoamerica S.A. de C.V. (Me
Wells Antivirus Research Laboratory,Inc. (U Trend Micro (NZ) Limited (New Zealand)
ipTrend Incorporated (Tokyo, Shibuya-ku)
ipTrend Incorporated (Tokyo-,Chuo-ku)
ipTrend Incorporated (Taiwan)
Trend Micro (Shanghai) Inc. (China)
Trend Micro Incorporated Sdn.Bhd.(Malaysia Shibuya-ku) are on the process of the liqu Antivirus Research Laboratory, Inc.(U.S.A.)

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(2) For the first half of the previous fiscal

All subsidiaries are consolidated. The subsidiaries are the following 15 comp

Trend Micro Incorporated (Taiwan)
Trend Micro Inc. (USA)
Trend Korea Inc. (Korea)
Trend Micro South Europe Srl (Italy)
Trend Micro Deutschland GmbH (Germany)
Trend Micro Australia Pty. Ltd. (Australia) Trend Micro do Brasil Ltda. (Brazil) Trend Micro France (France) Trend Micro Hong Kong Limited (Hong Kong) Trend Micro Incorporated Sdn.Bhd. (Malaysi Trend Micro (UK) Limited (United Kingdom) Trend Micro Latinoamerica S.A. de C.V. (Me Wells Antivirus Research Laboratory, Inc. (U IpTrend Incorporated Nihon Unisoft Incorporated (Japan)
2. Basis of applying equity method
(1) For the first half of the current fiscal applied to investment in affiliated compa The affiliated companies are the followin NTT Data Security Corporation (Japan) Soft Trend Capital Corporation (Japan) JCN Co., Ltd. (Japan)
NetSTAR.Inc. (Japan)
There is no unconsolidated subsidiary and method is not applied.
(2) For the first half of the previous fiscal applied to investment in affiliated compa The affiliated companies are the followin NTT Data Security Corporation (Japan) Soft Trend Capital Corporation (Japan) JCN Co., Ltd. (Japan)
There is no unconsolidated subsidiary and method is not applied.
3. Fiscal year of consolidated subsidiaries

All financial statements included in a se statements are prepared as of the same da
4. Accounting policies and practices (1)Valuation of significant assets
(1) Securities:

Other securities:

Other securities with fair market value:
The securities are stated at the market va the end of the period (valuated difference
directly, not to reflect to net earnings the weighted average method.

Other securities without a market value: The securities are stated at the weighted
(Additional information)
Effective January 1, 2001, the company beg financial instruments" ((Argument of establ for Financial Instruments") Business Accoun 22, 1999)) for the financial instruments. accounting principle are resulted in increa thousand yen and in decrease of losses befo

In addition, the other securities, which we securities" until previouse fiscal year, ar securities" effective January 1, 2001 . The in increase of other securities in "Investm thousand yen and "Deferred tax liabilities" recognised. As a result, 274,119 thousand securities" is recognised under Shareholder 293,456 thousand yen disclosed on the conso the translation of security in foreign curr

Finally, the company evaluated Other securi the beginning of fiscal year. The company securities included in Current assets to In

This change in classification resulted in under Current assets by $1,872,475$ thousand in securities by $1,872,475$ thousand yen.
(2) The transaction of derivatives

The market value method
(Additional information)
For the financial instruments, "Accounting ((Argument of establishment for Accounting Instruments") Business Accounting Deliberat applied from the first half of current cons

This change has resulted in increase of "Or yen and "Income or losses before tax"
(3) Inventories

Finished goods.Raw materials.Supplies Finished goods, raw materials and supplies the weighted average cost.
In Trend Micro Incorporated (Taiwan) and (U.S.A), such inventories are stated at th determined by the first-in-first-out metho

Work in process

|  |  |  | Work in process is stated at the cost bein production and development cost for indivi |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (2) | Depreciation and amortization method for fixed assets | (1) | Property and equipment |
|  |  |  | Parent company and domestic consolidated su Depreciation is computed by declining-bala |
|  |  |  | Foreign consolidated subsidiaries Depreciation is computed by a straight-lin |
|  |  | (2) | Intangibles |
|  |  |  | ```Parent company and domestic consolidated su [Software for sale] Straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. (mainly, for 12 mo``` |
|  |  |  | [Software for internal use] Straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (5 years). |
|  |  |  | [Other intangibles] Straight-line method |
|  |  |  | *Foreign consolidated subsidiaries Straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. |
|  |  | (3) | Long-term prepaid expense <br> Amortization is computed by a straight-l |
| (3) | Accounting for significant deferred assets | Is | ding costs of stocks and bonds are charged $t$ |

(4) Accounting policies for significant provisions
(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

As contingency against losses from receivable, the allowance for doubtful amount is determined using a percen doubtful account loss against total of takes into consideration the possibil liabilities.
(Additional information)
For the financial instruments, from th consolidated fiscal year, pursuant to financial instruments" (Arugument of e Standard for Financial Instrument Deliberation Council, January 22,1999 accounting of Allowance for doubtful determined at a percentage based on own loss against total of debts instead o
percentage). The adoption had no signif Allowance for sales return

In order to reserve future losses from sa subsequent to the fiscal year-end, allowa is provided based on the past experience return.
Allowance for retirement benefits
In order to reserve future losses from allowance for retirement benefits retirement benefit liabilities and pen the period under reviewing. The differ accounting principle (119,077 thousand expense under Unusual losses.
(Additional information)
From the current consolidated fiso "Accounting Standards for Retirement (("Argument of establishment for A Retirement Benefits Obligation") Business Council, June 16, 1998), allowance is resulted in increase of retirement bene thousand yen, in decrease of Ordinary yen and in increase of losses before yen. Amount of Accrued severance recognised until previouse fisical disclosed in Allowance for retirement ben

The effect on segment information is information).
(5) Translation of major foreign-currency assets and liabilities into Yen.

Foreign-currency financial receivables and liab into yen at the spot rate effective at the end differential is treated as a profit/loss. Forei liabilities held by overseas subsidiaries are spot rate effective at the end of the period. $R$ overseas subsidiaries are translated into yen the period. Exchange differential is included translation adjustment" under Shareholders' equ
(Additional information)
From the first half of current consolidated fis revised accounting standards for foreign curren of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Tr Business Accounting Deliberation Council on Oct significant effects on profits and losses. are accounted for in the same manner as applied leases.
preparing consolidated
semi-annual financial statements

Transactions subject to consumption tax are net of the related consumption tax.
(2) Accounting treatment for stock warrants and directors and certain employees under the

The total compensation cost under the stock by taking into account the difference betwe price of the parent company shares at the first date on which both the number of sha employee is entitled to receive and the ex normally the grant date of warrants or stoc exercise price of the warrant or option and over the exercisable period.
(3) Change in revenue recognition method for Po Service (PCS)

Basically, The product license agreement, subsidiaries contract with the end-user, st support and upgrading of products and its p

Until previous consolidated fiscal year, wh and Trend Micro Incorporated (Taiwan) appli agreement including a portion of PCS revenu license is delivered to user. Effective cur revenue recognition method for portion of P of PCS revenue is recognized separately fro as Deferred revenues under Current liabilit based on contracted period. Deferred revenu contracted period evenly.

As per the tendency of the parent company (Taiwan) that the ratio of site license pro is getting larger than as before compare wi private user), the ratio of a portion of $P$ result of the above, the companies adopt ne PCS, in order to recognize proper periodic the other hand, there is no change for the USA and Europe, the policy has been applied for those subsidiaries.

According to the above change, PCS revenue should be deferred by the parent company an beginning of the current fiscal year applie stated as Losses on prior year adjustment half of current consolidated period. Effect decrease of Sales, Operating income and Ord yen and in increase of losses before taxes

The effect on segment information is descri
5. Definition of cash and cash equivalent Cash in hands, cash on demand and short-ter
in the consolidated cash flow statement for the first half of current fiscal year

Statement for first half of fiscal year) wh than 90 days after acquisition and highly

Notes
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(Consolidated semi-annual balance sheets)

At the end of the first half of the current fiscal year
(As of June 30, 2001)
At the end of the first half of the previous fiscal year
(As of June 30, 2000)

* 1 Accumulated depreciation of property and equipment 999,549
? 1 Accumulated depreciation of property and equipment
* 1 Ac 667,127
* 2 Major intercompany assets
* 2 Ma Investments in securities 109,623
* 3 Additional information
* 3 Ad
[Pledged assets]


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(Consolidated cash flow statement)

1. The ending balance of cash and cash equivalents and accounts in the consolidated balance sheet
Cash and deposits 34,618,745
Time deposit matured over 3 months (excluded from Cash and deposit)
$(65,511)$
2. The ending balance of cash and and accounts in the consolidat
Cash and deposits
24
Marketable securities
Cash and
Cash equivalents 34,553,234

Cash and
Cash equivalents
2. The breakdown of assets and consolidated subsidiaries wh through acquisition of its st assets and liabilities at the acquisition cost and some oth acquisition process are as f
Nihon Unisoft Incorporated (Tokyo
Current assets
Non-current assets
Consolidated
reconciliation accounts
Current liabilities
Non-current liabilities
Minority interest
Acquisition cost for Nihon Unisoft Incorporated
Cash and cash equivalents of
Nihon Unisoft Incorporated
Net: Actual payment for acquisition
(*) Present corporate name is ipTre

## 4. Segment Information

1. Industry segment information

The company and its subsidiaries operate principally in two industry segments: "Security software business" and "Internet infrastructure-related products/service business". However, industry segment information is not currently disclosed since more than $90 \%$ of sales and operating income in all segments are from the "security software business" in accordance with Ordinance on Consolidated Financial Statements.
2. Geographic segment information

For the first-half of the current fiscal year ( From January To June 30
$\qquad$
Japan North Taiwan Europe Others

America

I Sales and operating profit/loss
Sales

| (1) Sales to <br> third parties <br> (2) Intersegment sales | $\begin{aligned} & 4,487,537 \\ & 3,053,423 \end{aligned}$ | $4,017,815$ 881,345 | 883,543 $1,080,149$ | $2,796,599$ 8,105 | 753,858 35,295 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 7,540,960 | 4,899,160 | 1,963,693 | 2,804,705 | 789,153 |
| Operating expenses | $2,815,535$ | 4,596,694 | 1,991,885 | 2,851,499 | 771,900 |
| Operating income (loss) | 4,725,425 | 302,466 | $(28,192)$ | $(46,794)$ | 17,253 |

For the first-half of the previous fiscal year ( From January
To June 30,
$\qquad$
Japan North Taiwan Europe Others To America
$\qquad$

I Sales and operating
profit (loss)
Sales


|  | For the previous fiscal year |  |  |  | From January To December |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Japan | $\begin{aligned} & \text { North } \\ & \text { America } \end{aligned}$ | Taiwan | Europe | Others | To |
| I. Sales and operating profit (loss) Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) Sales to | 8,447,154 | 6,258,300 | 1,869,024 | 4,126,420 | 1,133,898 | 21,8 |
| sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 10,478,504 | 7,860,529 | 2,826,327 | 4,262,053 | 1,278,702 | 26,7 |
| Operating expenses | 4,207,010 | 5,264,325 | 1,987,241 | 2,739,898 | 912,699 | 15,1 |
| Operating income (loss) | 6,271,493 | 2,596,204 | 839,086 | 1,522,155 | 366,003 | 11, 5 |

(Notes)

1. Classification of countries and regions is based on geographical proximity.
2. Classification of countries and regions into each geographic segment.
North America : U.S.A.

Europe : Italy,Germany,France, UK
Others : Korea,Australia,Brazil,Hong Kong,Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand.
3. Unallocable operating expenses for the current semi-annual period in the operating expense (JPY 2,565 millions) is included in "Eliminations or Corporate". Major components are expenses for the administrative department in parent company and research and development costs for our products.
4. Unallocable operating expenses for the previous semi-annual period in the operating expense (JPY 2,080 millions) is included in "Eliminations or Corporate". Major components are expenses for the administrative department in parent company and research and development costs for our products.
5. Unallocable operating expenses for the previous annual period in the operating expense (JPY 4,429 millions) is included in "Eliminations or Corporate". Major components are expenses for the administrative department in parent company and research and development costs for our products.

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6. Unallocable operating expenses are included in "Elimination or Corporate" due to the difficulty in recognizing their contribution to each segments profit and loss.
7. As described in Significant accounting policies and practices for preparing consolidated financial statements, Deferred revenue is recognized by Trend Micro Incorporated (Japan) and Trend Micro Incorporated (Taiwan). It resulted in decrease of Sales to third parties and Operating income by JPY545,816 thousand in Japan and in increase of Sales to third parties and Operating income by JPY53, 155 thousand in Taiwan.
8. As described in Significant accounting policies and practices for preparing consolidated financial statements, Allowance for retirement benefit is reserved by Trend Micro Incorporated (Japan) and Trend Micro Incorporated (Taiwan). It resulted in increase of Operating expense and decrease of Operating income by JPY11,529 thousand in Japan and in increase of Operating expense and decrease of Operating income by JPY6,808 thousand in Taiwan.
(3) Overseas sales


| North | Taiwan | Europe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| America |  |  |

I. Overseas sales
$2,778,166$
654,515
$1,870,516$
II.Consolidated sales
III.Ratio of overseas sales
$28.9 \%$
$6.8 \%$
$19.5 \%$

```
    against consolidated sales
```

For the previous fiscal year
( From January 1, 20 To December 31, 20

| North | Taiwan | Europe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| America |  |  |


| I. Overseas sales | $6,258,300$ | $1,503,037$ | $4,126,420$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| II. Consolidated sales |  |  |  |
| III.Ratio of overseas sales | $28.7 \%$ | $6.9 \%$ | $18.9 \%$ |


| (Note) | 1. Overseas sales are sales to countries/regions other than Japan by Trend Micro Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2. Classification of countries/region is based on geographical proximity. |  |  |  |
|  | 3. Classification | North America | : | USA |
|  |  | Europe | : | Ital |
|  |  | Others | : | Kor |
|  |  |  |  | Hon |
|  |  |  |  | Mex |

5. Lease transactions None

## 6. Fair Market Value of Marketable Securities

* Regarding "Marketable securities with market value" classified at the first half of previous fiscal year and Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates" for the first half of current fiscal year, they are described in the notes of the Non-consolidated financial statements for the first half of current year.
(1) Other securities with fair market value



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Market value of the marketable securities

## Current/Non-current

FY 2000 (As of December 31,2000)

(Note) 1.Calculation method of fair (market) value.

|  | For the fist-half of current fiscal year |
| :---: | :---: |
| I. | Securities traded in the overseas over-the-counter market Based on price quotations in NASDAQ. |
| II. | Debt securities whose fair value are determinable <br> Based on the standard indication price announced by Japan Securities Association. |

2. The amount of securities included in the balance sheets but excluded from the above table.
```
Securities classified as current assets:
Mutual fund that is not affected by
market volatility including medium-term JGB
    fund and MMF
[MMF included in above]
Securities classified as non-current assets:
Non-listed equity securities excluding equity
securities traded in the over-the-counter market
[Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates
[including the investment in affili
    included above]
    thousand yen )
```

7. Contract or Notional amount, FMV and Valuation gain (loss) of Derivatives

Basic policies for derivative transactions
A corporate policy of Trend Micro Group does not engage in derivative transactions. However, the interest cap trading and the interest rate swap had been made by ipTrend Incorporated (Tokyo, Chuo-ku), during fiscal year 2000, before the company's acquisition. These transactions had been made to avoid risks for interest rate fluctuation. The borrowing applied to the hedge was paid completely, when ipTrend Incorporated became a consolidated subsidiary. Although, these transactions are not in completion as of June 30, 2001, the company expects them to be settled with high degree of certainly. Trend Micro Group has no intention of changing. The contractor for the interest cap trading and the interest rate swap is the financial institution, which is trustworthy institution. No expectation is required for future losses because of any defaults.

Fair market value of the derivative transaction

Contract or notional amount, fair market value and appraisal gain (loss) Transaction type FY 2001 (As of June 30, 2001)

Contract or notional amount Fair market value Appra Over 1 year

Other than market transactions
Interest rate cap
Buy 100,000 100,000
[Option premium] [3,200] [3,200]
Interest rate swap
Receive / floating and Pay /
fixed 200,000 200,000 (10,680)


Total 300,000 300,000 (10,569)

Note: The amount of option premium is stated in [ ] and the fair market value of it and Appraisal gain (loss) are stated on the above.

| Transaction type | FY 2000 (As of December 31, 2000) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Contract or notional amount Over 1 year |  | value |
| Other than market transactions Interest rate cap |  |  |  |
| Buy <br> [Option premium] | $\begin{aligned} & 100,000 \\ & {[3,200]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100,000 \\ & {[2,275]} \end{aligned}$ | 731 |
| Interest rate swap <br> Receive / floating and Pay/fixed | 200,000 | 200,000 | $(7,482)$ |
| Total | 300,000 | 300,000 | $(6,751)$ |

Note: Calculation method of fair (market) value Fair market value is determined based on the price, which is provided by the contractor of the financial institute.

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## (Significant subsequent events)

Members of the Trend Micro, Inc. board meeting on August 3, 2001 decided to transfer the business of the consolidated subsidiary ipTrend Inc (Chuo-ku, Tokyo) (100\% Trend Micro controlling share) to Trend Micro and to IPSQUARE Inc (no human or capital relation to Trend Micro); the board also decided to commence dissolution and liquidation procedures of ipTrend (Chuo-ku). As for ipTrend (Taiwan), a 99.9\%-owned subsidiary of ipTrend (Chuo-ku) and a consolidated subsidiary of Trend Micro, all the business will be transferred to Trend Micro (Taiwan) (99.9\% Trend Micro controlling share) and will be liquidated.

1 Corporate profile of ipTrend Inc. (Chuo-ku, Tokyo)
Address: 2-13-9 Ningyo-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Representative: Mahendra Negi
Business description: Providing Internet platform-related products and
services
Capital: 218 million yen
Acquisition value of the shares: 2.8 billion yen
2 Business, properties, and liabilities to be transferred
2.1 IPSQUARE Inc.

Real-time OS Project and equipment, works in progress, and sales deposits involved in the project
2.2 Trend Micro, Inc. All business and properties other than those mentioned above and the same amount of liabilities (Trend Micro will take over all the liabilities from third persons.)
3 Transfer price
Transfer price will be calculated by the fair market value on the day of

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```
    transfer.
4 Business transferring schedules
    Business transfer contracted on August 3, }200
    Business transfer to be implemented by August 31, 2001
5 \text { Dissolution date: September 3, } 2 0 0 1
6 Completion date for liquidation: December 2001
7 \text { Reasons for dissolution and liquidation:}
    To restructure the operations of ipTrend and improve efficiency of the
    group because the market of appliance servers for small and medium-sized
    businesses has not expanded fast enough.
8 Influence on Trend Micro in terms of consolidated business results
    8.1 The consolidated adjustment account incurred by acquisition of
        ipTrend's stock has been added up to intangible fixed assets and
        extinguished evenly for five years. With the decision of dissolution
        and liquidation, the unamortized balance of two billion yen will be
        extinguished across the board, and added up as an extraordinary loss
        during Trend Micro's interim consolidated fiscal period.
    8.2 It is expected that the influence on consolidated business results of
        Trend Micro by partial transfer of business of ipTrend (Chuo-ku) to
        IPSQUARE should be minor.
```

            27
                Report of First-Half Results (Non-consolidated)
                For Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2001
    Company: Trend Micro Incorporated Tokyo Stock Exchange 1st Section
Code: 4704 Location : Tokyo
Code: 4704 Location : Tokyo
Address: Odakyu Southern Tower, 10F 2-2-1 Yoyogi Shibuya-ku Tokyo, 151-8583 Japan
Contact: Title Director, Chief Financial Officer
Name Mahendra Negi (Phone: 81-3-5334-3600)
Date of the board of directors meeting
authorizing the first-half results: August 3, 2001
Adoption of semi-annual dividend system:
Yes

Starting date of semi-annual dividend payment: No semi-annual dividends were authorized for semi-annual period.

1. Financial Highlights for the first half of FY 2001 (January 1, 2001 through June 30, 2001)
(1) Results of operations
(All figures except for per share information are rounded down to millions of yen.)


| FY 00 (annual) | 9,426 |  | 2,734 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net income | Growth rate | Net income per share |
|  | Millions of yen | \% | Yen |
| The first half of FY 01 | $(2,166)$ | - | ( 16.49) |
| The first half of FY 00 | 982 | 45.0 | 15.12 |
| FY 00 (annual) | 2,038 |  | 31.26 |

(Note)

1. Weighted average number of $131,339,944$ shares (for the first half of FY 01) shares $65,005,579$ shares (for the first half of $F Y 00$ ) outstanding: $65,194,481$ shares (for $F Y 00$ )
2. Change in accounting policies: Yes
3. The percentage of sales, operating income, ordinary income and net income are comparisons to the first half of prior fiscal year.
(2) Dividends

| Semi-annual | Annual dividends per |
| :---: | :---: |
| dividends per share | Share |
| (Yen) | (Yen) |


| The first half of FY 01 | 0 | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| The first half of FY 00 | 0 | - |

FY 00 (annual) - 0
(3) Financial Position

|  | Total assets | Shareholders' equity | Shareholders' equity ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| As of | Millions of yen | Millions of yen |  |
| June 30, 2001 | 41,809 | 18,803 | 45.0 |
| June 30, 2000 | 31,226 | 17,310 | 55.4 |
| December 31, 2000 | 33,493 | 19,655 | 58.7 |

(Note)

1. Shares issued and outstanding at the end of period:
$131,681,887$ shares as of June 30,2001
$65,172,669$ shares as of June 30,200 $65,560,421$ shares as of December 31 ,

\author{

2 Earning projections for the current fiscal year (January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001) <br> |  | Sales | Ordinary income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions of yen | Millions of yen |
| For the year ending | 14,000 | 3,000 |
| December 31, 2001 |  |  |

(Note) 1. Projected consolidated net income per share for the current fiscal year : JPY (15.21)

Supplementary information on the results (January 1, 2001 through June30, 2001)

The Company's sales revenues are mainly derived from licensing of its products, upgrading of its products and patterns files and post-contract support including customer support. Until the end of FY 2000 , the Company had recognized sales revenues from customer support (which was included in post-contract support) at the beginning of the relevant support period. Effective from FY 2001, the method of the revenue recognition has been changed and sales revenues from customer support are deferred through Deferred revenue under Current liabilities and Non-current liabilities over the relevant support period.

For convenience of comparison, the result for the year ending June 30, 2001 , are presented in two ways. Result based on the accounting policies applied from the first half of fiscal year, assumed result based on the accounting policies applied until the previous fiscal year and its differential are stated in the below.
(Millions of yen except for per share inform


| Sales | 7,066 | 7,612 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Ordinary income | 2,779 | 3,325 |
| Net income (loss) | $(2,166)$ | $(226)$ |
| Net income (loss) | $(16.49)$ | $(1.73)$ |
| per share |  |  |

[Information on net income per share and shareholders' equity per share]

For periodic comparison of net income per share and shareholders' equity per share, restated per share information reflecting the effect of stock split on March 31,2001 is as follows:

|  | Net income (loss) per share (Yen) | ```Shareholders' equity per share (Yen)``` | Weighted average nu of shares outstand |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The first half of FY 01 | (16.49) | 142.80 | 131,339,944 |
|  | 29 |  |  |
| The first half of FY 00 | 7.56 | 132.79 | 130,011,158 |
| FY 00 (annual) | 15.63 | 149.90 | 130,388,962 |

1. Non-consolidated Semi-annual Financial Statements
(1) Non-consolidated semi-annual balance sheets

| PeriodAccount |  |  | At the end of the first half of the current fiscal year (As of June 30, 2001) |  | At the end of the first half of the previous fiscal year (As of June 30, 2000) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount | Percentage | Amount |  |
|  | (Assets) |  |  | \% |  |  |
| I Current assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1. Cash and bank deposits | *2 | 23,950,538 |  | 17,512,240 |  |
|  | 2. Notes receivable, trade |  | - |  | 1,058 |  |
|  | 3. Accounts receivable, trade | *2 | 4,726,066 |  | 3,213,461 |  |
|  | 4. Marketable securities | * 2 * 7 | - |  | 2,242,848 |  |
|  | 5. Treasury stock | * 3 | 4,523 |  | 22,421 |  |
|  | 6. Inventories |  | 32,792 |  | 33,781 |  |
|  | 7 Intercompany loan receivables | *2 | 1,349,980 |  | 387,982 |  |
|  | 8. Other accounts receivable |  | 873,047 |  | 1,573,185 |  |
|  | 9. Deferred tax assets |  | 1,764,611 |  | 159,194 |  |
|  | 10. Other current assets |  | 228,682 |  | 155,037 |  |
|  | 11. Allowance for doubtful accounts |  | ( 473,275) |  | $(98,739)$ |  |
|  | Total current assets |  | 32,456,969 | 77.6 | 25,202,472 |  |
| II | Non-current assets |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1. Property and equipment | *1 | 266,152 | 0.6 | 238,882 |  |
|  | 2. Intangibles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) Software copyright |  | 46,070 |  | 184,280 |  |

(2) Software
(3) Software in progress
(4) Others

Total intangibles
3. Investments and other non-current assets
(1) Investments in securities
(2) Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates
(3) Deferred tax assets
(4) Others
(5) Allowance for bad debts

Total investments and other non-current assets

Total non-current assets

Total assets

148,955
173,151
148,955
493,220
52,361
740,608
*2*7 2,824,316

$$
* 2 \quad 3,894,043
$$

$$
39,176
$$

*2 $1,603,680$
( 15,477 )
----------------------

| 8,345,739 | 20.0 | 5,324,775 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9,352,500 | 22.4 | 6,023,842 |
| 41,809,470 | 100.0 | 31,226,314 |

79,274
1,386,620
30,631
72,120
$1.8 \quad 460,183$
1.
-

$$
3,873,840
$$

( 14,960)
----------------------
17

100


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Total long-term liabilities
Total liabilities
(Shareholders' equity)
I Common stock

II Advance received for newly issued stock
III Additional paid-in capital
IV Legal reserve
V Retained earnings

1. Unappropriated retained earnings at the end of the period

Total retained earnings
VI Valuation difference on other securities

Total shareholders' equity
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity

$$
\begin{gathered}
15,932,160 \\
23,005,952
\end{gathered}
$$

* 5
* 6

6,799,373
$-$

8,517,103
20,833

| 3,172,62 |
| :---: |
| 3,172,626 |
| 293,580 |
| 18,803,517 |
| 41,809,470 |

38.1
55.0 ---------------------13,916,057

5, 618, 852 1,340

7,385,576
20,833
\(\left.\begin{array}{rr}16.3 \& 5,618,852 <br>

1,340\end{array}\right]\)|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 20.4 | $7,385,576$ |
| 0.0 | 20,833 |

4, 283, 653

| 7.6 | 4,283,653 |
| :---: | :---: |

13. 


$45.0 \quad 17,310,256$
55
100.0
$31,226,314$
$===================$

18
0



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| enterprise tax | 3,756 | 0.1 | 607,845 | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income tax deferred | 1,434,778 | 20.3 | 91,316 | 2 |
| Net income (loss) | ( 2,166,122) | ( 30.7 ) | 982,923 | 24 |
| Retained earnings at the beginning of the year | 5,338,749 |  | 3,153,577 |  |
| Cumulative effects of adopting deferred tax accounting | - |  | 147,152 |  |
| Unappropriated retained | 3,172,626 |  | 4,283,653 |  |
| Earnings at the end of the period |  |  |  |  |

Significant accounting policies and practices for preparing non-consolidated semi-annual financial statements.

1. Accounting for evaluation of securities
(1) Securities
(1) Investments in affiliates and in subsidiar Moving average cost method
(2) Other securities

Other securities with fair market value: The securities are stated at the mark at the end of the period (valuated di directly, not to reflect to net earnin determined by the weighted average met

Other securities without a market value: The securities are stated at the weighted
(Additional information)
For the financial instruments, "Accounting (("Argument of establishment for Accounting Instruments") Business Accounting Deliberat applied from the first half of current fiso the valuation basis and the method for secu resulted in increase of ordinary income by of losses before taxes by 77,269 thousand

In addition, the other securities, which ar securities" til previous fiscal year, are securities" uneffective from the first half review. The classification resulted in incr "Investment in securities" by 473,240 thous liabilities" of 198,997 thousand yen was re yen of "Valuated difference on other securi Shareholders equity (The difference from 29 balance sheet) is caused by the translation

The classification also resulted in decreas Current assets by $1,872,475$ thousand yen an securities by $1,872,475$ thousand yen.
(2) Inventories

Finished goods . Raw materials . Supplies Moving average cost method
2. Depreciation and amortization method for (1) Property and equipment fixed assets

Declining-balance method
(2) Intangibles
[Software for mass sale]
Straight-line method over the estimated use
(12 months).
[Software for internal use]
Straight-line method over the estimated use
[Other intangibles]
Straight-line method
(3) Long-term prepaid expense

Amortization is computed by a straight
3. Accounting for deferred assets
4. Accounting policies for provisions
(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

As contingency against losses from defaul the allowance for doubtful accounts is pr using a percentage based on own actual do of debts and an amount, which takes into recovering specific liabilities.
(Additional information)
For the financial instruments, from the
"Accounting Standards for financial instr establishment for Accounting Standard for Accounting Deliberation Council, January of Allowance for doubtful accounts is cha is recognized at a percentage based on th statutory prescribed percentage). The ado
(2) Allowance for sales return

In order to reserve future losses from sa year end, allowance for sales return is $p$ experience in the sales return.
(3) Allowance for retirement benefits

In order to reserve future losses arising allowance for retirement benefits is prov liabilities at the end of the period unde changing accounting standard 106,581 thou expense under Unusual losses.

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(Additional information)
From the current fiscal year, pursuant to Retirement Benefits Obligation" (("Argume Standard for Retirement Benefits Obligat Deliberation Council, June 16, 1998), all resulted in an increase of retirement ben yen, a decrease of Ordinary income by 11 losses before taxes by 118,111 thousand indemnities, which was recognised until and disclosed in Allowance for retirement
5. Translation of major foreign-currency assets and liabilities into Yen.

Foreign-currency financial receivables an translated into yen at the spot rate effe period. Exchange differential is treated
(Additional information)
From the first half of current fiscal yea accounting standards for foreign currency Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Business Accounting Deliberation Council had no significant effects on profits and
7. Other important matters for preparing semi-annual financial statements

Finance leases without transfer of owners accounted for in the same manner as appli
6. Accounting for leased assets

1) Consumption tax

Transactions subject to consumption tax related consumption tax.
(2) Accounting for stock warrants that was gr employees.

The Company has adopted incentive plans company's shares are granted to directors company issues bonds with detachable warr all of the warrants. Compensation costs warrant securities at the point of grant compensation scheme which grants warrants Warrant portion of the bonds is recorded and then transferred to "additional paid-
(3) Change of policy and method of revenue re Customer Support Service (PCS)

Basically, The product license agreement the end-user, states the article for PCS products and its pattern files).

Till previous fiscal year, whole revenue product license agreement including a por recognized when the license is delivered current fiscal year, the revenue recognit changed as follows. Portion of PCS revenu whole revenue and it is deferred as Defer liabilities and Non-current liabilities b revenue is finally recognized for the con

As per the tendency of the company that revenue (to corporation user) is getting package products revenue (to private use revenue is increased. As the result of th revenue recognition policy on PCS, in ord profits and losses accurately.

According to the above change, PCS revenu should be deferred by the company as of $t$ year applied to the prior year's revenue adjustment under Unusual losses at the fi resulted in a decrease of Operating incom thousand yen and in increase of losses be yen.

Changes in presentation

Allowance for sales return indicated independently until the previous fiscal year is deducted fro from the first half of current fiscal year. Allowance for sales return cause sales revenue to inc yen in this period.

## Notes

-----
(Non-consolidated semi-annual balance sheets)


* 2 Major assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies
* 2 Major ass denominated


(Non-consolidated semi-annual income statement)


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```
2. Lease transactions
----------------------
    None
```

3. Market value of the marketable securities
----------------------------------------------------

* Regarding "Securities ( excluding investments in subsidiaries and affiliates with fair market value)" and "Marketable securities with market value" for the first half of current fiscal year, they are described in the notes of the consolidated financial statements for the first half of current fiscal year. (1) FY 2000 (As of June 30, 2000)

| Equity securities | 465,238 | 1,394,774 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [Treasury stock included above] | [22,421] | [24,045] |
| Debt securities | 1,800,000 | 1,811,280 |
| Others | - | - |
| Sub-total | 2,265,238 | 3,206,054 |
| Securities classified as non-current assets |  |  |
| Equity securities | - | - |
| Debt securities | - | - |
| Others | - | - |
| Sub-total | - | - |
| Total | 2,265,238 | 3,206,054 |

(Note) 1. Calculation method of fair (market) value.

```
For the fist-half of the previous fiscal year
```

(1) Securities traded in the overseas over-the-counter market Based on price quotations in NASDAQ.
(2) Securities traded in the domestic over-the-counter market Based on price quotations announced by Japan Securities Association.
(3) Debt securities whose fair value are determinable Based on the standard indication price announced by Japan Securities Association.
2. The amount of securities included in the balance sheets but excluded from the above table.
(Thousands of $y$ FY 2000
As of June 30, 2000

Securities classified as current assets:
Mutual fund that is not affected by market volatility including medium-term JGB fund and MMF
[MMF included above]
Securities classified as non-current assets:

Non-listed equity securities excluding equity securities traded
in the over-the-counter market

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(2) FY 2001 (As of June 30, 2001)

Subsidiaries and affiliaties : No fair market value

## (Significant subsequent events)

Members of the Trend Micro, Inc. board meeting on August 3, 2001 decided to transfer the business of the consolidated subsidiary ipTREND Inc (Chuo-ku, Tokyo) (100\% Trend Micro controlling share) to Trend Micro and to IPSQUARE Inc (no human or capital relation to Trend Micro); the board also decided to commence dissolution and liquidation procedures of ipTREND (Chuo-ku). As for ipTREND (Taiwan), a 99.9\%-owned subsidiary of ipTREND (Chuo-ku) and a consolidated subsidiary of Trend Micro, all the business will be transferred to Trend Micro (Taiwan) (99.9\% Trend Micro controlling share) and will be liquidated.

1 Corporate profile of ipTREND Inc. (Chuo-ku, Tokyo)
Address: 2-13-9 Ningyo-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan Representative: Mahendra Negi
Business description: Providing Internet platform-related products and services
Capital: 218 million yen
Acquisition value of the shares: 2.8 billion yen
2 Business, properties, and liabilities to be transferred
2.1 IPSQUARE Inc.

Real-time OS Project and equipment, works in progress, and sales deposits involved in the project
2.2 Trend Micro, Inc.

All business and properties other than those mentioned above and the same amount of liabilities (Trend Micro will take over all the liabilities from third persons.)
3 Transfer price
Transfer price will be calculated by the fair market value on the day of transfer.
4 Business transferring schedules
Business transfer contracted on August 3, 2001
Business transfer to be implemented by August 31, 2001
5 Dissolution date: September 3, 2001
6 Completion date for liquidation: December 2001
7 Reasons for dissolution and liquidation:
To restructure the operations of ipTREND and improve efficiency of the group because the market of appliance servers for small and medium-sized businesses has not expanded fast enough.
8 Influence on Trend Micro in terms of business results
8.1 With the business transfer, dissolution, and liquidation of ipTREND with excessive liabilities as of June 30 , 2001 , the loan from Trend Micro is expected to be abandoned. Accordingly, 370 million yen will be added up as an allowance for doubtful accounts, and the whole value of the stock of ipTREND (2.8 billion yen) will be written down, which will be added as an extraordinary loss in this interim fiscal period.
8.2 It is expected that the influence on business results of Trend Micro by partial transfer of business of ipTREND should be minor.
(1) Manufacturing result

(Note)

1. Amount is based on manufacturing expense.
2. Consumption tax is not included in the amount above.
(2) Sales result


| LAN Server | 1,237,716 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Internet Server | 4,513,593 |
| Other Products | 209,099 |
| Internet based products/ service | 505,043 |
| Sub-total | 10,785,615 |
| Other service | 2,153,739 |
| Total | 12,939,355 |

(Note)

1. Quantity is omitted due to many types of products included in one product line.

[^0]:    Consolidated semi-annual income statements

