

SunGard VPM Inc.
Form S-4
April 01, 2011
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2011

Registration No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

SunGard Data Systems Inc.

(Exact name of registrant issuer as specified in its charter)

SEE TABLE OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRANTS

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

7374
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

51-0267091
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

680 East Swedesford Road

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Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087

(484)-582-2000

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrants principal executive offices)

Victoria E. Silbey, Esq.

General Counsel

680 East Swedesford Road

Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087

(484)-582-2000

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

With a copy to:

Richard A. Fenyes, Esq.

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP

425 Lexington Avenue

New York, New York 10017-3954

Tel: (212) 455-2000

Approximate date of commencement of proposed offer: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement is declared effective.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company).

Smaller reporting company

If applicable, place an X in the box to designate the appropriate rule provision relied upon in conducting this transaction:

Exchange Act Rule 13e-4(i) (Cross-Border Issues Tender Offer)

Exchange Act Rule 14d-1(d) (Cross-Border Third-Party Tender Offer)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Note	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee
7 3/8% Senior Notes due 2018	\$900,000,000	100%	\$900,000,000	\$104,490
7 5/8% Senior Notes due 2020	\$700,000,000	100%	\$700,000,000	\$81,270
Guarantees of 7 3/8% Senior Notes due 2018 ⁽²⁾	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Guarantees of 7 5/8% Senior Notes due 2020 ⁽²⁾	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee under Rule 457(f) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act).

(2) See inside facing page for additional registrant guarantors.

(3) Pursuant to Rule 457(n) under the Securities Act, no separate filing fee is required for the guarantees.

The Registrants hereby amend this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrants shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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Exact Name of Registrant Guarantor as Specified in its Charter	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number	Address, Including Zip Code and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant Guarantor's Principal Executive Offices
Advanced Portfolio Technologies, Inc.	Delaware	22-3245876	340 Madison Avenue 8 th Floor New York, NY 10173
Automated Securities Clearance LLC	Delaware	22-3701255	545 Washington Blvd. 7 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310
Exeter Educational Management Systems, Inc.	Massachusetts	04-3123926	141 Portland St. Cambridge, MA 02139
GL Trade Overseas, Inc.	Delaware	06-1414402	340 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10173
Inflow LLC	Delaware	84-1439489	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
Online Securities Processing Inc.	Delaware	77-0589377	680 E. Swedesford Rd.

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SIS Europe Holdings LLC	Delaware	41-1511643	Wayne, PA 19087 680 E. Swedesford Rd.
SRS Development Inc.	Delaware	23-2746281	Wayne, PA 19087 680 E. Swedesford Rd.
SunGard Ambit LLC	Delaware	04-2766162	Wayne, PA 19087 100 High Street 19 th Floor
SunGard Asia Pacific Inc.	Delaware	51-0370861	Suffolk, MA 02110 601 Walnut St. Suite 1010
SunGard Availability Services LP	Pennsylvania	23-2106195	Philadelphia, PA 19106 680 E. Swedesford Rd.
SunGard Availability Services Ltd.	Delaware	23-3024711	Wayne, PA 19087 680 E. Swedesford Rd.
SunGard AvantGard LLC	California	95-3440473	Wayne, PA 19087 23975 Park Sorrento 4th Floor
SunGard Business Systems LLC	Delaware	23-2139612	Calabasas, CA 91302 377 E. Butterfield Road Suite 800

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SunGard Computer Services LLC	Delaware	68-0499469	Lombard, IL 60148 600 Laurel Road
SunGard Consulting Services LLC	Delaware	87-0727844	Voorhees, NJ 08043 10375 Richmond Suite 700 Houston, TX 77042

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SunGard CSA LLC	Delaware	20-4280640	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Development Corporation	Delaware	23-2589002	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard DIS Inc.	Delaware	23-2829670	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Energy Systems Inc.	Delaware	13-4081739	601 Walnut St. Suite 1010 Philadelphia, PA 19106
SunGard eProcess Intelligence LLC	Delaware	13-3217303	600 Lanidex Plaza Parsippany, NJ 07054
SunGard Financial Systems LLC	Delaware	23-2585361	601 2nd Avenue South Hopkins, MN 55343
SunGard Higher Education Inc.	Delaware	23-2303679	4 Country View Road Malvern, PA 19355
SunGard Higher Education Managed Services Inc.	Delaware	23-2414968	2300 Maitland Center Pkwy Suite 340 Maitland, FL 32751
SunGard Investment Systems LLC	Delaware	23-2115509	377 E. Butterfield Road Suite 800 Lombard, IL 60148
SunGard Investment Ventures LLC	Delaware	51-0297001	680 E. Swedesford Road Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard iWORKS LLC	Delaware	23-2814630	11560 Great Oaks Way Suite 200 Alpharetta, GA 30022
SunGard iWORKS P&C (US) Inc.	Delaware	13-3248040	200 Business Park Dr.

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SunGard Kiodex LLC	Delaware	13-4100480	Armonk, NY 10504 340 Madison Avenue 8 th Floor
SunGard NetWork Solutions Inc.	Delaware	23-2981034	New York, NY 10173 680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Public Sector Inc.	Florida	59-2133858	1000 Business Center Drive Lake Mary, FL 32746
SunGard Reference Data Solutions LLC	Delaware	72-1571745	340 Madison Avenue 8 th Floor New York, NY 10173
SunGard SAS Holdings Inc.	Delaware	26-0052190	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Securities Finance LLC	Delaware	13-3799258	14 Manor Parkway Salem, NH 03079

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SunGard Securities Finance International LLC	Delaware	13-3809371	14 Manor Parkway Salem, NH 03079
SunGard Shareholder Systems LLC	Delaware	23-2025519	2300 Main Street Suite 400 Kansas City, MO 64108
SunGard Software, Inc.	Delaware	51-0287708	680 E. Swedesford Road Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Systems International Inc.	Pennsylvania	23-2490902	340 Madison Avenue 8 th Floor New York, NY 10173
SunGard Technology Services LLC	Delaware	23-2579118	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard VeriCenter, Inc	Delaware	76-0624039	680 East Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard VPM Inc.	New York	11-3159462	1660 Walt Whitman Rd. Suite 130 Melville, NY, 11747
SunGard Workflow Solutions LLC	Delaware	63-1019430	104 Inverness Place Suite 325 Birmingham, AL 35242

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED APRIL 1, 2011

PROSPECTUS

SunGard Data Systems Inc.

Offers to Exchange

\$900,000,000 principal amount of its 7³/₈% Senior Notes due 2018 and \$700,000,000 principal amount of its 7⁵/₈% Senior Notes due 2020, each of which has been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, for any and all of its outstanding 7³/₈% Senior Notes due 2018 and 7⁵/₈% Senior Notes due 2020, respectively.

We are conducting the exchange offer in order to provide you with an opportunity to exchange your unregistered notes for freely tradable notes that have been registered under the Securities Act.

The Exchange Offer

We will exchange all outstanding notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn for an equal principal amount of exchange notes that are freely tradable.

You may withdraw tenders of outstanding notes at any time prior to the expiration date of the exchange offer.

The exchange offer expires at 12:00 a.m. midnight, New York City time, on _____, 2011, unless extended. We do not currently intend to extend the expiration date.

The exchange of outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer will not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The terms of the exchange notes to be issued in the exchange offer are substantially identical to the outstanding notes, except that the exchange notes will be freely tradable.

Results of the Exchange Offer

The exchange notes may be sold in the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions or through a combination of such methods. We do not plan to list the notes on a national market.

All untendered outstanding notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth in the outstanding notes and in the indenture. In general, the outstanding notes may not be offered or sold, unless registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Other than in connection with the exchange offer, we do not currently anticipate that we will register the outstanding notes under the Securities Act.

See **Risk Factors** beginning on page 17 for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider before participating in the exchange offer.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the exchange notes to be distributed in the exchange offer or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of exchange notes received in exchange for outstanding notes where such outstanding notes were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. See **Plan of Distribution**.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2011.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The prospectus may be used only for the purposes for which it has been published and no person has been authorized to give any information not contained herein. If you receive any other information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary may not contain all of the information that may be important to you in making your investment decision. You should read the entire prospectus, including the financial data and related notes and section entitled Risk Factors, before making an investment decision. Unless the context otherwise indicates, as used in this prospectus, the terms SunGard, we, our, us, and the company and similar terms refer to SunGard Data Systems Inc. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. Some of the statements in this prospectus constitute forward-looking statements. See Forward Looking Statements.

Our Company

We are one of the world's leading software and technology services companies. We provide software and technology services to financial services, higher education and public sector organizations. We also provide disaster recovery services, managed services, information availability consulting services and business continuity management software. We serve more than 25,000 customers in more than 70 countries. Our high quality software solutions, excellent customer support and specialized technology services result in strong customer retention rates across all of our business segments and create long-term customer relationships. We believe that we are one of the most efficient operators of mission-critical IT solutions as a result of the economies of scale we derive from serving multiple customers on shared processing platforms.

We have four business segments: Financial Systems (FS), Higher Education (HE), Public Sector (PS) and Availability Services (AS).

FS provides mission-critical software and technology services to virtually every type of financial services institution, including buy-side and sell-side institutions, third-party administrators, wealth managers, retail banks, insurance companies, corporate treasuries and energy trading firms. Our broad range of complementary software solutions and associated technology services help financial services institutions automate the business processes associated with trading, managing portfolios and accounting for investment assets.

HE provides software and technology services primarily to colleges and universities as well as to school districts. Education institutions rely on our broad portfolio of solutions and technology services to improve the way they teach, learn, manage and connect with their constituents.

PS provides software and technology services designed to meet the specialized needs of local, state and federal governments, public safety and justice agencies, utilities and other public sector institutions as well as nonprofits.

AS provides disaster recovery services, managed services, information availability consulting services and business continuity management software to 10,000 customers in North America and Europe. With five million square feet of data center and operations space, AS assists IT organizations across virtually all industry and government sectors to prepare for and recover from emergencies by helping them minimize their computer downtime and optimize their uptime. Through direct sales and channel partners, AS helps organizations ensure their people and customers have uninterrupted access to the information systems they need in order to do business.

We were acquired in August 2005 in a leveraged buy-out (LBO) by a consortium of private equity investment funds associated with Bain Capital Partners, The Blackstone Group, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., Providence Equity Partners, Silver Lake and TPG (Sponsors). As a result of the LBO, we are highly leveraged and our equity is not publicly traded.

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Our Sponsors continually evaluate various strategic alternatives with respect to the Company, including a potential spin-off of the AS business to our current equity holders. We expect that if we were to spin-off any business segment, that business segment would incur new debt and we would repay a portion of our existing indebtedness. Additionally, it is possible that along with any spin-off, we would receive cash proceeds from an issuance of equity of SunGard Capital Corp. (SCC) or SunGard Capital Corp. II (SCII), which together are collectively referred to as our Parent Companies. There can be no assurance that we will ultimately pursue any strategic alternatives with respect to any business segment, including AS, or an equity issuance or, if we do, what the structure or timing for any such transaction would be.

Our Strengths

Leading franchise, attractive industry dynamics and global expansion opportunities. We believe that our businesses have leading positions and strong customer relationships in industries with attractive growth prospects and significant opportunities for global expansion.

Leading industry positions. We believe that our FS business is a leader in the sectors in which it participates within the highly fragmented global market for financial services software and technology services. We believe that our HE and PS businesses are both leading providers of software and technology services to education institutions and the public sector, respectively, and that AS is the pioneer and a leading provider in the information availability services industry. We believe that our strong customer relationships in the highly fragmented software and technology services sectors that we serve help us to maintain leading positions. Our customers use our solutions to manage their most mission-critical business processes, which we believe results in high switching costs that promote the retention of our solutions, provide opportunities to sell additional software and technology services, and create barriers to entry for other vendors. We believe that these factors provide us with competitive advantages that should enhance our growth potential.

Attractive industry dynamics. We believe that over the long term each of our primary business segments has good growth potential. We believe that our FS business will benefit from several key industry dynamics: the general increase in IT spending associated with increasing compliance, regulatory and risk management requirements; the shift from internal to outsourced IT spending; and an increasing need of our customers for real time information. We anticipate that our HE business will benefit from key trends in education: investment in higher education as an essential driver of economic growth; the growing emphasis within education on performance management and data-driven decision making; the ongoing transformation of education by online and mobile technologies; and the global demand for both higher education and lifelong learning. We believe that our AS business will continue to benefit from the increasing criticality of IT availability to support day-to-day business operations and commerce. We believe that our strong relationships with our customers in the relatively fragmented software and processing sectors that we serve and our extensive experience and the significant total capital that we have invested in AS help us to maintain leading positions. We believe that these factors should provide us with competitive advantages and enhance our growth potential.

Global opportunities. We believe that our FS, HE and AS businesses will benefit from the growth in developing economies in Asia Pacific and Latin America. As financial services practices evolve and mature in these developing economies, we believe that local institutions will look to leading global software and technology services providers with deep domain expertise, a suite of proven software capabilities and a local presence to provide implementation and support. We believe that our largest customers that seek to expand their businesses around the world seek to enhance

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efficiency by scaling their software and processing platforms globally. We believe that our industry footprint, global delivery capabilities and suite of solutions will provide us a competitive advantage.

Highly attractive business model. We have substantial recurring revenue, maintain a diversified and stable customer base and generate significant operating cash flow.

Extensive portfolio of software and technology services across our businesses with substantial recurring revenue. With a large portfolio of proprietary products and services in each of our four business segments, we have a diversified and stable business. With the exception of our broker/dealer business, we believe that our FS revenue is more insulated from changes in trading and transaction volumes than the financial services industry at large because our FS customers generally pay us monthly fees that are based on metrics such as number of accounts, trades or transactions, users or number of hours of service. Our portfolio of solutions and the largely recurring nature of our revenue across all four of our segments have reduced volatility in our revenue and operating income. Moreover, our specialized technology services and customized solutions help support and automate our customers' mission-critical business processes and help increase the level of efficiency for our customers, which we believe reduces customer defections to other vendors or to in-house solutions.

Diversified and stable customer base. Our base of more than 25,000 customers includes most of the world's largest financial services firms, a variety of other financial services firms, corporate and government treasury departments, energy companies, higher education institutions, school districts, local governments and not-for-profit organizations. Our AS business serves customers across virtually all industries. In addition, our track record of helping our customers improve their operational efficiency, achieve high levels of availability and address regulatory requirements results in stable, long-term customer relationships. Our revenue is highly diversified by customer and product. During each of the past three fiscal years, no single customer has accounted for more than 10% of total revenue. On average for the past three fiscal years, services revenue has been approximately 90% of total revenue. About 70% of services revenue is highly recurring as a result of multiyear contracts and is generated from (1) software-related services including software maintenance and support, processing and rentals and (2) recovery and managed services. The remaining services revenue includes (1) professional services, which are recurring in nature as a result of long-term customer relationships, and (2) broker/dealer fees, which are largely correlated with trading volumes.

Significant operating cash flow generation. We are able to generate significant operating cash flows because of our strong operating margins. Our strong and predictable cash flow allows us to meet our significant debt-service requirements and make discretionary investments to grow the business, both by investing in new products and services and through acquisitions.

Experienced management team with track record of success with proper incentives. Our management team has a long track record of operational excellence, has a proven ability to expand our business by adding new solutions through both internal development and the acquisition and integration of complementary businesses, and is highly committed to our Company's growth.

Long track record of operational excellence at a large scale. Our experienced management team has proven capabilities in both running a global business and managing numerous applications that are important to our customers. Under their leadership, our businesses have expanded into new geographic markets, invested in developing new solutions and enhancing our technology services, met stringent customer and industry requirements and successfully incorporated new acquisitions.

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Our FS solutions support over 14,000 customers and process over ten million transactions per day. In our HE business, more than 1,800 organizations including colleges, universities, campuses, foundations and state systems use our solutions to serve more than 14 million students worldwide. Our PS products are used by agencies that serve more than 115 million citizens in North America. Our AS business is the pioneer and a leading provider in the information availability services industry and has 10,000 customers.

Experienced management team with appropriate incentives. Our executive officers have on average more than 15 years of industry experience. As part of the LBO, many of our senior managers committed significant personal capital to our Company.

Our Business Strategy

We are focused on expanding our position not only as a leading provider of software and technology services for financial services, higher education and public sector organizations, but also as the provider of choice for a wide range of information availability services and managed services for IT departments in companies across virtually all industries. Our strategy is to leverage our extensive customer base, deep domain knowledge and understanding of how to apply technology to support mission-critical business processes to produce innovative products and services. In pursuing expansion of our business, we emphasize fiscal discipline, sustainable revenue growth, improving margins and significant operating cash flow generation. The following are key objectives of our growth strategy:

Expand our industry-leading franchise. We constantly enhance our product and service offerings across our portfolio of businesses, leverage our customer relationships, and look to acquire complementary businesses at attractive valuations.

Enhance our products and expand our technology services. We continually support, upgrade and enhance our products to incorporate new technologies, meet the needs of our customers for increased operational efficiency and comply with new industry regulations and requirements. Our strong base of recurring revenue drives high operating margins that allow us to reinvest in our products and technology services. In 2010 and 2009, product development expenses were 10% and 9%, respectively, of our revenue from software and processing solutions. We have invested in building a global services organization comprising more than 5,000 consultants and developers with deep domain expertise to help customers develop, deploy and operate software solutions wherever and however they do business. We believe that our ability to offer a broad range of technology services including advisory services, systems integration, application development and managed services will help increase customer satisfaction as well as our share of the total IT budget of our customers.

Innovate to provide new solutions. We continue to introduce innovative products and services in all four of our business segments. Since the LBO in 2005, we have been able to invest in strategic growth initiatives to balance short-term and long-term growth. These initiatives have included launching Infinity, a software-as-a-service (SaaS) initiative that offers financial services institutions a software development environment, business process management (BPM) platform and on-demand SaaS components. In our HE business, we launched Open Digital Campus, an open-source initiative that brings together our extensive user community in order to accelerate the availability of functionality. In our PS business, we launched ONESolution, a software suite that enables local government agencies to access information and share data through mobile computer, computer-aided dispatch and Internet technologies. In our AS business, we launched enterprise

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cloud computing, which will help customers tap into the efficiency and cost advantages of a fully managed cloud environment with enterprise-grade application availability and security. We believe that our focus on innovation will help us increase our penetration of new and existing market sectors.

Automate key financial services industry transaction and information flows. We help our FS customers automate their mission-critical business processes internally and between their counterparties and trading partners by providing a network and technology infrastructure. Our global transaction network helps financial services institutions address the connectivity challenges of trading new instruments and accessing new trading venues worldwide. Our financial management network helps corporations drive maximum value from working capital and reduce risk by automating their interactions with their trading partners, suppliers and banks. We believe that by continuing to link organizations across their business ecosystem we will help strengthen our position as a leading provider of mission-critical software and technology services to the financial services industry.

Deepen our customer relationships. We focus on developing mutually beneficial, long-term relationships with our customers. We look to maximize cross-selling opportunities, bundle solutions and maintain a high level of customer satisfaction. Our FS global account management program allows us to gain access to senior decision makers, maintain account control and better target potential cross-selling and new business opportunities.

Expand in emerging countries with high growth rates for software and technology services. We seek to grow our business in developing economies including China, India and Brazil, where there is growing demand for software and technology services from the sectors we serve. We have established our presence in these and other emerging countries by investing in local sales, marketing and support personnel, by customizing our products to meet the needs of the market and by acquiring businesses.

Acquire and integrate complementary businesses. We seek to acquire businesses that complement our existing product and technology service offerings, expand our footprint in new markets and strengthen our leadership positions, and that will provide us with a suitable return on investment. We have a highly disciplined program to identify, evaluate and integrate acquisitions. Before committing to an acquisition, we devote significant resources to due diligence and to developing post acquisition integration plans, including the identification and quantification of potential cost savings and synergies. Since 1986, we have successfully completed the acquisition of over 175 businesses. We believe that our acquisition program has contributed significantly to our long-term growth and success.

Focus on increasing recurring revenue and implementing operational improvements. We continue to focus on increasing our recurring revenue base and implementing incremental operational improvements.

Increase our recurring revenue base. We strive to generate a high level of recurring revenue and stable cash flow from operations. We charge customers monthly subscription fees under multiyear contracts and will continue to pursue these types of arrangements because they offer high levels of revenue stability and visibility. We seek to renew existing contracts with multiyear terms, add new services and capabilities that produce recurring revenues and shift our mix of new business from on-premise software to software-as-a-service based on a subscription model.

Implement incremental operational improvements. We continue to implement operational improvements to further increase revenue, reduce costs and improve cash flow from operations.

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These include expanding the global account management program within FS to include large regional institutions, capitalizing on our global services organization to offer a broader range of services to our customers, implementing new SaaS solutions to help accelerate time-to-market and serve new markets, and continuing to consolidate data centers within FS. Within AS, numerous initiatives are underway or have been recently completed that will streamline our direct sales model, increase the level of automation within the service delivery process, and maximize our return on investments in data center personnel and facility space.

SunGard Data Systems Inc. was incorporated under Delaware law in 1982. Our principal executive offices are located at 680 East Swedesford Road, Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087. Our telephone number is (484) 582-2000.

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The Exchange Offer

In this prospectus, the term "outstanding 2018 notes" refers to the 7³/₈% Senior Notes due 2018 and the term "outstanding 2020 notes" refers to the 7⁵/₈% Senior Notes due 2020, all of which are referred to collectively as the "outstanding notes." The term "2018 exchange notes" refers to the 7³/₈% Senior Notes due 2018 and the term "2020 exchange notes" refers to the 7⁵/₈% Senior Notes due 2020, each as registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The term "exchange notes" refers collectively to the 2018 exchange notes and the 2020 exchange notes. The term "notes" refers collectively to the outstanding notes and the exchange notes.

On November 16, 2010, SunGard Data Systems Inc. issued \$900 million aggregate principal amount of 7³/₈% Senior Notes due 2018 and \$700 million aggregate principal amount of 7⁵/₈% Senior Notes due 2020 in a private offering.

General

In connection with the private offering, SunGard Data Systems Inc. and the guarantors of the outstanding notes entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers in which they agreed, among other things, to deliver this prospectus to you and to complete the exchange offer within 360 days after the date of original issuance of the outstanding notes. You are entitled to exchange in the exchange offer your outstanding notes for exchange notes which are identical in all material respects to the outstanding notes except:

the exchange notes have been registered under the Securities Act;

the exchange notes are not entitled to any registration rights which are applicable to the outstanding notes under the registration rights agreement; and

the additional interest provisions of the registration rights agreement are no longer applicable.

The Exchange Offer

SunGard is offering to exchange:

\$900 million aggregate principal amount of 7³/₈% Senior Notes due 2018 which have been registered under the Securities Act for any and all of its existing 7³/₈% Senior Notes due 2018;

\$700 million aggregate principal amount of 7⁵/₈% Senior Notes due 2020 which have been registered under the Securities Act for any and all of its existing 7⁵/₈% Senior Notes due 2020.

You may only exchange outstanding notes in a minimum denomination of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000.

Resale

Based on an interpretation by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties, we believe that the exchange notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer in exchange for outstanding notes may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by you (unless you are our affiliate

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within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act)

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without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, provided that:

you are acquiring the exchange notes in the ordinary course of your business; and

you have not engaged in, do not intend to engage in, and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in, a distribution of the exchange notes.

If you are a broker-dealer and receive exchange notes for your own account in exchange for outstanding notes that you acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, you must acknowledge that you will deliver this prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. See Plan of Distribution.

Any holder of outstanding notes who:

is our affiliate;

does not acquire exchange notes in the ordinary course of its business; or

tenders its outstanding notes in the exchange offer with the intention to participate, or for the purpose of participating, in a distribution of exchange notes cannot rely on the position of the staff of the SEC enunciated in *Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated* (available June 5, 1991) and *Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation* (available May 13, 1988), as interpreted in the SEC's letter to Shearman & Sterling, dated available July 2, 1993, or similar no-action letters and, in the absence of an exemption therefrom, must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the exchange notes.

Expiration Date

The exchange offer will expire at 12:00 a.m. midnight, New York City time, on _____, 2011, unless extended by SunGard Data Systems Inc. SunGard Data Systems Inc. does not currently intend to extend the expiration date.

Withdrawal

You may withdraw the tender of your outstanding notes at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer. SunGard Data Systems Inc. will return to you any of your outstanding notes that are not accepted for any reason for exchange, without expense to you, promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

The exchange offer is subject to customary conditions, which SunGard Data Systems Inc. may waive. See The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer.

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Procedures for Tendering Outstanding Notes

If you wish to participate in the exchange offer, you must complete, sign and date the accompanying letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of such letter of transmittal, according to the instructions contained in this prospectus and the letter of transmittal. You must then mail or otherwise deliver the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of such letter of transmittal, together with the outstanding notes and any other required documents, to the exchange agent at the address set forth on the cover page of the letter of transmittal.

If you hold outstanding notes through The Depository Trust Company (DTC) and wish to participate in the exchange offer, you must comply with the Automated Tender Offer Program procedures of DTC by which you will agree to be bound by the letter of transmittal. By signing, or agreeing to be bound by, the letter of transmittal, you will represent to us that, among other things:

you are not our affiliate within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act;

you do not have an arrangement or understanding with any person or entity to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes;

you are acquiring the exchange notes in the ordinary course of your business; and

if you are a broker-dealer that will receive exchange notes for your own account in exchange for outstanding notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities, that you will deliver a prospectus, as required by law, in connection with any resale of such exchange notes.

Special Procedures for Beneficial Owners

If you are a beneficial owner of outstanding notes that are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, and you wish to tender those outstanding notes in the exchange offer, you should contact the registered holder promptly and instruct the registered holder to tender those outstanding notes on your behalf. If you wish to tender on your own behalf, you must, prior to completing and executing the letter of transmittal and delivering your outstanding notes, either make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the outstanding notes in your name or obtain a properly completed bond power from the registered holder. The transfer of registered ownership may take considerable time and may not be able to be completed prior to the expiration date.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If you wish to tender your outstanding notes and your outstanding notes are not immediately available or you cannot deliver your outstanding notes, the letter of transmittal or any other required documents, or you cannot comply with the procedures under DTC s

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Automated Tender Offer Program for transfer of book-entry interests, prior to the expiration date, you must tender your outstanding notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures set forth in this prospectus under **The Exchange Offer** **Guaranteed Delivery Procedures**.

Effect on Holders of Outstanding Notes

As a result of the making of, and upon acceptance for exchange of all validly tendered outstanding notes pursuant to the terms of the exchange offer, SunGard Data Systems Inc. and the guarantors of the notes will have fulfilled a covenant under the registration rights agreement. Accordingly, there will be no increase in the interest rate on the outstanding notes under the circumstances described in the registration rights agreement. If you do not tender your outstanding notes in the exchange offer, you will continue to be entitled to all the rights and limitations applicable to the outstanding notes as set forth in the indenture, except SunGard Data Systems Inc. and the guarantors of the notes will not have any further obligation to you to provide for the exchange and registration of the outstanding notes under the registration rights agreement. To the extent that outstanding notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offer, the trading market for outstanding notes could be adversely affected.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

All untendered outstanding notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth in the outstanding notes and in the indenture. In general, the outstanding notes may not be offered or sold, unless registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Other than in connection with the exchange offer, SunGard Data Systems Inc. and the guarantors of the notes do not currently anticipate that they will register the outstanding notes under the Securities Act.

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The exchange of outstanding notes in the exchange offer will not be a taxable event for United States federal income tax purposes. See **Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Exchange Offer**.

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of exchange notes in the exchange offer. See **Use of Proceeds**.

Exchange Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon is the exchange agent for the exchange offer. The addresses and telephone numbers of the exchange agent are set forth in the section captioned **The Exchange Offer** **Exchange Agent**.

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The Exchange Notes

The summary below describes the principal terms of the exchange notes. Certain of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. The [Description of 2018 Notes](#) and [Description of 2020 Notes](#) sections of this prospectus contain more detailed descriptions of the terms and conditions of the outstanding notes and the exchange notes. The exchange notes will have terms identical in all material respects to the outstanding notes, except that the exchange notes will not contain terms with respect to transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest for failure to observe certain obligations in the registration rights agreement.

Issuer	SunGard Data Systems Inc.
Securities offered	<p>\$900.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7³/₈% Senior Notes due 2018.</p> <p>\$700.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7⁵/₈% Senior Notes due 2020.</p>
Maturity date	<p>The 2018 exchange notes will mature on November 15, 2018.</p> <p>The 2020 exchange notes will mature on November 15, 2020.</p>
Interest payment dates	May 15 and November 15, commencing May 15, 2011. Interest began accruing on November 16, 2010.
Optional redemption	<p>At any time prior to November 15, 2013, we may redeem the 2018 exchange notes, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2018 exchange notes redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date and a make-whole premium, as described under Description of 2018 Notes Optional Redemption.</p> <p>The 2018 exchange notes will be redeemable at our option, in whole or in part, at any time on or after November 15, 2013, at the redemption prices set forth in this prospectus, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.</p> <p>At any time prior to November 15, 2013, we may redeem up to 35% of the original principal amount of the 2018 exchange notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 107.375% of the principal amount of the 2018 exchange notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.</p> <p>At any time prior to November 15, 2015, we may redeem the 2020 exchange notes, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2020 exchange notes redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date and a make-whole premium, as described under Description of 2020 Notes Optional Redemption.</p>

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The 2020 exchange notes will be redeemable at our option, in whole or in part, at any time on or after November 15, 2015, at the redemption prices set forth in this prospectus, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.

At any time prior to November 15, 2013, we may redeem up to 35% of the original principal amount of the 2020 exchange notes with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 107.625% of the principal amount of the 2020 exchange notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.

Mandatory offers to purchase

The occurrence of a change of control will be a triggering event requiring us to offer to purchase from you all or a portion of your exchange notes at a price equal to 101% of their principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

Certain asset dispositions will also require us to use the proceeds from those asset dispositions to make an offer to purchase the exchange notes at 100% of their principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase if such proceeds are not otherwise used within a specified period to repay indebtedness (with a corresponding reduction in commitment, if applicable) or to invest in capital assets related to our business or capital stock of a restricted subsidiary (as defined under the headings *Description of 2018 Notes* and *Description of 2020 Notes*).

Guarantees

The exchange notes will be guaranteed, jointly and severally, fully and unconditionally on a senior unsecured basis by each of our wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries that guarantees our senior secured credit facilities. Under certain circumstances, subsidiary guarantors may be released from their guarantees without the consent of the holders of notes. See *Description of 2018 Notes Guarantees* and *Description of 2020 Notes Guarantees*.

Ranking

The exchange notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will:

rank senior in right of payment to our existing and future debt and other obligations that are, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the exchange notes;

rank equally in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior unsecured debt and other obligations that are not, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the exchange notes; and

be effectively subordinated to all of our existing and future secured debt, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt, and be structurally subordinated to all obligations of each of our subsidiaries that is not a guarantor of the exchange notes.

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Similarly, the note guarantees will be senior unsecured obligations of the guarantors and will:

rank senior in right of payment to all of the applicable guarantor's existing and future debt and other obligations that are, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the exchange notes;

rank equally in right of payment to all of the applicable guarantor's existing and future senior unsecured debt and other obligations that are not, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the exchange notes; and

be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of the applicable guarantor's existing and future secured debt, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt, and be structurally subordinated to all obligations of any subsidiary of a guarantor if that subsidiary is not also a guarantor of the exchange notes.

As of December 31, 2010, the exchange notes and related guarantees would have ranked effectively junior to approximately \$4,632 million of senior secured indebtedness.

Absence of public market for the notes

The exchange notes will be freely transferable but will also be new securities for which there will not initially be an actively trading market. Accordingly, we cannot assure you as to the future liquidity of any market for the exchange notes. The initial purchasers in the private offering of the outstanding notes have advised us that they currently intend to make a market in the exchange notes. However, they are not obligated to make a market in the exchange notes and any such market-making may be discontinued by the initial purchasers in their discretion at any time without notice.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider all the information in the prospectus prior to exchanging your outstanding notes. In particular, we urge you to carefully consider the factors set forth under the heading Risk Factors.

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The following table sets forth summary historical consolidated financial and other data as of and for the periods indicated. The historical consolidated financial data for the annual periods ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from SunGard's audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of our future performance. The summary of historical consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Consolidated statements of operations data:			
Revenue	\$ 5,401	\$ 5,332	\$ 4,992
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales and direct operating	2,601	2,534	2,201
Sales, marketing and administration	1,113	1,088	1,141
Product development	309	348	370
Depreciation and amortization	274	288	291
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	472	529	484
Goodwill impairment charges		1,126	237
Total operating costs and expenses	4,769	5,913	4,724
Income (loss) from operations	632	(581)	268
Interest income	17	7	2
Interest expense and amortization of deferred financing fees	(597)	(637)	(638)
Loss on extinguishment of debt			(58)
Other income (expense)	(93)	15	7
Loss before income taxes	(41)	(1,196)	(419)
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	(51)	74	29
Loss from continuing operations	(92)	(1,122)	(390)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(150)	4	(180)
Net loss	\$ (242)	\$ (1,118)	\$ (570)
Consolidated statements of cash flows data:			
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 385	\$ 639	\$ 721
Investing activities	(1,125)	(333)	(260)
Financing activities	1,319	(628)	(344)
Consolidated balance sheet data:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 965	\$ 642	\$ 778
Total assets	15,778	13,980	12,968
Total debt (including current portion of long-term debt)	\$ 8,875	\$ 8,315	\$ 8,055
Total stockholders' equity	3,063	2,067	1,607

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Other financial data:			
EBITDA(1)	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,229
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	\$ 1,596	\$ 1,484	\$ 1,407
Capital expenditures(2)	\$ 391	\$ 323	\$ 312

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- (1) EBITDA, a non-GAAP measure, is defined as net income (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and goodwill impairment (EBITDA). Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA further adjusted to exclude unusual items and other adjustments permitted in calculating covenant compliance under the indentures and our senior secured credit facilities. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure used to determine our compliance with certain covenants contained in the indentures that will govern the notes offered hereby, the indentures governing our senior unsecured notes and our unsecured senior subordinated notes and in our senior secured credit facilities. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools and you should not consider them in isolation or as a substitute for an analysis of our results under GAAP, however, we believe that including supplementary information concerning Adjusted EBITDA is appropriate to provide additional information to investors to demonstrate compliance with our financing covenants.

Adjusted EBITDA does not represent net income (loss) or cash flow from operations as those terms are defined by GAAP and does not necessarily indicate whether cash flows will be sufficient to fund cash needs. While Adjusted EBITDA and similar measures are frequently used as measures of operations and the ability to meet debt service requirements, these terms are not necessarily comparable to other similarly titled captions of other companies due to the potential inconsistencies in the method of calculation. Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters that we may consider not to be indicative of SunGard's ongoing operations. In particular, the definition of Adjusted EBITDA in the indentures allows us to add back certain noncash, extraordinary or unusual charges that are deducted in calculating net income (loss). However, these are expenses that may recur, vary greatly and are difficult to predict. Further, SunGard's debt instruments require that Adjusted EBITDA be calculated for the most recent four fiscal quarters. As a result, the measure can be disproportionately affected by a particularly strong or weak quarter. Further, it may not be comparable to the measure for any subsequent four-quarter period or any complete fiscal year.

The following is a reconciliation of net loss, which is a GAAP measure of SunGard's operating results, to Adjusted EBITDA as defined in SunGard's debt agreements. The terms and related calculations are defined in the indentures.

(Dollars in millions)	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (92)	\$ (1,122)	\$ (390)
Interest expense, net	580	630	636
Taxes (benefit from)	51	(74)	(29)
Depreciation and amortization	746	817	775
Goodwill impairment charge		1,126	237
EBITDA	1,285	1,377	1,229
Purchase accounting adjustments(a)	35	17	13
Non-cash charges(b)	35	36	38
Restructuring and other charges(c)	66	41	50
Acquired EBITDA, net of disposed EBITDA(d)	57	4	7
Pro forma expense savings related to acquisitions(e)	17	4	2
Loss on extinguishment of debt and other(f)	76	5	68
Adjusted EBITDA - Senior Secured Credit Facilities	1,571	1,484	1,407
Loss on sale of receivables(g)	25		
Adjusted EBITDA - Senior Notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 and Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015	\$ 1,596	\$ 1,484	\$ 1,407

- (a) Purchase accounting adjustments include the adjustment of deferred revenue and lease reserves to fair value at the dates of the LBO and subsequent acquisitions made by the Company and certain acquisition-related compensation expense.

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- (b) Non-cash charges include stock-based compensation and loss on the sale of assets.

- (c) Restructuring and other charges include debt refinancing costs, severance and related payroll taxes, reserves to consolidate certain facilities, settlements with former owners of acquired companies and other expenses associated with acquisitions made by the Company.

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- (d) Acquired EBITDA net of disposed EBITDA reflects the EBITDA impact of businesses that were acquired or disposed of during the period as if the acquisition or disposition occurred at the beginning of the period.

- (e) Pro forma adjustments represent the full-year impact of savings resulting from post-acquisition integration activities.

- (f) Loss on extinguishment of debt and other includes the loss on extinguishment of \$1.6 billion of senior notes due 2013, gains or losses related to fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates impacting the foreign-denominated debt, management fees paid to the Sponsors and franchise and similar taxes reported in operating expenses, partially offset by certain charges relating to the off-balance sheet accounts receivable securitization facility (terminated in December 2008).

- (g) The loss on sale of receivables under the off-balance sheet accounts receivable securitization facility (terminated in December 2008) is added back in calculating Adjusted EBITDA for purposes of the indentures governing the senior notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 and the senior subordinated notes due 2015 but is not added back in calculating Adjusted EBITDA for purposes of the senior secured credit facilities.

- (2) Capital expenditures represent cash paid for property and equipment as well as software and other assets.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors and all other information contained in this prospectus before deciding whether to tender your outstanding notes in the exchange offer. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently deem immaterial, also may become important factors that affect us.

If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of the exchange notes could decline or we may not be able to make payments of interest and principal on the exchange notes, and you may lose some or all of your investment.

Risks Related to the Exchange Offer

There may be adverse consequences if you do not exchange your outstanding notes.

If you do not exchange your outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer, you will continue to be subject to restrictions on transfer of your outstanding notes as set forth in the offering circular distributed in connection with the private offering of the outstanding notes. In general, the outstanding notes may not be offered or sold unless they are registered or exempt from registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Except as required by the registration rights agreement, we do not intend to register resales of the outstanding notes under the Securities Act. You should refer to Summary The Exchange Offer and The Exchange Offer for information about how to tender your outstanding notes.

The tender of outstanding notes under the exchange offer will reduce the outstanding amount of the outstanding notes, which may have an adverse effect upon, and increase the volatility of, the market prices of the outstanding notes due to a reduction in liquidity.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

Our substantial leverage could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry, expose us to interest rate risk to the extent of our variable rate debt and prevent us from meeting our debt obligations.

As a result of being acquired on August 11, 2005 by a consortium of private equity investment funds, we are highly leveraged and our debt service requirements are significant. As of December 31, 2010, our total indebtedness was \$8.06 billion, and we had \$796 million available for borrowing under our revolving credit facility, after giving effect to certain outstanding letters of credit.

Our high degree of leverage could have important consequences, including:

making it more difficult for us to make payments on our debt obligations;

increasing our vulnerability to general economic and industry conditions;

requiring a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness, therefore reducing our ability to use our cash flow to fund our operations, capital expenditures and future business opportunities;

exposing us to the risk of increased interest rates as certain of our borrowings, including borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities, are at variable rates of interest;

restricting us from making strategic acquisitions or causing us to make non-strategic divestitures;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, product development, debt service requirements, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes; and

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limiting our ability to adjust to changing market conditions and placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors who are less highly leveraged.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, subject to the restrictions contained in our senior secured credit agreement, the indentures that govern the exchange notes, our senior notes due 2015 and senior subordinated notes due 2015. If new indebtedness is added to our current debt levels, the related risks that we now face could be exacerbated. Additionally, if we were to divest any material operations in the future, our leverage could increase and our ability to service our remaining debt could be negatively impacted.

Our debt agreements contain restrictions that limit our flexibility in operating our business.

Our senior secured credit agreement and the indentures governing our senior notes due 2015, the senior subordinated notes due 2015 and the exchange notes contain various covenants that limit our ability to engage in specified types of transactions. These covenants limit our and our restricted subsidiaries' ability to, among other things:

incur additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred shares;

pay dividends on, repurchase or make distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted payments;

make certain investments;

sell certain assets;

create liens;

consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets; and

enter into certain transactions with our affiliates.

In addition, under the senior secured credit agreement, we are required to satisfy and maintain specified financial ratios and other financial condition tests. Our ability to meet those financial ratios and tests can be affected by events beyond our control, and we may not be able to meet those ratios and tests. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under the senior secured credit agreement. Upon an event of default under the senior secured credit agreement, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit.

If we were unable to repay those amounts, the lenders under the senior secured credit agreement could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness. We have pledged a significant portion of our assets as collateral under the senior secured credit agreement and the senior secured notes due 2014, to the extent required by the indenture governing those notes. If the lenders under the senior secured credit agreement accelerate the repayment of borrowings, we may not have sufficient assets to repay the senior secured credit facilities and the senior secured notes due 2014, as well as our unsecured indebtedness.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our business depends largely on the economy and financial markets, and a slowdown or downturn in the economy or financial markets could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

When there is a slowdown or downturn in the economy, a drop in stock market levels or trading volumes, or an event that disrupts the financial markets, our business and financial results may suffer for a number of reasons. Customers may react to worsening conditions by reducing their capital expenditures in general or by specifically reducing their IT spending. In addition, customers may curtail or discontinue trading

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operations, delay or cancel IT projects, or seek to lower their costs by renegotiating vendor contracts. Also, customers with excess IT resources may choose to take their information availability solutions in-house rather than obtain those solutions from us. Moreover, competitors may respond to market conditions by lowering prices and attempting to lure away our customers to lower cost solutions. If any of these circumstances remain in effect for an extended period of time, there could be a material adverse effect on our financial results. Because our financial performance tends to lag behind fluctuations in the economy, our recovery from any particular downturn in the economy may not occur until after economic conditions have generally improved.

Our business depends to a significant degree on the financial services industry, and a weakening of, or further consolidation in, or new regulations affecting, the financial services industry could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Because our customer base is concentrated in the financial services industry, our business is largely dependent on the health of that industry. When there is a general downturn in the financial services industry, or if our customers in that industry experience financial or business problems, our business and financial results may suffer. If financial services firms continue to consolidate, there could be a material adverse effect on our business and financial results. When a customer merges with a firm using its own solution or another vendor's solution, it could decide to consolidate on a non-SunGard system, which could have an adverse effect on our financial results.

To the extent new regulations adopted negatively impact the business, operations or financial condition of our customers, our business and financial results could be adversely affected. We could be required to invest a significant amount of time and resources to comply with additional regulations or to modify the manner in which we provide products and services to our customers; and such regulations could limit how much we can charge for our services. We may not be able to update our existing products and services, or develop new ones at all or in a timely manner, to satisfy our customers' needs. Any of these events, if realized, could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Our acquisition program is an important element of our strategy but, because of the uncertainties involved, this program may not be successful and we may not be able to successfully integrate and manage acquired businesses.

Part of our growth strategy is to pursue additional acquisitions in the future. There can be no assurance that our acquisition program will continue to be successful. In addition, we may finance any future acquisition with debt, which would increase our overall levels of indebtedness and related interest costs. If we are unable to successfully integrate and manage acquired businesses, then our business and financial results may suffer. It is possible that the businesses we have acquired and businesses that we acquire in the future may perform worse than expected, be subject to an adverse litigation outcome or prove to be more difficult to integrate and manage than expected. If that happens, there may be a material adverse effect on our business and financial results for a number of reasons, including:

we may have to devote unanticipated financial and management resources to acquired businesses;

we may not be able to realize expected operating efficiencies or product integration benefits from our acquisitions;

we may have to write off goodwill or other intangible assets; and

we may incur unforeseen obligations or liabilities (including assumed liabilities not fully indemnified by the seller) in connection with acquisitions.

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If we are unable to identify suitable acquisition candidates and successfully complete acquisitions, our growth may be adversely affected.

Our growth has depended in part on our ability to acquire similar or complementary businesses on favorable terms. This growth strategy is subject to a number of risks that could adversely affect our business and financial results, including:

we may not be able to find suitable businesses to acquire at affordable valuations or on other acceptable terms;

we may face competition for acquisitions from other potential acquirers, some of whom may have greater resources than us or may be less highly leveraged, or from the possibility of an acquisition target pursuing an initial public offering of its stock;

we may have to incur additional debt to finance future acquisitions as we have done in the past and no assurance can be given as to whether, and on what terms, such additional debt will be available; and

we may find it more difficult or costly to complete acquisitions due to changes in accounting, tax, securities or other regulations.

Catastrophic events may disrupt or otherwise adversely affect the markets in which we operate, our business and our profitability.

Our business may be adversely affected by a war, terrorist attack, natural disaster or other catastrophe. A catastrophic event could have a direct negative impact on us or an indirect impact on us by, for example, affecting our customers, the financial markets or the overall economy. The potential for a direct impact is due primarily to our significant investment in our infrastructure. Although we maintain redundant facilities and have contingency plans in place to protect against both man-made and natural threats, it is impossible to fully anticipate and protect against all potential catastrophes. Despite our preparations, a security breach, criminal act, military action, power or communication failure, flood, severe storm or the like could lead to service interruptions and data losses for customers, disruptions to our operations, or damage to our important facilities. The same disasters or circumstances that may lead to our customers requiring access to our availability services may negatively impact our own ability to provide such services. Our three largest availability services facilities are particularly important, and a major disruption at one or more of those facilities could disrupt or otherwise impair our ability to provide services to our availability services customers. If any of these events happen, we may be exposed to unexpected liability, our customers may leave, our reputation may be tarnished, and there could be a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Our application service provider systems may be subject to disruptions that could adversely affect our reputation and our business.

Our application service provider systems maintain and process confidential data on behalf of our customers, some of which is critical to their business operations. For example, our global trading and position, risk and operations systems maintain account and trading information for our customers and their clients, and our wealth management and insurance systems maintain investor account information for retirement plans, insurance policies and mutual funds. There is no guarantee that the systems and procedures that we maintain to protect against unauthorized access to such information are adequate to protect against all security breaches. If our application service provider systems are disrupted or fail for any reason, or if our systems or facilities are infiltrated or damaged by unauthorized persons, our customers could experience data loss, financial loss, harm to reputation and significant business interruption. If that happens, we may be exposed to unexpected liability, our customers may leave, our reputation may be tarnished, and there could be a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

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Because the sales cycle for our software is typically lengthy and unpredictable, our results may fluctuate from period to period.

Our operating results may fluctuate from period to period and be difficult to predict in a particular period due to the timing and magnitude of software sales. We offer a number of our software solutions on a license basis, which means that the customer has the right to run the software on its own computers. The customer usually makes a significant up-front payment to license software, which we generally recognize as revenue when the license contract is signed and the software is delivered. The size of the up-front payment often depends on a number of factors that are different for each customer, such as the number of customer locations, users or accounts. As a result, the sales cycle for a software license may be lengthy and take unexpected turns. Thus, it is difficult to predict when software sales will occur or how much revenue they will generate. Since there are few incremental costs associated with software sales, our operating results may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and year to year due to the timing and magnitude of software sales.

Rapid changes in technology and our customers' businesses could adversely affect our business and financial results.

Our business may suffer if we do not successfully adapt our products and services to changes in technology and changes in our customers' businesses. These changes can occur rapidly and at unpredictable intervals and we may not be able to respond adequately. If we do not successfully update and integrate our products and services to adapt to these changes, or if we do not successfully develop new products and services needed by our customers to keep pace with these changes, then our business and financial results may suffer. Our ability to keep up with technology and business changes is subject to a number of risks and we may find it difficult or costly to, among other things:

update our products and services and to develop new products fast enough to meet our customers' needs;

make some features of our products and services work effectively and securely over the Internet;

integrate more of our FS solutions;

update our products and services to keep pace with business, regulatory and other developments in the financial services industry, where many of our customers operate; and

update our services to keep pace with advancements in hardware, software and telecommunications technology.

Some technological changes, such as advancements that have facilitated the ability of our AS customers to develop their own internal solutions, may render some of our products and services less valuable or eventually obsolete. In addition, because of ongoing, rapid technological changes, the useful lives of some technology assets have become shorter and customers are therefore replacing these assets more often. As a result, our customers are increasingly expressing a preference for contracts with shorter terms, which could make our revenue less predictable in the future.

Customers taking their information availability solutions in-house may continue to create pressure on our organic revenue growth rate.

Our AS solutions allow customers to leverage our significant infrastructure and take advantage of our experience, technology expertise, resource management capabilities and vendor neutrality. Technological advances in recent years have significantly reduced the cost and the complexity of developing in-house solutions. Some customers, especially among the very largest having significant IT resources, prefer to develop and maintain their own in-house availability solutions, which can result in a loss of revenue from those customers. If this trend continues or worsens, there will be continued pressure on our organic revenue growth rate.

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The trend toward information availability solutions utilizing more single customer dedicated resources likely will lower our overall operating margin rate over time.

In the information availability services industry, especially among our more sophisticated customers, there is an increasing preference for solutions that utilize some level of dedicated resources, such as blended advanced recovery services and managed services. The primary reason for this trend is that adding dedicated resources, although more costly, provides greater control, reduces data loss and facilitates quicker responses to business interruptions. Advanced recovery services often result in greater use of dedicated resources with a modest decrease in operating margin rate. Managed services require significant dedicated resources and, therefore, have an appropriately lower operating margin rate.

Our brokerage operations are highly regulated and are riskier than our other businesses.

Organizations like the Securities and Exchange Commission, Financial Services Authority and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority can, among other things, fine, censure, issue cease-and-desist orders and suspend or expel a broker/dealer or any of its officers or employees for failures to comply with the many laws and regulations that govern brokerage operations. Our ability to comply with these laws and regulations is largely dependent on our establishment, maintenance and enforcement of an effective brokerage compliance program. Our failure to establish, maintain and enforce proper brokerage compliance procedures, even if unintentional, could subject us to significant losses, lead to disciplinary or other actions, and tarnish our reputation. Regulations affecting the brokerage industry, in particular with respect to active traders, may change, which could adversely affect our financial results.

We are exposed to certain risks relating to the execution and clearance services provided by our brokerage operations to retail customers, institutional clients (including hedge funds and other broker/dealers), and proprietary traders. These risks include, but are not limited to, customers failing to pay for securities commitments in the marketplace, trading errors, the inability or failure to settle trades, and trade execution or clearance systems failures. In our other businesses, we generally can disclaim liability for trading losses that may be caused by our software, but in our brokerage operations, we cannot limit our liability for trading losses even when we are not at fault. As a result we may suffer losses that are disproportionate to the relatively modest profit contributions of this business.

We could lose revenue due to fiscal funding or termination for convenience clauses in certain customer contracts, especially in our HE and PS businesses.

Certain of our customer contracts, particularly those with governments, institutions of higher education and school districts, may be partly or completely terminated by the customer due to budget cuts or sometimes for any reason at all. These types of clauses are often called fiscal funding or termination for convenience clauses. If a customer exercises one of these clauses, the customer would be obligated to pay for the services we performed up to the date of exercise, but would not have to pay for any further services. In addition, governments, institutions of higher education and school districts may require contract terms that differ from our standard terms. While we have not been materially affected by exercises of these clauses or other unusual terms in the past, we may be in the future. If customers that collectively represent a substantial portion of our revenue were to invoke the fiscal funding or termination for convenience clauses of their contracts, our future business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

If we fail to comply with government regulations in connection with our business or providing technology services to certain financial institutions, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Because we act as a third-party service provider to financial institutions and provide mission-critical applications for many financial institutions that are regulated by one or more member agencies of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), we are subject to examination by the member agencies of the FFIEC. More specifically, we are a Multi-Regional Data Processing Servicer of the FFIEC because we

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provide mission critical applications for financial institutions from several data centers located in different geographic regions. As a result, the FFIEC conducts periodic reviews of certain of our operations in order to identify existing or potential risks associated with our operations that could adversely affect the financial institutions to whom we provide services, evaluate our risk management systems and controls, and determine our compliance with applicable laws that affect the services we provide to financial institutions. In addition to examining areas such as our management of technology, data integrity, information confidentiality and service availability, the reviews also assess our financial stability. Our incurrence of significant debt in connection with the LBO increases the risk of an FFIEC agency review determining that our financial stability has been weakened. A sufficiently unfavorable review from the FFIEC could result in our financial institution customers not being allowed to use our technology services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

If we fail to comply with any regulations applicable to our business, we may be exposed to unexpected liability and/or governmental proceedings, our customers may leave, our reputation may be tarnished, and there could be a material adverse effect on our business and financial results. In addition, the future enactment of more restrictive laws or rules on the federal or state level, or, with respect to our international operations, in foreign jurisdictions on the national, provincial, state or other level, could have an adverse impact on business and financial results.

If we are unable to retain or attract customers, our business and financial results will be adversely affected.

If we are unable to keep existing customers satisfied, sell additional products and services to existing customers or attract new customers, then our business and financial results may suffer. A variety of factors could affect our ability to successfully retain and attract customers, including the level of demand for our products and services, the level of customer spending for information technology, the level of competition from customers that develop their own solutions internally and from other vendors, the quality of our customer service, our ability to update our products and develop new products and services needed by customers, and our ability to integrate and manage acquired businesses. Further, the markets in which we operate are highly competitive and we may not be able to compete effectively. Our services revenue, which has been largely recurring in nature, comes from the sale of our products and services under fixed-term contracts. We do not have a unilateral right to extend these contracts when they expire. Revenue from our broker/dealer businesses is not subject to minimum or ongoing contractual commitments on the part of brokerage customers. If customers cancel or refuse to renew their contracts, or if customers reduce the usage levels or asset values under their contracts, there could be a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

If we fail to retain key employees, our business may be harmed.

Our success depends on the skill, experience and dedication of our employees. If we are unable to retain and attract sufficiently experienced and capable personnel, especially in product development, sales and management, our business and financial results may suffer. For example, if we are unable to retain and attract a sufficient number of skilled technical personnel, our ability to develop high quality products and provide high quality customer service may be impaired. Experienced and capable personnel in the technology industry remain in high demand, and there is continual competition for their talents. When talented employees leave, we may have difficulty replacing them, and our business may suffer. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully retain and attract the personnel that we need.

We are subject to the risks of doing business internationally.

A portion of our revenue is generated outside the United States, primarily from customers located in Europe. Over the past few years we have expanded our operations in India and acquired businesses in China and Singapore in an effort to increase our presence throughout Asia Pacific. Because we sell our services outside the

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United States, our business is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally. Accordingly, our business and financial results could be adversely affected due to a variety of factors, including:

changes in a specific country's or region's political and cultural climate or economic condition;

unexpected or unfavorable changes in foreign laws and regulatory requirements;

difficulty of effective enforcement of contractual provisions in local jurisdictions;

inadequate intellectual property protection in foreign countries;

trade-protection measures, import or export licensing requirements such as Export Administration Regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Commerce and fines, penalties or suspension or revocation of export privileges;

the effects of applicable foreign tax law and potentially adverse tax law changes;

significant adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates;

longer accounts receivable cycles;

managing a geographically dispersed workforce; and

difficulties associated with repatriating cash in a tax-efficient manner.

In foreign countries, particularly in those with developing economies, certain business practices may exist that are prohibited by laws and regulations applicable to us, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Although our policies and procedures require compliance with these laws and are designed to facilitate compliance with these laws, our employees, contractors and agents may take actions in violation of applicable laws or our policies. Any such violation, even if prohibited by our policies, could have a material adverse effect on our business and reputation.

The private equity firms that acquired the Company control us and may have conflicts of interest with us.

Investment funds associated with or designated by the Sponsors indirectly own, through their ownership in the Parent Companies, a substantial portion of our capital stock. As a result, the Sponsors have control over our decisions to enter into any corporate transaction regardless of whether noteholders believe that any such transaction is in their own best interests. For example, the Sponsors could cause us to make acquisitions or pay dividends that increase the amount of indebtedness that is secured or that is senior to our senior subordinated notes or to sell assets.

Additionally, the Sponsors are in the business of making investments in companies and may from time to time acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. One or more of the Sponsors may also pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. So long as investment funds associated with or designated by the Sponsors continue to indirectly own a significant amount of the outstanding shares of our common stock, even if such amount is less than 50%, the Sponsors will continue to be able to strongly influence or effectively control our decisions.

If we are unable to protect our proprietary technologies and defend infringement claims, we could lose one of our competitive advantages and our business could be adversely affected.

Our success depends in part on our ability to protect our proprietary products and services and to defend against infringement claims. If we are unable to do so, our business and financial results may suffer. To protect our proprietary technology, we rely upon a combination of copyright, patent, trademark and trade secret law, confidentiality restrictions in contracts with employees, customers and others, software security measures, and

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registered copyrights and patents. Despite our efforts to protect the proprietary technology, unauthorized persons may be able to copy, reverse engineer or otherwise use some of our technology. It also is possible that others will develop and market similar or better technology to compete with us. Furthermore, existing patent, copyright and trade secret laws may afford only limited protection, and the laws of certain countries do not protect proprietary technology as well as United States law. For these reasons, we may have difficulty protecting our proprietary technology against unauthorized copying or use. If any of these events happens, there could be a material adverse effect on the value of our proprietary technology and on our business and financial results. In addition, litigation may be necessary to protect our proprietary technology. This type of litigation is often costly and time-consuming, with no assurance of success.

We may be sued for violating the intellectual property rights of others.

The software industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of trade secrets, copyrights and the rapid issuance of patents, as well as frequent litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. We may unknowingly violate the intellectual property rights of others. Some of our competitors or other third parties may have been more aggressive than us in applying for or obtaining patent protection for innovative proprietary technologies both in the United States and internationally. In addition, we use a limited amount of open source software in our products and may use more open source software in the future. Because open source software is developed by numerous independent parties over whom we exercise no supervision or control, allegations of infringement for using open source software are possible. Although we monitor our use and our suppliers' use of open source software to avoid subjecting our products to conditions we do not intend, the terms of many open source licenses have not been interpreted by United States or other courts, and there is a risk that these licenses could be construed in a manner that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products.

As a result of all of these factors, there can be no assurance that in the future third parties will not assert infringement claims against us and preclude us from using a technology in our products or require us to enter into royalty and licensing arrangements on terms that are not favorable to us, or force us to engage in costly infringement litigation, which could result in us paying monetary damages or being forced to redesign our products to avoid infringement. Additionally, our licenses and service agreements with our customers generally provide that we will defend and indemnify them for claims against them relating to our alleged infringement of the intellectual property rights of third parties with respect to our products or services. We might have to defend or indemnify our customers to the extent they are subject to these types of claims. Any of these claims may be difficult and costly to defend and may lead to unfavorable judgments or settlements, which could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business and financial results. For these reasons, we may find it difficult or costly to add or retain important features in our products and services.

At present, we are vigorously defending a number of patent infringement cases. While we do not believe we have a potential liability for damages or royalties from any known current legal proceedings or claims related to the infringement of patent or other intellectual property rights that would individually or in the aggregate materially adversely affect our financial condition and operating results, the results of such legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Should we fail to prevail in any of the matters related to infringement of patent or other intellectual property rights of others or should several of these matters be resolved against us in the same reporting period, it could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Defects, design errors or security flaws in our products could harm our reputation and expose us to potential liability.

Most of our products are very complex software systems that are regularly updated. No matter how careful the design and development, complex software often contains errors and defects when first introduced and when major new updates or enhancements are released. If errors or defects are discovered in our current or

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future products, we may not be able to correct them in a timely manner, if at all. In our development of updates and enhancements to our products, we may make a major design error that makes the product operate incorrectly or less efficiently.

In addition, certain of our products include security features that are intended to protect the privacy and integrity of customer data. Despite these security features, our products and systems, and our customers' systems may be vulnerable to break-ins and similar problems caused by third parties, such as hackers bypassing firewalls and misappropriating confidential information. Such break-ins or other disruptions could jeopardize the security of information stored in and transmitted through our computer systems and those of our customers, subject us to liability and tarnish our reputation. We may need to expend significant capital resources in order to eliminate or work around errors, defects, design errors or security problems. Any one of these problems in our products may result in the loss of or a delay in market acceptance of our products, the diversion of development resources, a lower rate of license renewals or upgrades and damage to our reputation, and in turn may increase service and warranty costs.

A material weakness in our internal controls could have a material adverse effect on us.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reasonable assurance with respect to our financial reports and to effectively prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reasonable assurance with respect to our financial reports and effectively prevent fraud, our reputation and operating results could be harmed. Pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we are required to furnish a report by management on internal control over financial reporting, including management's assessment of the effectiveness of such control. Internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Further, the complexities of our quarter- and year-end closing processes increase the risk that a weakness in internal controls over financial reporting may go undetected. Therefore, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, including any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or if we experience difficulties in their implementation, we could fail to meet our reporting obligations, and there could be a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Unanticipated changes in our tax provision or the adoption of new tax legislation could affect our profitability or cash flow.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and many foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. We regularly are under audit by tax authorities. Although we believe our tax provision is reasonable, the final determination of our tax liability could be materially different from our historical income tax provisions, which could have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, tax-law amendments in the U.S. and other jurisdictions could significantly impact how U.S. multinational corporations are taxed. Although we cannot predict whether or in what form such legislation will pass, if enacted it could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Risks Relating to the Exchange Notes

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, including the exchange notes, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments or to refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial and operating performance, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain

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financial, business and other factors beyond our control. We may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, seek additional capital or seek to restructure or refinance our indebtedness, including the exchange notes. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to sell material assets or operations to attempt to meet our debt service and other obligations. The senior secured credit facilities, the indentures relating to the senior notes due 2015 and senior subordinated notes due 2015 and the indenture under which the exchange notes will be issued restrict our ability to use the proceeds from asset sales. We may not be able to consummate those asset sales to raise capital or sell assets at prices that we believe are fair and proceeds that we do receive may not be adequate to meet any debt service obligations then due. See Description of Other Indebtedness Senior Credit Facilities, Description of 2018 Notes and Description of 2020 Notes.

Your right to receive payments on the exchange notes is effectively junior to those lenders who have a security interest in our assets.

Our obligations under the exchange notes and our guarantors' obligations under their guarantees of the exchange notes are unsecured, but our obligations under our senior secured credit facilities and senior secured notes due 2014 and each guarantor's obligations under their respective guarantees of the senior secured credit facilities and senior secured notes due 2014 are secured by a security interest in substantially all of our domestic tangible and, in the case of the senior secured credit facilities, intangible assets, including the stock of most of our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries, and a portion of the stock of certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries. If we are declared bankrupt or insolvent, or if we default under our senior secured credit agreement, the lenders could declare all of the funds borrowed thereunder, together with accrued interest, immediately due and payable. If we were unable to repay such indebtedness, the lenders could foreclose on the pledged assets to the exclusion of holders of the exchange notes, even if an event of default exists under the indentures governing the exchange notes offered hereby at such time. Furthermore, if the lenders foreclose and sell the pledged equity interests in any subsidiary guarantor under the exchange notes, then that guarantor will be released from its guarantee of the notes automatically and immediately upon such sale. In any such event, because the exchange notes will not be secured by any of our assets or the equity interests in subsidiary guarantors, it is possible that there would be no assets remaining from which your claims could be satisfied or, if any assets remained, they might be insufficient to satisfy your claims fully. See Description of Other Indebtedness.

As of December 31, 2010, we had \$4,632 million of senior secured indebtedness (including \$250 million face amount of our senior secured notes due 2014 that are recorded at \$238 million), all of which was indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities and senior secured notes and which does not include availability of \$796 million under our revolving credit facility after giving effect to certain outstanding letters of credit. The indentures governing the exchange notes offered hereby permits us and our restricted subsidiaries to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, including senior secured indebtedness.

Claims of noteholders will be structurally subordinate to claims of creditors of all of our non-U.S. subsidiaries and some of our U.S. subsidiaries because they will not guarantee the exchange notes.

The exchange notes will not be guaranteed by any of our non-U.S. subsidiaries, our less than wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries, our receivables subsidiaries or certain other U.S. subsidiaries. Accordingly, claims of holders of the exchange notes will be structurally subordinate to the claims of creditors of these non-guarantor subsidiaries, including trade creditors. All obligations of our non-guarantor subsidiaries will have to be satisfied before any of the assets of such subsidiaries would be available for distribution, upon a liquidation or otherwise, to us or a guarantor of the exchange notes.

Table of Contents***If we default on our obligations to pay our indebtedness, we may not be able to make payments on the exchange notes.***

Any default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, including a default under the senior secured credit agreement, that is not waived by the required lenders, and the remedies sought by the holders of such indebtedness, could prevent us from paying principal, premium, if any, and interest on the exchange notes and substantially decrease the market value of the exchange notes. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow and are otherwise unable to obtain funds necessary to meet required payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, or if we otherwise fail to comply with the various covenants, including financial and operating covenants, in the instruments governing our indebtedness (including covenants in our senior secured credit facilities and the indentures governing the senior notes due 2015, senior subordinated notes due 2015 and the indentures governing the exchange notes offered hereby), we could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness, including our senior secured credit agreement and the indentures governing the senior notes due 2015, senior subordinated notes due 2015 and the indentures governing the exchange notes offered hereby. In the event of such default, the holders of such indebtedness could elect to declare all the funds borrowed thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest, the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities could elect to terminate their commitments thereunder, cease making further loans and institute foreclosure proceedings against our assets, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. If our operating performance declines, we may in the future need to obtain waivers from the required lenders under our senior secured credit facilities to avoid being in default. If we breach our covenants under our senior secured credit facilities and seek a waiver, we may not be able to obtain a waiver from the required lenders. If this occurs, we would be in default under our senior secured credit agreement, the lenders could exercise their rights, as described above, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

We may not be able to repurchase the exchange notes upon a change of control.

Upon the occurrence of specific kinds of change of control events, we will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding exchange notes at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. The source of funds for any such purchase of the exchange notes will be our available cash or cash generated from our subsidiaries' operations or other sources, including borrowings, sales of assets or sales of equity. We may not be able to repurchase the exchange notes upon a change of control because we may not have sufficient financial resources to purchase all of the exchange notes that are tendered upon a change of control. Further, we will be contractually restricted under the terms of our senior secured credit agreement from repurchasing all of the exchange notes tendered by holders upon a change of control. Accordingly, we may not be able to satisfy our obligations to purchase the exchange notes unless we are able to refinance or obtain waivers under our senior secured credit agreement. Our failure to repurchase the exchange notes upon a change of control would cause a default under the indentures governing the senior secured notes due 2014, the exchange notes offered hereby and a cross-default under the senior secured credit agreement and the indentures governing the senior notes due 2015 and the senior subordinated notes due 2015. The senior secured credit agreement also provides that a change of control will be a default that permits lenders to accelerate the maturity of borrowings thereunder. Any of our future debt agreements may contain similar provisions.

The lenders under the senior secured credit facilities will have the discretion to release the guarantors under the senior secured credit agreement in a variety of circumstances, which will cause those guarantors to be released from their guarantees of the exchange notes.

While any obligations under the senior secured credit facilities remain outstanding, any guarantee of the exchange notes may be released without action by, or consent of, any holder of the exchange notes or the trustee under the indentures governing the exchange notes offered hereby, at the discretion of lenders under the senior secured credit facilities, if the related guarantor is no longer a guarantor of obligations under the senior secured credit facilities or any other indebtedness. See Description of 2018 Notes and Description of 2020 Notes. The lenders under the senior secured credit facilities will have the discretion to release the guarantees under the senior secured credit facilities in a variety of circumstances. You will not have a claim as a creditor against any

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subsidiary that is no longer a guarantor of the exchange notes, and the indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, whether secured or unsecured, of those subsidiaries will effectively be senior to claims of noteholders.

Federal and state fraudulent transfer laws may permit a court to void the exchange notes and the related guarantees of the exchange notes, and, if that occurs, you may not receive any payments on the exchange notes.

Federal and state fraudulent transfer and conveyance statutes may apply to the issuance of the exchange notes and the incurrence of the related guarantees. Under federal bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer or conveyance laws, which may vary from state to state, the exchange notes or related guarantees could be voided as a fraudulent transfer or conveyance if (1) we or any of the guarantors, as applicable, issued the exchange notes or incurred the related guarantees with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors or (2) we or any of the guarantors, as applicable, received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in return for either issuing the exchange notes or incurring the related guarantees and, in the case of (2) only, one of the following is also true at the time thereof:

we or any of the guarantors, as applicable, were insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of the issuance of the exchange notes or the incurrence of the related guarantees;

the issuance of the exchange notes or the incurrence of the related guarantees left us or any of the guarantors, as applicable, with an unreasonably small amount of capital to carry on the business;

we or any of the guarantors intended to, or believed that we or such guarantor would, incur debts beyond our or such guarantor's ability to pay as they mature; or

we or any of the guarantors was a defendant in an action for money damages, or had a judgment for money damages docketed against us or such guarantor if, in either case, after final judgment, the judgment is unsatisfied.

If a court were to find that the issuance of the exchange notes or the incurrence of the related guarantees was a fraudulent transfer or conveyance, the court could void the payment obligations under the exchange notes or such related guarantees or further subordinate the notes or such related guarantees to presently existing and future indebtedness of ours or of the related guarantor, or require the holders of the notes to repay any amounts received with respect to such related guarantees. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent transfer or conveyance occurred, you may not receive any repayment on the exchange notes. Further, the voidance of the exchange notes could result in an event of default with respect to our and our subsidiaries' other debt that could result in acceleration of such debt.

As a general matter, value is given for a transfer or an obligation if, in exchange for the transfer or obligation, property is transferred or an antecedent debt is secured or satisfied. A debtor will generally not be considered to have received value in connection with a debt offering if the debtor uses the proceeds of that offering to make a dividend payment or otherwise retire or redeem equity securities issued by the debtor.

We cannot be certain as to the standards a court would use to determine whether or not we or the guarantors were solvent at the relevant time or, regardless of the standard that a court uses, that the issuance of the related guarantees would not be further subordinated to our or any of our guarantors' other debt. Generally, however, an entity would be considered solvent if, at the time it incurred indebtedness:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all its assets; or

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the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

Your ability to transfer the exchange notes may be limited by the absence of an active trading market, and there is no assurance that any active trading market will develop for the exchange notes.

We are offering the exchange notes to the holders of the outstanding notes. The outstanding notes were offered and sold in November 2010 to institutional investors.

We do not intend to apply for a listing of the exchange notes on a securities exchange or on any automated dealer quotation system. There is currently no established market for the exchange notes and we cannot assure you as to the liquidity of markets that may develop for the exchange notes, your ability to sell the exchange notes or the price at which you would be able to sell the exchange notes. If such markets were to exist, the exchange notes could trade at prices that may be lower than their principal amount or purchase price depending on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the market for similar notes, our financial and operating performance and other factors. The initial purchasers in the private offering of the outstanding notes have advised us that they currently intend to make a market with respect to the exchange notes. However, these initial purchasers are not obligated to do so, and any market making with respect to the exchange notes may be discontinued at any time without notice. Therefore, we cannot assure you that an active market for the exchange notes will develop or, if developed, that it will continue. Historically, the market for non-investment grade debt has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of securities similar to the exchange notes. The market, if any, for the exchange notes may experience similar disruptions and any such disruptions may adversely affect the prices at which you may sell your exchange notes.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, which involve risks and uncertainties. You can identify forward-looking statements because they contain words such as believes, expects, may, will, should, seeks, approximates, intends, plans, estimates, or anticipates or similar expressions that concern our strategy, plans or intentions. All statements we make relating to estimated and projected earnings, margins, costs, expenditures, cash flows, growth rates and financial results are forward-looking statements. In addition, we, through our senior management, from time to time make forward-looking public statements concerning our expected future operations and performance and other developments. All of these forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may change at any time, and, therefore, our actual results may differ materially from those we expected. We derive most of our forward-looking statements from our operating budgets and forecasts, which are based upon many detailed assumptions. While we believe that our assumptions are reasonable, we caution that it is very difficult to predict the impact of known factors, and, of course, it is impossible for us to anticipate all factors that could affect our actual results. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations (cautionary statements) are disclosed under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus, including, without limitation, in conjunction with the forward-looking statements included in this prospectus. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements. Some of the factors that we believe could affect our results include:

our high degree of debt-related leverage

general economic and market conditions;

the condition of the financial services industry, including the effect of any further consolidation among financial services firms;

the integration of acquired businesses, the performance of acquired businesses and the prospects for future acquisitions;

the effect of war, terrorism, natural disasters or other catastrophic events;

the effect of disruptions to our systems and infrastructure;

the timing and magnitude of software sales;

the timing and scope of technological advances;

customers taking their information availability solutions in-house;

the trend in information availability toward solutions utilizing more dedicated resources;

the market and credit risks associated with clearing broker operations;

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the ability to retain and attract customers and key personnel;

risks relating to the foreign countries where we transact business;

the ability to obtain patent protection and avoid patent-related liabilities in the context of a rapidly developing legal framework for software and business-method patents;

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a material weakness in our internal controls; and

unanticipated changes in our tax provision or the adoption of new tax legislation; and

the other factors set forth under Risk Factors.

We caution you that the foregoing list of important factors may not contain all of the material factors that are important to you. In addition, in light of these risks and uncertainties, the matters referred to in the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus may not in fact occur. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any written or oral forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by law.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer. In consideration for issuing the exchange notes as contemplated in this prospectus, we will receive in exchange a like principal amount of outstanding notes, the terms of which are identical in all material respects to the exchange notes. The outstanding notes surrendered in exchange for the exchange notes will be retired and canceled and cannot be reissued. Accordingly, the issuance of the exchange notes will not result in any change in our capitalization.

Table of Contents**CASH AND CAPITALIZATION**

	As of December 31, 2010 (Dollars in millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	778
Debt:		
Senior secured credit facilities:		
Revolving credit facility(1)	\$	
Existing term loan facilities(2)		3,915
Incremental term loan facility(3)		479
Senior secured notes due 2014(4)		238
Senior notes due 2015(5)		496
Senior notes due 2018		900
Senior notes due 2020		700
Senior subordinated notes due 2015		1,000
Secured accounts receivable facility(6)		313
Other existing debt(7)		14
Total debt		8,055
Equity		1,607
Total capitalization	\$	9,662

- (1) Upon the closing of the LBO, we entered into a \$1,000 million senior secured revolving credit facility with a six-year maturity, \$149 million of which was drawn on the closing date of the Transaction. On June 9, 2009, we amended the senior secured credit facilities, to among other things, change certain terms and covenants and extend a portion of the senior secured revolving credit facility to May 11, 2013. On March 11, 2011, we entered into the Second Amendment to obtain new revolving credit commitments in an aggregate principal amount equal to \$300 million that will terminate on May 11, 2013. Pursuant to the Second Amendment, we also repaid all revolving credit loans then outstanding on March 10, 2011.
- (2) Upon the closing of the LBO, we entered into \$4,000 million-equivalent of senior secured term loan facilities, comprised of a \$3,865 million facility with SunGard as the borrower \$315 million-equivalent facilities with a newly formed U.K. subsidiary as the borrower, \$165 million of which is denominated in euros and \$150 million of which is denominated in pounds sterling with a seven-and-a-half-year maturity. On February 28, 2007, we amended the senior secured credit facilities to, among other things, increase the amount of term loan borrowings of SunGard Data Systems Inc. by \$400 million. Additional borrowings were used to redeem our outstanding floating rate notes. On September 29, 2008, we amended the senior secured credit facilities to, among other things, increase the amount of term loan borrowings of SunGard Data Systems Inc. by \$500 million. On June 9, 2009, we amended the senior secured credit facilities to, among other things, change certain terms and covenants and extend a portion of the senior secured term loan facility to February 16, 2016. On January 31, 2011, we entered into the First Refinancing Amendment to incur additional term loans in aggregate principal amount of up to \$479 million, the entire proceeds of which were used to repay all incremental term loans then outstanding.
- (3) Consists of \$479 million of U.S. Dollar-denominated incremental term loans maturing on February 28, 2014.
- (4) On January 15, 2004, we issued \$250 million of 4.875% senior unsecured notes due 2014, which are subject to certain standard covenants. As a result of the LBO, these senior notes became collateralized on an equal and ratable basis with loans under the senior secured credit facilities and are guaranteed by all

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subsidiaries that guarantee the senior notes due 2015 and senior subordinated notes due 2015. The senior secured notes due 2014 are recorded at \$238 million as of December 31, 2010, reflecting the remaining unamortized discount caused by the LBO.

- (5) Our Senior Notes due 2015 have a face amount of \$500 million, but were issued with \$6 million of original issue discount. The discount is being amortized and included in interest expense as these notes mature. As of December 31, 2010, \$4 million of the original issue discount remained unamortized.

- (6) In March 2009, we entered into a syndicated three-year receivables facility. On September 30, 2010, SunGard entered into an Amended and Restated Credit and Security Agreement related to its receivables facility. Among other things, the amendment (a) increased the borrowing capacity under the facility from \$317 million to \$350 million, (b) increased the term loan

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component to \$200 million from \$181 million, (c) extended the maturity date to September 30, 2014, (d) removed the 3% LIBOR floor and set the interest rate to one-month LIBOR plus 3.5%, which at December 31, 2010 was 3.76%, and (e) amended certain other terms. At December 31, 2010, \$200 million was drawn against the term loan commitment and \$113 million was drawn against the revolving commitment, which represented the full amount available for borrowing based on the terms and conditions of the facility. At December 31, 2010, \$680 million of accounts receivable secure the borrowings under the receivables facility. See Description of Certain Indebtedness Receivables Facility.

(7) Consists of payment obligations relating to historical acquisitions and capital lease obligations.

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The following table sets forth selected historical consolidated financial data of SunGard Data Systems Inc. as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 presented in this table have been derived from audited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified by reference to, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Statement of Operations Data:					
	\$ 4,120	\$ 4,697	\$ 5,401	\$ 5,332	\$ 4,992
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales and direct operating	1,846	2,130	2,601	2,534	2,201
Sales, marketing and administration	884	998	1,113	1,088	1,141
Product development	256	271	309	348	370
Depreciation and amortization	235	247	274	288	291
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	379	418	472	529	484
Goodwill impairment charge(1)				1,126	237
Total operating costs and expenses	3,600	4,064	4,769	5,913	4,724
Income from operations	520	633	632	(581)	268
Interest income	14	19	17	7	2
Interest expense	(658)	(645)	(597)	(637)	(638)
Loss on extinguishment of debt		(28)			(58)
Other income (expense)(2)	(26)	(40)	(93)	15	7
Income (loss) before income taxes	(150)	(61)	(41)	(1,196)	(419)
Income tax (expense) benefit	25	4	(51)	74	29
Loss from continuing operations	(125)	(57)	(92)	(1,122)	(390)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	7	(3)	(150)	4	(180)
Net income (loss)	\$ (118)	\$ (60)	\$ (242)	(1,118)	(570)
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents(3)	\$ 299	\$ 402	\$ 965	\$ 642	\$ 778
Total assets	14,671	14,840	15,778	13,980	12,968
Total debt (including current portion of long-term debt)	7,439	7,485	8,875	8,315	8,055
Total stockholders' equity	3,574	3,556	3,063	2,067	1,607
Statement of Cash Flows Data:					
Net cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 491	\$ 701	\$ 385	\$ 639	\$ 721
Investing activities	(469)	(564)	(1,125)	(333)	(260)
Financing activities	(48)	(32)	1,319	(628)	(344)

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(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Other Financial Data:					
EBITDA(4)	\$ 1,108	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,229
Capital expenditures, net(5)	310	304	391	323	312
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(6)					

- (1) In 2009 we recorded \$1.13 billion of goodwill impairment charges for our AS unit in 2009. In 2010 we recorded \$328 million of goodwill impairment for our PS and HE segments, of which \$237 million is presented in continuing operations and \$91 million in discontinued operations.
- (2) During 2006, we recorded \$29 million related to the loss on sale of the receivables and discount on retained interests in connection with the accounts receivable securitization program. During 2007, we recorded \$29 million related to the loss on sale of the receivables and discount on retained interests in connection with the accounts receivable securitization program and \$28 million associated with the early retirement of the \$400 million of senior floating rate notes due 2013, of which \$19 million represented the retirement premium paid to the noteholders. During 2008, we recorded \$46 million in foreign exchange losses relating to our Euro denominated term loan, \$25 million related to the loss on sale of the receivables and discount on retained interests in connection with the accounts receivable securitization program, \$10 million related to hedge settlements associated with the GL TRADE acquisition and \$7 million related to unused alternative financing commitments for the GL TRADE acquisition. In 2009, we recorded \$14 million of foreign currency transaction gains related to our euro-denominated term loan. In 2010, we recorded \$4 million of foreign currency transaction gains related to our euro-denominated term loans.
- (3) Cash excludes cash held by the discontinued operations of \$17 million, \$25 million, \$10 million and \$22 million at December 31, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.
- (4) EBITDA is calculated as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Income from continuing operations	\$ (125)	\$ (57)	\$ (92)	\$ (1,122)	\$ (390)
Interest expense, net	644	626	580	630	636
Taxes	(25)	(4)	51	(74)	(29)
Depreciation and amortization	614	665	746	817	775
Goodwill impairment charge				1,126	237
EBITDA	\$ 1,108	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,229

EBITDA, a measure used by management to measure operating performance, is defined as net income plus interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and goodwill impairment. EBITDA is not a recognized term under GAAP and does not purport to be an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance or to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Additionally, EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow available for management's discretionary use, as it does not consider certain cash requirements such as interest payments, tax payments and debt service requirements. Management believes EBITDA is helpful in highlighting trends because EBITDA can differ significantly from company to company depending on long-term strategic decisions regarding capital structure, the tax jurisdictions in which companies operate and capital investments. In addition, EBITDA provides more comparability between the historical results of SunGard and results that reflect purchase accounting and the new capital structure. Management compensates for the limitations of using non-GAAP financial measures by using them to supplement GAAP results to provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting the business than GAAP results alone. Because not all companies use identical calculations, these presentations of EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

- (5) Capital expenditures represent net cash paid for property and equipment as well as software and other assets.

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- (6) For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income before income taxes plus fixed charges. Fixed charges include: interest expense, whether expensed or capitalized; amortization of debt issuance cost; and the portion of rental expense representative of the interest factor. Earnings for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 were inadequate to cover fixed charges by \$150 million, \$61 million, \$41 million, \$1,196 million and \$419 million, respectively.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

We are one of the world's leading software and technology services companies. We provide software and technology services to financial services, higher education and public sector organizations. We also provide disaster recovery services, managed services, information availability consulting services and business continuity management software. We serve more than 25,000 customers in more than 70 countries. Our high quality software solutions, excellent customer support and specialized technology services result in strong customer retention rates across all of our business segments and create long-term customer relationships. We believe that we are one of the most efficient operators of mission-critical IT solutions as a result of the economies of scale we derive from serving multiple customers on shared processing platforms.

We operate our business in four segments: Financial Systems (FS), Higher Education (HE), Public Sector (PS) and Availability Services (AS). Our FS segment primarily serves financial services companies, corporate and government treasury departments and energy companies. Our HE segment primarily serves higher education institutions. Our PS segment primarily serves state and local governments and not-for-profit organizations. Our AS segment serves IT-dependent companies across virtually all industries.

SunGard is a wholly owned subsidiary of SunGard Holdco LLC, which is wholly owned by SunGard Holding Corp., which is wholly owned by SunGard Capital Corp. II (SCCII), which is a subsidiary of SunGard Capital Corp (SCC). All four of these companies were formed for the purpose of facilitating the LBO and are collectively referred to as the Holding Companies.

SunGard Data Systems Inc. was acquired on August 11, 2005 in a leveraged buy-out by a consortium of private equity investment funds associated with Bain Capital Partners, The Blackstone Group, Goldman Sachs & Co., Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., Providence Equity Partners, Silver Lake and TPG (the LBO). Our Sponsors continually evaluate various strategic alternatives with respect to the Company, including a potential spin-off of the AS business to our current equity holders. We expect that if we were to spin-off any business segment, that business segment would incur new debt and we would repay a portion of our existing indebtedness. Additionally, it is possible that along with any spin-off, we would receive cash proceeds from an issuance of equity of one of our Parent Companies. There can be no assurance that we will ultimately pursue any strategic alternatives with respect to any business segment, including AS, or an equity issuance or, if we do, what the structure or timing for any such transaction would be.

FS provides mission-critical software and technology services to virtually every type of financial services institution, including buy-side and sell-side institutions, third-party administrators, wealth managers, retail banks, insurance companies, corporate treasuries and energy trading firms. Our broad range of complementary software solutions and associated technology services help financial services institutions automate the business processes associated with trading, managing portfolios and accounting for investment assets.

HE provides software and technology services primarily to colleges and universities as well as to school districts. Education institutions rely on our broad portfolio of solutions and technology services to improve the way they teach, learn, manage and connect with their constituents.

PS provides software and technology services designed to meet the specialized needs of local, state and federal governments, public safety and justice agencies, utilities, nonprofits and other public sector institutions.

AS provides disaster recovery services, managed IT services, information availability consulting services and business continuity management software to 10,000 customers in North America and Europe. With five million square feet of data center and operations space, AS assists IT organizations across virtually all

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industry and government sectors to prepare for and recover from emergencies by helping them minimize their computer downtime and optimize their uptime. Through direct sales and channel partners, AS helps organizations ensure their people and customers have uninterrupted access to the information systems they need in order to do business.

Global Economic Conditions

Current instability in the worldwide financial markets, including volatility in and disruption of the credit markets, has resulted in uncertain economic conditions. Late in 2008, a global financial crisis triggered unprecedented market volatility and depressed economic growth. In 2009, the markets began to slowly stabilize as the year progressed and continued to improve in 2010. However, the current economic conditions remain dynamic and uncertain and are likely to remain so into 2011. Irrespective of global economic conditions, we are positive about our competitive position and our current product portfolio. We believe that SunGard is well-positioned to capitalize on new opportunities to increase revenue as the global economy improves. We remain focused on executing in the areas we can control by continuing to provide high-value products and solutions while managing our expenses.

SunGard's results of operations typically trail current economic activity, largely due to the multi-year contracts that generate the majority of our revenue. We participate in the financial services, higher education and public sector industries and, in our availability services business, across a broad cross-section of the economy. Each of these sectors, to varying degrees, has experienced some disruption. The results in 2010 reflect the impact of these challenging economic conditions. In response, we have right-sized our expense base in line with expected revenue opportunities but have continued to invest in capital spending, product development and to opportunistically acquire technology through acquisitions.

The following discussion includes historical and certain forward-looking information that should be read together with the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and related footnotes and the discussion above of certain risks and uncertainties (see **Risk Factors**) that could cause future operating results to differ materially from historical results or the expected results indicated by forward-looking statements.

Use of Estimates and Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make many estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Those estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, future expectations and other factors and assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. We review our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis and revise them when necessary. Actual results may differ from the original or revised estimates. A summary of our significant accounting policies is contained in Note 1 to our audited consolidated financial statements. A description of the most critical policies and those areas where estimates have a relatively greater effect in the financial statements follows. Our management has discussed the critical accounting policies described below with our audit committee.

Intangible Assets and Purchase Accounting

Purchase accounting requires that all assets and liabilities be recorded at fair value on the acquisition date, including identifiable intangible assets separate from goodwill. Identifiable intangible assets include customer base (which includes customer contracts and relationships), software and trade name. Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired.

The estimated fair values and useful lives of identifiable intangible assets are based on many factors, including estimates and assumptions of future operating performance and cash flows of the acquired business, the nature of the business acquired, the specific characteristics of the identified intangible assets, and our historical

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experience and that of the acquired business. The estimates and assumptions used to determine the fair values and useful lives of identified intangible assets could change due to numerous factors, including product demand, market conditions, technological developments, economic conditions and competition. In connection with our determination of fair values for the LBO and for other significant acquisitions, we engage independent appraisal firms to assist us with the valuation of intangible (and certain tangible) assets acquired and certain assumed obligations.

We periodically review carrying values and useful lives of long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. Factors that could indicate an impairment include significant underperformance of the asset as compared to historical or projected future operating results, or significant negative industry or economic trends. When we determine that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable, the related estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset are compared to the carrying value of the asset. If the sum of the estimated future undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount, we record an impairment charge based on the difference between the carrying value of the asset and its fair value, which we estimate based on discounted expected future cash flows. In determining whether an asset is impaired, we make assumptions regarding recoverability of costs, estimated future cash flows from the asset, intended use of the asset and other relevant factors. If these estimates or their related assumptions change, we may be required to record impairment charges for these assets.

We are required to perform a goodwill impairment test, a two-step test, annually and more frequently when negative conditions or a triggering event arise. We complete our annual goodwill impairment test as of July 1. In step one, the estimated fair value of each reporting unit is compared to its carrying value. We estimate the fair values of each reporting unit by a combination of (i) estimation of the discounted cash flows of each of the reporting units based on projected earnings in the future (the income approach) and (ii) a comparative analysis of revenue and EBITDA multiples of public companies in similar markets (the market approach). If there is a deficiency (the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than the carrying value), a step two test is required. In step two, the amount of any goodwill impairment is measured by comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to the carrying value of goodwill, with the resulting impairment reflected in operations. The implied fair value is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination.

Estimating the fair value of a reporting unit requires various assumptions including projections of future cash flows, perpetual growth rates and discount rates that reflect the risks associated with achieving those cash flows. The assumptions about future cash flows and growth rates are based on management's assessment of a number of factors including the reporting unit's recent performance against budget, performance in the market that the reporting unit serves, as well as industry and general economic data from third party sources. Discount rate assumptions are based on an assessment of the risk inherent in those future cash flows. Changes to the underlying businesses could affect the future cash flows, which in turn could affect the fair value of the reporting unit. For our most recent annual impairment test as of July 1, 2010, the discount rates used were 10% or 11% and perpetual growth rates used were 3% or 4%, based on the specific characteristics of the reporting unit.

Based on the results of our July 1, 2010 step one tests, we determined that the carrying value of our Public Sector North America (PS NA) reporting unit, Public Sector United Kingdom (PS UK) reporting unit, which has since been sold and is included in discontinued operations, and our Higher Education Managed Services (HE MS) reporting unit were in excess of their respective fair values and a step two test was required for each of these reporting units. The primary drivers for the decline in the fair value of the reporting units compared to the prior year is the reduction in the perpetual growth rate assumption used for each of these three reporting units, stemming from the disruption in the global financial markets, particularly the markets in which these three reporting units serve. Furthermore, there was a decline in the cash flow projections for the PS NA and PS UK reporting units, compared to those used in the 2009 goodwill impairment test, as a result of decline in the overall outlook for these two reporting units. Additionally, the discount rate assumption used in 2010 for the PS UK reporting unit was higher than the discount rate used in the 2009 impairment test.

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A one percentage point increase in the perpetual growth rate or a one percentage point decrease in the discount rate would have resulted in our HE MS reporting unit having a fair value in excess of carrying value and a step two test would not have been required.

Prior to completing the step two tests, we first evaluated the long-lived assets, primarily the software, customer base and property and equipment, for impairment. In performing the impairment tests for long-lived assets, we estimated the undiscounted cash flows for the asset groups over the remaining useful lives of the reporting unit's primary asset and compared that to the carrying value of the asset groups. There was no impairment of the long-lived assets.

In completing the step two tests to determine the implied fair value of goodwill and therefore the amount of impairment, we first determined the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities. Based on the testing performed, we determined that the carrying value of goodwill exceeded its implied fair value for each of the three reporting units and recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$328 million, of which \$237 million is presented in continuing operations and \$91 million in discontinued operations.

We have three other reporting units, whose goodwill balances in the aggregate total \$2.1 billion as of December 31, 2010, where the excess of the estimated fair value over the carrying value of the reporting unit was less than 10% of the carrying value as of the July 1, 2010 impairment test. A one percentage point decrease in the perpetual growth rate or a one percentage point increase in the discount rate would cause each of these reporting units to fail the step one test and require a step two analysis, and some or all of this goodwill could be impaired. Furthermore, if any of these units fail to achieve expected performance levels or experience a downturn in the business below current expectations, goodwill could be impaired.

Our remaining 10 reporting units, whose goodwill balances in aggregate total \$3.2 billion as of December 31, 2010, each had estimated fair values in excess of 25% more than the carrying value of the reporting unit as of the July 1, 2010 impairment test.

During 2009, based on an evaluation of year-end results and a reduction in the revenue growth outlook for the AS business, we concluded that AS had experienced a triggering event in its North American reporting unit (AS NA), one of two reporting units identified in the July 1, 2009 annual impairment test where the excess of the estimated fair value over the carrying value was less than 10%. As a result, we determined that the carrying value of AS NA was in excess of its fair value. In completing the step two test, we determined that the carrying value of AS NA's goodwill exceeded its implied fair value by \$1.13 billion and recorded a goodwill impairment charge for this amount.

As a result of the change in the economic environment in the second half of 2008 and completion of the annual budgeting process, we completed an assessment of the recoverability of our goodwill in December 2008. In completing this review, we considered a number of factors, including a comparison of the budgeted revenue and profitability for 2009 to that included in the annual impairment test conducted as of July 1, 2008, and the amount by which the fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its carrying value in the 2008 impairment analysis, as well as qualitative factors such as the overall economy's effect on each reporting unit. Based on this analysis, we concluded that the decline in expected future cash flows in one of our PS reporting units, which has since been sold and is presented in discontinued operations, was sufficient to result in an impairment of goodwill of \$128 million.

Revenue Recognition

In the fourth quarter of 2010 we adopted, retrospective to the beginning of the year, the provisions of Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-13, Revenue Recognition Multiple Deliverable Revenue Arrangements (ASU 2009-13) and Accounting Standards Update 2009-14, Software Certain Revenue Arrangements that Include Software Elements (ASU 2009-14). ASU 2009-13 amended existing accounting

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guidance for revenue recognition for multiple-element arrangements by establishing a selling price hierarchy that allows for the best estimated selling price (**BESP**) to determine the allocation of arrangement consideration to a deliverable in a multiple element arrangement where neither vendor specific objective evidence (**VSOE**) nor third-party evidence (**TPE**) is available for that deliverable. ASU 2009-14 modifies the scope of existing software guidance to exclude tangible products containing software components and non-software components that function together to deliver the product's essential functionality. In addition, ASU 2009-14 provides guidance on how a vendor should allocate arrangement consideration to non-software and software deliverables in an arrangement where the vendor sells tangible products containing software components that are essential in delivering the tangible product's functionality. The impact of our adoption of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 was not material to our consolidated results of operations for 2010.

The following criteria must be met in determining whether revenue may be recorded: persuasive evidence of a contract exists; services have been provided; the price is fixed or determinable; and collection is reasonably assured.

We generate revenue from the following sources: (1) services revenue, which includes revenue from processing services, software maintenance and support, rentals, recovery and managed services, professional services and broker/dealer fees; and (2) software license fees, which result from contracts that permit the customer to use a SunGard product at the customer's site.

Services revenue is recorded as the services are provided based on the fair value of each element. Most AS services revenue consists of fixed monthly fees based upon the specific computer configuration or business process for which the service is being provided. When recovering from an interruption, customers generally are contractually obligated to pay additional fees, which typically cover the incremental costs of supporting customers during recoveries. FS services revenue includes monthly fees, which may include a fixed minimum fee and/or variable fees based on a measure of volume or activity, such as the number of accounts, trades or transactions, users or the number of hours of service.

For fixed-fee professional services contracts, services revenue is recorded based upon proportional performance, measured by the actual number of hours incurred divided by the total estimated number of hours for the project. Changes in the estimated costs or hours to complete the contract and losses, if any, are reflected in the period during which the change or loss becomes known.

License fees result from contracts that permit the customer to use a SunGard software product at the customer's site. Generally, these contracts are multiple-element arrangements since they usually provide for professional services and ongoing software maintenance. In these instances, license fees are recognized upon the signing of the contract and delivery of the software if the license fee is fixed or determinable, collection is probable, and there is sufficient vendor specific evidence of the fair value of each undelivered element. When there are significant program modifications or customization, installation, systems integration or related services, the professional services and license revenue are combined and recorded based upon proportional performance, measured in the manner described above. Revenue is recorded when billed when customer payments are extended beyond normal billing terms, or at acceptance when there is significant acceptance, technology or service risk. Revenue also is recorded over the longest service period in those instances where the software is bundled together with post-delivery services and there is not sufficient evidence of the fair value of each undelivered service element.

With respect to software related multiple-element arrangements, sufficient evidence of fair value is defined as VSOE. If there is no VSOE of the fair value of the delivered element (which is usually the software) but there is VSOE of the fair value of each of the undelivered elements (which are usually maintenance and professional services), then the residual method is used to determine the revenue for the delivered element. The revenue for each of the undelivered elements is set at the fair value of those elements using VSOE of the price paid when each of the undelivered elements is sold separately. The revenue remaining after allocation to the undelivered elements (i.e., the residual) is allocated to the delivered element.

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VSOE supporting the fair value of maintenance is based on the optional renewal rates for each product and is typically 18% to 20% of the software license fee per year. VSOE supporting the fair value of professional services is based on the standard daily rates charged when those services are sold separately.

In some software related multiple-element arrangements, the services rates are discounted. In these cases, a portion of the software license fee is deferred and recognized as the services are performed based on VSOE of the services.

From time to time we enter into arrangements with customers who purchase non-software related services from us at the same time, or within close proximity, of purchasing software (non-software multiple-element arrangements). Each element within a non-software multiple-element arrangement is accounted for as a separate unit of accounting provided the following criteria are met: the delivered services have value to the customer on a standalone basis; and, for an arrangement that includes a general right of return relative to the delivered services, delivery or performance of the undelivered service is considered probable and is substantially controlled by us. Where the criteria for a separate unit of accounting are not met, the deliverable is combined with the undelivered element(s) and treated as a single unit of accounting for the purposes of allocation of the arrangement consideration and revenue recognition.

For our non-software multiple-element arrangements, we allocate revenue to each element based on a selling price hierarchy at the arrangement inception. During 2008 and 2009 the fair value of each undelivered element was determined using VSOE, and the residual method was used to assign a fair value to the delivered element if its VSOE was not available. Under the new rules for 2010 described above, the selling price for each element is based upon the following selling price hierarchy: VSOE then TPE then BESP. The total arrangement consideration is allocated to each separate unit of accounting for each of the non-software deliverables using the relative selling prices of each unit based on this hierarchy. We limit the amount of revenue recognized for delivered elements to an amount that is not contingent upon future delivery of additional products or services or meeting of any specified performance conditions. Since under the new hierarchy a fair value for each element will be determinable, the residual method is no longer used.

To determine the selling price in non-software multiple-element arrangements, we establish VSOE of the selling price using the price charged for a deliverable when sold separately. Where VSOE does not exist, TPE is established by evaluating similar competitor products or services in standalone arrangements with similarly situated customers. If we are unable to determine the selling price because VSOE or TPE doesn't exist, we determine BESP for the purposes of allocating the arrangement by considering pricing practices, margin, competition, and geographies in which we offer our products and services.

Unbilled receivables are created when services are performed or software is delivered and revenue is recognized in advance of billings. Deferred revenue is created when billing occurs in advance of performing services or when all revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

We believe that our revenue recognition practices comply with the complex and evolving rules governing revenue recognition. Future interpretations of existing accounting standards, new standards or changes in our business practices could result in changes in our revenue recognition accounting policies that could have a material effect on our consolidated financial results.

Accounting for Income Taxes

We recognize deferred income tax assets and liabilities based upon the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are calculated based on the difference between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the currently enacted income tax rates in effect during the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than

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not that a tax benefit will not be realized. Deferred tax assets for which no valuation allowance is recorded may not be realized upon changes in facts and circumstances. Tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return are recorded when such benefits meet a more likely than not threshold. Otherwise, these tax benefits are recorded when a tax position has been effectively settled, which means that the appropriate taxing authority has completed their examination even though the statute of limitations remains open, or the statute of limitation expires. Considerable judgment is required in assessing and estimating these amounts and differences between the actual outcome of these future tax consequences and our estimates could have a material effect on our consolidated financial results.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the appropriate service period. Fair value for stock options is computed using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Determining the fair value of stock-based awards requires considerable judgment, including estimating the expected term of stock options, expected volatility of our stock price, and the number of awards expected to be forfeited. In addition, for stock-based awards where vesting is dependent upon achieving certain operating performance goals, we estimate the likelihood of achieving the performance goals. Differences between actual results and these estimates could have a material effect on our consolidated financial results. A deferred income tax asset is recorded over the vesting period as stock compensation expense is recognized. Our ability to use the deferred tax asset is ultimately based on the actual value of the stock option upon exercise or restricted stock unit upon distribution. If the actual value is lower than the fair value determined on the date of grant, then there could be an income tax expense for the portion of the deferred tax asset that cannot be used, which could have a material effect on our consolidated financial results.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

We evaluate performance of our segments based on operating results before interest, income taxes, goodwill impairment charges, amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, stock compensation and certain other costs (see Note 12 to our audited consolidated financial statements). During 2010, we sold our PS UK operation which is presented as discontinued operations. Our K-12 operations will move to HE effective January 1, 2011 and therefore are included in PS below for all periods presented.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain amounts included in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and the relative percentage that those amounts represent to consolidated revenue (unless otherwise indicated).

(Dollars in millions)	2008		2009		Percent Increase (Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008	2010		Percent Increase (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
		% of revenue		% of revenue			% of revenue	
Revenue								
Financial Systems (FS)	\$ 3,078	57%	\$ 3,068	58%	%	\$ 2,807	56%	(9)%
Higher Education (HE)	540	10%	526	10%	(3)%	502	10%	(5)%
Public Sector (PS)	216	4%	221	4%	2%	214	4%	(3)%
Software & Processing Solutions	3,834	71%	3,815	72%	%	3,523	71%	(8)%
Availability Services (AS)	1,567	29%	1,517	28%	(3)%	1,469	29%	(3)%
	\$ 5,401	100%	\$ 5,332	100%	(1)%	\$ 4,992	100%	(6)%
Costs and Expenses								
Cost of sales and direct operating	\$ 2,601	48%	\$ 2,534	48%	(3)%	\$ 2,201	44%	(13)%
Sales, marketing and administration	1,113	21%	1,088	20%	(2)%	1,141	23%	5%
Product development	309	6%	348	7%	13%	370	7%	6%
Depreciation and amortization	274	5%	288	5%	5%	291	6%	1%
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	472	9%	529	10%	12%	484	10%	(9)%
Goodwill impairment charge		%	1,126	21%	%	237	5%	(79)%
	\$ 4,769	88%	\$ 5,913	111%	24%	\$ 4,724	95%	(20)%
Operating Income (Loss)								
Financial Systems ⁽¹⁾	\$ 608	20%	\$ 618	20%	2%	\$ 624	22%	1%
Higher Education ⁽¹⁾	130	24%	138	26%	6%	131	26%	(5)%
Public Sector ⁽¹⁾	66	31%	60	27%	(9)%	57	27%	(5)%
Software & Processing Solutions ⁽¹⁾	804	21%	816	21%	1%	812	23%	%
Availability Services ⁽¹⁾	443	28%	380	25%	(14)%	326	22%	(14)%
Corporate administration	(51)	(1)%	(57)	(1)%	(12)%	(73)	(1)%	(28)%
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	(472)	(9)%	(529)	(10)%	(12)%	(484)	(10)%	9%
Goodwill impairment charge		%	(1,126)	(21)%	%	(237)	(5)%	79%
Stock compensation expense	(35)	(1)%	(33)	(1)%	6%	(31)	(1)%	6%
Other costs ⁽²⁾	(57)	(1)%	(32)	(1)%	44%	(45)	(1)%	(41)%

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Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 632	12%	\$ (581)	(11)%	(192)%	\$ 268	5%	146%
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- (1) Percent of revenue is calculated as a percent of revenue from FS, HE, PS, Software & Processing Solutions, and AS, respectively.
- (2) Other costs include management fees paid to the Sponsors, purchase accounting adjustments, including in 2008 certain acquisition-related compensation expense, merger costs, and certain other costs, partially offset in each year by capitalized software development costs.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain supplemental revenue data and the relative percentage that those amounts represent to total revenue.

(Dollars in millions)	2008		2009		Percent Increase (Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008	2010		Percent Increase (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
		% of revenue		% of revenue			% of revenue	
Financial Systems								
Services	\$ 2,737	51%	\$ 2,737	51%	%	\$ 2,448	49%	(11)%
License and resale fees	229	4%	197	4%	(14)%	256	5%	30%
Total products and services	2,966	55%	2,934	55%	(1)%	2,704	54%	(8)%
Reimbursed expenses	112	2%	134	3%	20%	103	2%	(23)%
	\$ 3,078	57%	\$ 3,068	58%	%	\$ 2,807	56%	(9)%
Higher Education								
Services	\$ 453	8%	\$ 439	8%	(3)%	\$ 410	8%	(7)%
License and resale fees	77	1%	79	1%	3%	86	2%	9%
Total products and services	530	10%	518	10%	(2)%	496	10%	(4)%
Reimbursed expenses	10	%	8	%	(20)%	6	%	(25)%
	\$ 540	10%	\$ 526	10%	(3)%	\$ 502	10%	(5)%
Public Sector								
Services	\$ 164	3%	\$ 172	3%	5%	\$ 175	4%	2%
License and resale fees	47	1%	44	1%	(6)%	35	1%	(20)%
Total products and services	211	4%	216	4%	2%	210	4%	(3)%
Reimbursed expenses	5	%	5	%	%	4	%	(20)%
	\$ 216	4%	\$ 221	4%	2%	\$ 214	4%	(3)%
Software & Processing Solutions								
Services	\$ 3,354	62%	\$ 3,348	63%	%	\$ 3,033	61%	(9)%
License and resale fees	353	7%	320	6%	(9)%	377	8%	18%
Total products and services	3,707	69%	3,668	69%	(1)%	3,410	68%	(7)%
Reimbursed expenses	127	2%	147	3%	16%	113	2%	(23)%
	\$ 3,834	71%	\$ 3,815	72%	%	\$ 3,523	71%	(8)%
Availability Services								
Services	\$ 1,544	29%	\$ 1,496	28%	(3)%	\$ 1,452	29%	(3)%
License and resale fees	6	%	4	%	(33)%	3	%	(25)%

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Total products and services	1,550	29%	1,500	28%	(3)%	1,455	29%	(3)%
Reimbursed expenses	17	%	17	%	%	14	%	(18)%
	\$ 1,567	29%	\$ 1,517	28%	(3)%	\$ 1,469	29%	(3)%
Total Revenue								
Services	\$ 4,898	91%	\$ 4,844	91%	(1)%	\$ 4,485	90%	(7)%
License and resale fees	359	7%	324	6%	(10)%	380	8%	17%
Total products and services	5,257	97%	5,168	97%	(2)%	4,865	97%	(6)%
Reimbursed expenses	144	3%	164	3%	14%	127	3%	(23)%
	\$ 5,401	100%	\$ 5,332	100%	(1)%	\$ 4,992	100%	(6)%

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We assess our performance both with and without one of our trading systems businesses, a broker/dealer with an inherently lower margin than our other software and processing businesses, whose performance is a function of market volatility and customer mix (the Broker/Dealer). By excluding the Broker/Dealer's results, we are able to perform additional analysis of our business which we believe is important in understanding the results of both the Broker/Dealer and the software and processing businesses. We use the information excluding the Broker/Dealer business for a variety of purposes and we regularly communicate our results excluding this business to our board of directors.

The following is a reconciliation of revenue excluding the Broker/Dealer and operating income (loss) excluding the Broker/Dealer, which are each non-GAAP measures, to the corresponding reported GAAP measures that we believe to be most directly comparable for each of 2008, 2009 and 2010 (in millions). While these adjusted results are useful for analysis purposes, they should not be considered as an alternative to our reported GAAP results.

	2008	2009	% change	2010	% change
Revenue					
Total	\$ 5,401	\$ 5,332	(1)%	\$ 4,992	(6)%
Less Broker/Dealer business	600	587		184	
Total excluding Broker/Dealer business	\$ 4,801	\$ 4,745	(1)%	\$ 4,808	1%
Financial Systems	\$ 3,078	\$ 3,068	%	\$ 2,807	(9)%
Less Broker/Dealer business	600	587		184	
Financial Systems excluding Broker/Dealer business	\$ 2,478	\$ 2,481	%	\$ 2,623	6%
Operating Income (Loss)					
Total	\$ 632	\$ (581)	(192)%	\$ 268	146%
Less Broker/Dealer business	44 ⁽¹⁾	31 ⁽¹⁾		(33) ⁽¹⁾	
Total excluding Broker/Dealer business	\$ 588	\$ (612)	(204)%	\$ 301	149%
Financial Systems	\$ 608	\$ 618	2%	\$ 624	1%
Less Broker/Dealer business	47 ⁽¹⁾	34 ⁽¹⁾		(21) ⁽¹⁾	
Financial Systems excluding Broker/Dealer business	\$ 561	\$ 584	4%	\$ 645	10%

(1) The operating income related to the Broker/Dealer excluded from Total and FS differ because we evaluate performance of our segments based on operating results before goodwill impairment charges, amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, stock compensation and certain other costs. FS excludes certain of these costs and therefore, we do not need to adjust the Broker/Dealer for these costs. However, these costs are included in Total operating income (loss) and therefore, to the extent applicable, we adjust the Broker/Dealer's operating income for its portion of these costs.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009*Operating Income:*

Our total operating margin increased to 5% in 2010 from -11% in 2009 due to \$237 million of goodwill impairment charges in 2010 and \$1.13 billion of goodwill impairment charges in 2009. In addition, the operating margin was also impacted by a \$58 million increase in license fees, the impact from the Broker/Dealer and the decline in AS margin performance.

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Financial Systems:

The FS operating margin increased to 22% in 2010 from 20% in 2009. The operating margin improvement is mainly due to a \$63 million increase in software license fees, including the recognition of \$32 million of license fee backlog that existed at December 31, 2009. Margin improvement from the reduced contribution from the Broker/Dealer and reduced facilities expense was mostly offset by increased employment-related and other operating expenses. The impact of the decrease in the Broker/Dealer's revenue and operating income on FS operating margin is an increase in 2010 of one margin point.

The most important factors affecting the FS operating margin are:

the level of trading volumes,

the level of IT spending and its impact on the overall demand for professional services and software license sales,

the rate and value of contract renewals, new contract signings and contract terminations,

the overall condition of the financial services industry and the effect of any further consolidation among financial services firms, and

the operating margins of recently acquired businesses, which tend to be lower at the outset and improve over a number of years.

Higher Education:

The HE operating margin was 26% in each of 2010 and 2009. Although revenue decreased \$24 million, we maintained the operating margin primarily by decreasing employment-related expense in managed services.

The most important factors affecting the HE operating margin are:

the rate and value of managed services (technology outsourcing services) contract renewals, new contract signings and contract terminations,

continued pressure on the level of institutional funding, and

the level of IT spending and its impact on the overall demand for professional services and software license sales.

Public Sector:

The PS operating margin was 27% in each of 2010 and 2009. Although revenue decreased \$7 million, we maintained the operating margin primarily by decreasing employment-related expense.

The most important factors affecting the PS operating margin are:

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the rate and value of contract renewals, new contract signings and contract terminations,

the level of government and school district funding, and

the level of IT spending and its impact on the overall demand for professional services and software license sales.

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Availability Services:

The AS operating margin was 22% in 2010 compared to 25% in 2009. The lower margin was driven by the lower mix of revenue from higher margin recovery services, which typically use shared resources, and an absolute decline in recovery services margin due mainly to the lower revenue on a relatively stable fixed cost base and costs related to eliminating redundant network capacity resulting from the redesign and re-architecture of our data communications network. Recovery services cost savings initiatives also produced expense savings in 2010 including lower facilities and employment-related costs. In addition, AS operating margin was impacted by an increase in revenue from lower margin managed services, which use dedicated resources, and an absolute decline in managed services margin due mainly to higher facilities costs, primarily utility costs related to cooling due to warmer summer temperatures and the addition of a new facility, increased employment-related and temporary staffing costs due to an increased focus on service delivery, and increased costs associated with the redesign and re-architecture of our data communications network and natural demand resulting from revenue growth. Also impacting the change in the margin was a decrease in other administrative expenses in North America, including reduced bad debt expense resulting from improved collections and lower professional services expenses, and the decrease in the margin in our European business mostly due to an increase in employment-related costs and depreciation and amortization, partially offset by reduced bad debt expense.

The most important factors affecting the AS operating margin are:

the rate and value of contract renewals, new contract signings and contract terminations,

the timing and magnitude of equipment and facilities expenditures,

the level and success of new product development, and

the trend toward availability solutions utilizing more dedicated resources.

The margin rate of the AS European business is lower than the margin rate of the North American business due primarily to a higher concentration of dedicated resources in European recovery services. However, the differential in the margins has narrowed over the past several years because of the growing proportion of managed services in North America.

Revenue:

Total revenue was \$4.99 billion in 2010 compared to \$5.33 billion in 2009, a decrease of 6%. Organic revenue decreased 7% primarily due to a decline in the Broker/Dealer's revenue of \$403 million, comprised of \$367 million of broker/dealer fees and \$36 million of reimbursed expenses, partially offset by a \$58 million increase in software license fees. Excluding the Broker/Dealer, organic revenue increased 1%. Organic revenue is defined as revenue from businesses owned for at least one year and adjusted for both the effects of businesses sold in the previous twelve months and the impact of currency exchange rates, and excludes revenue from discontinued operations in all periods presented. When assessing our financial results, we focus on growth in organic revenue because overall revenue growth is affected by the timing and magnitude of acquisitions, dispositions and by currency exchange rates.

Our revenue is highly diversified by customer and product. During each of the past three fiscal years, no single customer has accounted for more than 10% of total revenue. On average for the past three fiscal years, services revenue has been approximately 90% of total revenue. About 70% of services revenue is highly recurring as a result of multi year contracts and is generated from (1) software-related services including software maintenance and support, processing and rentals; and (2) recovery and managed services. The remaining services revenue includes (1) professional services, which are recurring in nature as a result of long-term customer relationships; and (2) broker/dealer fees, which are largely correlated with trading volumes. Services revenue decreased to \$4.49 billion from \$4.84 billion, representing approximately 90% of total revenue in 2010 compared to 91% in 2009. The revenue decrease was mainly due to the \$367 million decrease in broker/dealer fees noted.

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Professional services revenue was \$791 million and \$770 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively. The change was due to an increase in FS, partially offset by decreases in HE and AS. Revenue from total broker/dealer fees was \$217 million and \$570 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Revenue from license and resale fees was \$380 million and \$324 million for 2010 and 2009, respectively, and includes software license revenue of \$291 million and \$233 million, respectively.

SunGard ended 2009 with a software license backlog of \$35 million in FS, which consisted of signed contracts for licensed software that (i) at our election, was not shipped to the customer until 2010, (ii) we voluntarily extended payment terms or (iii) included products or services not yet deliverable and from which the license element cannot be separated. Of this backlog, \$32 million was recognized in 2010.

Financial Systems:

FS revenue was \$2.81 billion in 2010 compared to \$3.07 billion in 2009, a decrease of 9%. Organic revenue decreased by approximately 9% in 2010. Excluding the Broker/Dealer business, organic revenue increased 6%. The 6% increase is primarily driven by increases in software license, professional services and processing revenue. Professional services revenue increased \$50 million, or 9%, to \$583 million due to a general increase in demand from existing clients as well as new projects. Processing revenue increased \$22 million, or 3%, mainly driven by increases in transaction volumes and additional hosted services. Revenue from license and resale fees included software license revenue of \$237 million, an increase of \$63 million compared to 2009, reflecting the recognition in 2010 of \$32 million that was in backlog at December 31, 2009 and improved economic conditions in 2010.

Higher Education:

HE revenue was \$502 million in 2010 compared to \$526 million in 2009. The \$24 million, or 5%, decrease was all organic and primarily due to decreases in managed services revenue mainly resulting from customers bringing their IT solutions in-house, and professional services mainly due to fewer and smaller-sized customer installations, partially offset by an increase in software support revenue due to sales of new licenses in the past 12 months and annual rate increases. Professional services revenue was \$110 million in 2010 compared to \$126 million in 2009. Software license fees increased \$4 million to \$36 million in 2010 from \$32 million in 2009.

Public Sector:

PS revenue was \$214 million in 2010 compared to \$221 million in 2009. The \$7 million, or 3%, decrease was all organic and primarily due to an \$8 million decrease in software license fees. Revenue from license and resale fees included software license fees of \$15 million and \$23 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively. PS includes our K-12 operations for all periods presented.

Availability Services:

AS revenue was \$1.47 billion in 2010 compared to \$1.52 billion in 2009, a 3% decrease overall and organically. In North America, which accounts for approximately 80% of our AS business, revenue decreased 4% overall and 4.5% organically where decreases in recovery services and professional services revenue exceeded growth in managed services revenue. Revenue in Europe, primarily from our U.K. operations, increased 0.5%, but increased 2% organically, where increases in managed services revenue were partially offset by decreases in recovery services revenue. Most of our recovery services revenue is derived from tape-based solutions. Recovery services has been shifting from tape-based solutions to disk-based and managed service solutions. We expect this shift to continue in the future.

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Costs and Expenses:

Total costs decreased to 95% of revenue in 2010 from 111% of 2009 revenue. Excluding the goodwill impairment charges of \$237 million in 2010 and \$1.13 billion in 2009 and the Broker/Dealer's total costs of \$207 million in 2010 and \$556 million in 2009, total costs as a percentage of total revenue (also excluding the Broker/Dealer) was unchanged at 89%.

Cost of sales and direct operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue was 44% in 2010 and 48% in 2009, largely the result of the lower volumes of the Broker/Dealer. Excluding the Broker/Dealer's expenses of \$189 million in 2010 and \$534 million in 2009, cost of sales and direct operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue (also excluding the Broker/Dealer) was unchanged at 42%. Also impacting the period were lower employee-related expenses in our software and processing businesses, mostly offset by higher AS facilities and data communications network costs associated with the redesign and re-architecture of our data communications network.

Sales, marketing and administration expenses as a percentage of total revenue was 23% and 20% in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Excluding the Broker/Dealer's expenses of \$12 million in 2010 and \$13 million in 2009, sales, marketing and administration expenses as a percentage of total revenue (also excluding the Broker/Dealer) was unchanged at 23%. The \$53 million increase in sales, marketing and administration expenses was due primarily to higher employment-related expense in FS resulting from increased employment to support both growth in the business and international expansion, principally in Asia and Brazil, as well as annual increases following cost restraint in 2009 due to economic conditions. Also impacting the change were increases in professional services expense, advertising and trade show expenses and currency transaction losses, partially offset by decreases in FS facilities expense, resulting from facilities consolidation in 2009, and lower bad debt expense in AS.

Because AS software development costs are insignificant, it is more meaningful to measure product development expense as a percentage of revenue from software and processing solutions. In 2010 and 2009, software development expenses were 10% and 9%, respectively, of revenue from software and processing solutions.

Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets was 10% of total revenue in each of 2010 and 2009, respectively. During 2009, we shortened the remaining useful lives of certain intangible assets and also recorded impairment charges of our customer base and software assets of \$18 million and \$17 million, respectively. These impairments are the result of reduced cash flow projections related to the software and customer base assets that were impaired.

We recorded goodwill impairment charges of \$205 million and \$32 million in PS and HE, respectively, in 2010 and \$1.13 billion in AS in 2009. These impairments are described in the Use of Estimates and Critical Accounting Policies section above.

Interest expense was \$638 million in 2010 compared to \$637 million in 2009. Interest expense in 2010 compared to 2009 was impacted by the following: (a) lower average borrowings under our term loans at a slightly higher interest rate, (b) higher average debt outstanding resulting from the timing of our borrowings and delayed repayment due to calling bonds that were not tendered related to the refinance of our \$1.6 billion of senior notes due 2013 at a lower interest rate, (c) higher average borrowings on our accounts receivable facility at a lower interest rate and (d) lower average borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

The loss on extinguishment of debt in 2010 was due to the early extinguishments of our \$1.6 billion of senior notes due in 2013 and our euro-denominated term loans. The loss included \$39 million of tender and call premiums.

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Other income was \$7 million in 2010 compared to \$15 million in 2009. The decrease is due primarily to a \$9 million decrease in foreign currency transaction gains related to our euro-denominated term loans.

Our overall effective income tax rate is typically between 38% and 40%. The effective income tax rates for each of 2010 and 2009 were a tax benefit of 7% and 6%, respectively, reflecting nondeductible goodwill impairment charges in both years. The reported benefit in 2010 includes a \$13 million favorable adjustment due primarily to the impact of tax rate changes on deferred tax assets and liabilities offset by a \$48 million unfavorable charge for recording deferred income taxes on unremitted earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries which are no longer considered to be permanently reinvested. The reported benefit from income taxes in 2009 includes a \$12 million favorable adjustment primarily related to utilization in our 2008 U.S. federal income tax return of foreign tax credit carryforwards that were not expected to be utilized at the time of the 2008 tax provision.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, was \$180 million in 2010 compared to income from discontinued operations, net of tax, of \$4 million in 2009. During 2010, we sold our PS UK operation which included an impairment charge, net of tax, of \$91 million and a loss on disposal of approximately \$94 million which included the write-off of the currency translation adjustment (CTA) which is included as a separate component of equity.

Accreted dividends on SCCII's cumulative preferred stock were \$191 million and \$180 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively. The increase in dividends is due to compounding. No dividends have been declared by SCCII.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

The following discussion has been updated to reflect the disposition of PS UK and its presentation as a discontinued operation.

Operating Income:

Our total operating margin was -11% in 2009, which included a \$1.13 billion goodwill impairment charge, and 12% in 2008. In addition to the goodwill impairment charge, the operating margin was also impacted by the decline in AS, a \$33 million decrease in license fees and a \$57 million increase in amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, partially offset by margin improvement in our software and processing businesses primarily due to cost savings.

Financial Systems:

The FS operating margin was unchanged at 20% in each of 2009 and 2008. Margin improvement from cost savings initiatives, primarily in employee-related and consultant costs, was offset by a \$30 million decrease in software license revenue and the reduced contribution from the Broker/Dealer mentioned above. The impact of this Broker/Dealer on FS operating margin is a decline of almost one margin point.

Higher Education:

The HE operating margin was 26% in 2009 compared to 24% in 2008. The operating margin increase is due to the impact of cost savings during the year, primarily in employee-related and consultant costs and professional services expenses.

Public Sector:

The PS operating margin was 27% and 30% in 2009 and 2008, respectively. The operating margin decline was due primarily to increased employment-related costs and a \$2 million decrease in software license fees.

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Availability Services:

The AS operating margin was 25% in 2009 compared to 28% in 2008, primarily due to facility expansions, mostly in Europe, which increased the fixed cost base in advance of anticipated revenue growth, increases in employee-related costs, mostly in North America, increased depreciation and amortization, and the impact of a change in the mix of revenue from recovery services which typically use shared resources to managed services which use dedicated resources.

Revenue:

Total revenue was \$5.33 billion in 2009 compared to \$5.40 billion in 2008. Included in 2009 was the full year impact from the acquisitions made in 2008 including the October 2008 acquisition of GL TRADE S.A. Organic revenue declined 3% primarily due to a decrease in professional services revenue in FS and HE.

Services revenue decreased to \$4.84 billion from \$4.90 billion, representing approximately 91% of total revenue in each of 2009 and 2008. The revenue decrease of \$54 million in 2009 was mainly due to a decrease in professional services and processing revenue and the impact of changes in currency exchange rates offset in part by an increase in software rentals, primarily from FS acquired businesses.

Professional services revenue was \$770 million and \$912 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease was primarily in FS and HE and was the result of customers delaying or cancelling projects due to the economic climate, as well as completion of certain projects in 2008.

Revenue from license and resale fees was \$324 million and \$359 million for 2009 and 2008, respectively, and includes software license revenue of \$233 million and \$266 million, respectively.

SunGard ended 2009 with a software license backlog of \$35 million in FS, which consisted of signed contracts for licensed software that (i) at our election, was not shipped to the customer until 2010, (ii) we voluntarily extended payment terms or (iii) included products or services not yet deliverable and from which the license element cannot be separated.

Financial Systems:

FS revenue was \$3.07 billion in 2009 compared to \$3.08 billion in 2008. Organic revenue decreased by approximately 5% in 2009. Included in 2009 was the full year impact from acquired businesses which mostly offset the decline in organic revenue, largely professional services.

Professional services revenue decreased \$120 million or 18% to \$533 million. Revenue from license and resale fees included software license revenue of \$174 million and \$204 million, respectively, in 2009 and 2008.

We expect a material decline in 2010 revenue in one of our trading systems businesses, a Broker/Dealer, as a result of changes in customer mix and lower levels of volatility. The customer mix is impacted by the market-wide dynamics by which active trading firms are opting to become broker/dealers and trade on their own behalf. Beginning in the first quarter of 2010, a major customer of this Broker/Dealer started trading on its own behalf. This Broker/Dealer business, which has an inherently lower margin than our other FS businesses, has driven organic revenue growth over the past three years.

Higher Education:

HE revenue was \$526 million in 2009 compared to \$540 million in 2008. The \$14 million, or 3%, decrease was all organic and primarily due to a decline in professional services revenue, partially offset by an increase in software support revenue. Professional services revenue was \$126 million in 2009 compared to \$146 million in 2008. Software license fees were unchanged at \$32 million in 2009.

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Public Sector:

PS revenue was \$221 million in 2009 compared to \$216 million in 2008. Organic revenue was unchanged in 2009. Increases in processing and software support revenue were partially offset by decreases in professional services and software license fees. Revenue from license and resale fees included software license fees of \$23 million and \$25 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Availability Services:

AS revenue was \$1.52 billion in 2009 compared to \$1.57 billion in 2008, a 3% decrease. AS organic revenue was unchanged in 2009. In North America, revenue decreased 1% overall and 2% organically where decreases in recovery services exceeded growth in managed services and professional services revenue. Revenue from license and resale fees included software license revenue of \$4 million, a decrease of \$2 million from the prior year. Revenue in Europe decreased 12%, but increased 2.5% organically.

Costs and Expenses:

Total costs increased to 111% of revenue in 2009 from 88% of 2008 revenue. Included in 2009 was a \$1.13 billion impairment charge related to our AS business.

Cost of sales and direct operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue was 48% in each of 2009 and 2008. Lower employee-related and consultant expenses in our software and processing businesses were partially offset by increased costs from acquired businesses, net of a business sold in 2008.

The decrease in sales, marketing and administration expenses of \$25 million was due primarily to decreased costs resulting from FS employee-related expenses partially offset by increased costs from acquired businesses, net of a business sold in 2008, and increases in FS facilities expense.

Because AS software development costs are insignificant, it is more meaningful to measure product development expense as a percentage of revenue from software and processing solutions. In 2009 and 2008, software development expenses were 9% and 8%, respectively, of revenue from software and processing solutions.

Depreciation and amortization as a percentage of total revenue was 5% in each of 2009 and 2008. The \$14 million increase in 2009 was due primarily to capital expenditures supporting AS, FS and HE.

Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets was 10% and 9% of total revenue in 2009 and 2008, respectively. During 2009, we shortened the remaining useful lives of certain intangible assets and also recorded impairment charges of our customer base and software assets of \$18 million and \$17 million, respectively. During 2008, we recorded impairment charges of our customer base, software and trade name assets of \$27 million, \$9 million and \$3 million, respectively. These impairments are the result of reduced cash flow projections.

We recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$1.13 billion in AS in 2009. This impairment is described in the Use of Estimates and Critical Accounting Policies section above.

Interest expense was \$637 million in 2009 compared to \$597 million in 2008. The increase is primarily due to increased borrowings from the issuance of \$500 million senior notes due 2015, a \$500 million increase in the term loan and borrowings under our receivables facility, partially offset by decreased borrowings under our term loans and revolving credit facility, repayment of our senior notes due in January 2009 and interest rate decreases.

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Other income was \$15 million in 2009 compared to other expense of \$93 million in 2008. The income in 2009 was due primarily to \$14 million of foreign currency translation gains related to our euro-denominated term loan. In contrast, during 2008, currency translation related to those same euro-denominated term loans produced \$46 million of foreign currency translation losses. Also incurred in 2008 were \$25 million of losses on sales of receivables related to our terminated off-balance sheet receivables facility and \$17 million of losses on euros purchased in advance of and fees associated with unused alternative financing commitments for the acquisition of GL TRADE.

We believe that our overall effective income tax rate is typically between 38% and 40%. The effective income tax rates for 2009 and 2008 were a tax benefit of 6% and a tax provision of 124%, respectively. The rate in 2009 reflects a nondeductible goodwill impairment charge. The rate in 2008 reflects a charge for tax positions taken in prior years as well as differences in the mix of taxable income in various jurisdictions. The reported benefit from income taxes in 2009 includes a \$12 million favorable adjustment primarily related to utilization in our 2008 U.S. federal income tax return of foreign tax credit carryforwards that were not expected to be utilized at the time of the 2008 tax provision.

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax, was \$4 million in 2009 compared to loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, of \$150 million in 2008. During 2008, we incurred a goodwill impairment charge, net of tax, of \$128 million. Also in 2008, we recorded impairment charges of our customer base and software assets of \$20 million and \$8 million, respectively. These impairments are the result of reduced cash flow projections related to the software and customer base assets that were impaired.

Accreted dividends on SCCII's cumulative preferred stock were \$180 million and \$157 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase in dividends is due to compounding. No dividends have been declared by SCCII.

Liquidity and Capital Resources:

At December 31, 2010, cash and cash equivalents in continuing operations were \$778 million, an increase of \$136 million from December 31, 2009, while availability under our revolving credit facility was \$796 million. Approximately \$483 million of cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2010 was held by our wholly owned non-U.S. subsidiaries. While available to fund operations and strategic investment opportunities abroad, most of these funds cannot be repatriated for use in the United States without incurring additional cash tax costs and in some cases are in countries with currency restrictions. Also, approximately \$100 million of cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2010 relates to our broker/dealer operations which is not available for general corporate use without adversely affecting the operation of the broker/dealer businesses.

Cash flow from continuing operations was \$714 million in 2010 compared to cash flow from continuing operations of \$606 million in 2009. The increase in cash flow from continuing operations is due primarily to the termination in December 2008 of our off-balance sheet accounts receivable securitization program, which reduced 2009 operating cash flow, and \$92 million less of income tax payments, net of refunds, in 2010, partially offset by the reduction in operating income after adjusting for the noncash goodwill impairments in 2010 and 2009. Cash flow from continuing operations was \$606 million in 2009 compared to cash flow from continuing operations of \$376 million in 2008. The increase in cash flow from continuing operations is due primarily to the positive impact of approximately \$287 million from the termination in December 2008 of our off-balance sheet accounts receivable securitization program, offset by an increased use of cash, principally in working capital, in the balance of the business.

Net cash used by continuing operations in investing activities was \$385 million in 2010 and \$331 million in 2009. During 2010, we spent \$82 million for four acquisitions, whereas we spent \$13 million for three acquisitions during 2009. Capital expenditures for continuing operations were \$312 million in 2010 and \$323

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million in 2009. In 2008, net cash used by continuing operations in investing activities was \$1.1 billion, primarily related to \$721 million spent on six acquisitions, including \$546 million for the acquisition of GL TRADE S.A. in our FS business, and capital expenditures were \$391 million.

In 2010, net cash used by continuing operations in financing activities was \$344 million, which included the early retirements of our senior notes due 2013 along with the associated retirement premium and \$265 million of term loans, and the issuance of \$900 million of senior notes due 2018 and \$700 million of senior notes due 2020 (net of associated fees). We also increased our borrowings under our accounts receivable securitization program by \$63 million in 2010. In 2009, net cash used by continuing operations in financing activities was \$626 million, primarily related to repayment at maturity of the \$250 million senior secured notes and repayment of \$500 million of borrowings under our revolving credit facility, partially offset by cash received from the new receivables facility (net of associated fees). In 2008, net cash provided by financing activities was \$1.3 billion, which was used to fund the acquisition of GL TRADE, replace the liquidity provided by the terminated off-balance sheet accounts receivable securitization facility and repay \$250 million of senior notes due in January 2009.

As a result of the LBO, we are highly leveraged. Our Sponsors continually evaluate strategic initiatives, some of which could significantly impact our debt profile. See [Overview](#) above. See Note 5 of our audited consolidated financial statements which contains a full description of our debt. Total debt outstanding as of December 31, 2010 was \$8.06 billion, which consists of the following (in millions):

	December 31, 2010
Senior Secured Credit Facility:	
Secured revolving credit facility	\$
Tranche A, effective interest rate of 3.29%	1,447
Tranche B, effective interest rate of 6.67%	2,468
Incremental term loan, effective interest rate of 6.75%	479
Total Senior Secured Credit Facility	4,394
Senior Notes due 2014 at 4.875%, net of discount of \$12	238
Senior Notes due 2015 at 10.625%, net of discount of \$4	496
Senior Notes due 2018 at 7.375%	900
Senior Notes due 2020 at 7.625%	700
Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 at 10.25%	1,000
Secured accounts receivable facility, effective interest rate of 3.76%	313
Other, primarily acquisition purchase price and capital lease obligations	14
	8,055
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	(9)
Long-term debt	\$ 8,046

Senior Secured Credit Facilities

As of December 31, 2010, SunGard's senior secured credit facilities ([Credit Agreement](#)) consisted of (1) \$1.39 billion of U.S. dollar-denominated tranche A term loans and \$62 million of pound sterling-denominated tranche A term loans, each maturing on February 28, 2014, (2) \$2.41 billion of U.S. dollar-denominated tranche B term loans and \$60 million of pound sterling-denominated tranche B term loans, each maturing on February 28, 2016, (3) \$479 million of U.S. dollar-denominated incremental term loans maturing on February 28, 2014 and (4) an \$829 million revolving credit facility with \$580 million of commitments terminating on May 11, 2013, and \$249 million of commitments terminating on August 11, 2011. As of December 31, 2010, \$796 million was available for borrowing under the revolving credit facility after giving effect to certain outstanding letters of credit.

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In December 2010, we sold our PS UK operation for gross proceeds of £88 million (\$138 million). Pursuant to our Credit Agreement, we were required to apply the Net Proceeds, as defined in the Credit Agreement, to the repayment of outstanding term loans. Accordingly, we repaid \$96 million of SunGard's U.S. dollar-denominated term loans, \$3 million of pound sterling-denominated term loans and \$2 million of our euro-denominated term loans. In addition, and concurrent with these mandatory prepayments, other available cash was used to voluntarily repay the remaining \$164 million balance outstanding on the euro-denominated term loans.

In January 2011, we amended SunGard's incremental term loan to (a) eliminate the LIBOR and Base Rate floors and (b) reduce the Eurocurrency Rate spread from 3.75% to 3.50% and the Base Rate spread from 2.75% to 2.50%. The loan maturity was not changed.

Senior Notes due 2014

On January 15, 2004, we issued \$500 million of senior unsecured notes, of which \$250 million 3.75% notes were due and paid in full in January 2009 and \$250 million are 4.875% notes due 2014, which are subject to certain standard covenants. As a result of the LBO, these senior notes became collateralized on an equal and ratable basis with loans under the senior secured credit facilities and are guaranteed by all subsidiaries that guarantee the senior notes due 2013 and 2015 and senior subordinated notes due 2015. The senior secured notes due 2014 are recorded at \$238 million as of December 31, 2010, reflecting the remaining unamortized discount caused by the LBO.

Senior Notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 and Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015

On November 16, 2010, SunGard issued \$900 million of 7.375% senior notes due in November 2018 and \$700 million of 7.625% senior notes due in November 2020. The proceeds, together with other cash, were used to retire our \$1.6 billion 9.125% senior notes due 2013.

The senior notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 are senior unsecured obligations that rank senior in right of payment to future debt and other obligations that are, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the senior notes, including the senior subordinated notes. The senior notes (i) rank equally in right of payment to all existing and future senior debt and other obligations that are not, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the senior notes, (ii) are effectively subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future secured debt to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt, and (iii) are structurally subordinated to all obligations of each subsidiary that is not a guarantor of the senior notes. All obligations under the senior notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, subject to certain exceptions, by substantially all domestic, 100% wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company.

The senior subordinated notes due 2015 are unsecured senior subordinated obligations that are subordinated in right of payment to the existing and future senior debt, including the senior secured credit facilities, the senior secured notes due 2014 and the senior notes due 2015, senior notes due 2018 and senior notes due 2020. The senior subordinated notes (i) rank equally in right of payment to all future senior subordinated debt, (ii) are effectively subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future secured debt to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt, (iii) are structurally subordinated to all obligations of each subsidiary that is not a guarantor of the senior subordinated notes, and (iv) rank senior in right of payment to all future debt and other obligations that are, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the senior subordinated notes.

The senior notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 and senior subordinated notes due 2015 are redeemable in whole or in part, at our option, at any time at varying redemption prices that generally include premiums, which are defined in the applicable indentures. In addition, upon a change of control, we are required to make an offer to redeem all of the senior notes and senior subordinated notes at a redemption price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest.

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The indentures governing the senior notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 and senior subordinated notes due 2015 contain a number of covenants that restrict, subject to certain exceptions, our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred shares, pay dividends on or make other distributions in respect of its capital stock or make other restricted payments, make certain investments, enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates, create liens securing certain debt without securing the senior notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 or senior subordinated notes due 2015, as applicable, sell certain assets, consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets and designate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

Receivables Facilities

On September 30, 2010, SunGard entered into an Amended and Restated Credit and Security Agreement related to its receivables facility. Among other things, the amendment (a) increased the borrowing capacity under the facility from \$317 million to \$350 million, (b) increased the term loan component to \$200 million from \$181 million, (c) extended the maturity date to September 30, 2014, (d) removed the 3% LIBOR floor and set the interest rate to one-month LIBOR plus 3.5%, which at December 31, 2010 was 3.76%, and (e) amended certain other terms. At December 31, 2010, \$200 million was drawn against the term loan commitment and \$113 million was drawn against the revolving commitment, which represented the full amount available for borrowing based on the terms and conditions of the facility. At December 31, 2010, \$680 million of accounts receivable secured the borrowings under the receivables facility.

In March 2009, SunGard entered into a syndicated three-year receivables facility. The facility limit was \$317 million, which consisted of a term loan commitment of \$181 million and a revolving commitment of \$136 million. Advances may be borrowed and repaid under the revolving commitment with no impact on the facility limit. The term loan commitment may be repaid at any time at SunGard's option, but such repayment will result in a permanent reduction in the facility limit. Under the receivables facility, SunGard was generally required to pay interest on the amount of each advance at the one month LIBOR rate (with a floor of 3%) plus 4.50% per annum. The facility is subject to a fee on the unused portion of 1.00% per annum. The receivables facility contains certain covenants, and SunGard is required to satisfy and maintain specified facility performance ratios, financial ratios and other financial condition tests.

In December 2008, SunGard terminated its off-balance sheet accounts receivable securitization program. Under that accounts receivable facility, eligible receivables were sold to third-party conduits through a wholly owned, bankruptcy remote, special purpose entity that is not consolidated for financial reporting purposes. SunGard serviced the receivables and charged a monthly servicing fee at market rates. The third-party conduits were sponsored by certain lenders under SunGard's senior secured credit facilities.

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We use interest rate swap agreements to manage the amount of our floating rate debt in order to reduce our exposure to variable rate interest payments associated with the senior secured credit facilities. We pay a stream of fixed interest payments for the term of the swap, and in turn, receive variable interest payments based on one-month LIBOR or three-month LIBOR (0.26% and 0.30%, respectively, at December 31, 2010). The net receipt or payment from the interest rate swap agreements is included in interest expense. A summary of our interest rate swaps at December 31, 2010 follows:

Inception	Maturity	Notional Amount (in millions)	Interest rate paid	Interest rate received (LIBOR)
February 2006	February 2011	\$ 800	5.00%	3-Month
January 2008	February 2011	750	3.17%	3-Month
January / February 2009	February 2012	1,200	1.78%	1-Month
February 2010	May 2013	500	1.99%	3-Month
Total/Weighted average interest rate		\$ 3,250	2.93%	

Contractual Obligations

At December 31, 2010, our contractual obligations follow (in millions):

	Total	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 and After
Short-term and long-term debt(1)	\$ 8,055	\$ 9	\$ 55	\$ 4,004	\$ 3,987		\$ 3,987
Interest payments(2)	2,704	495	943	763	503		503
Operating leases	1,365	210	360	276	519		519
Purchase obligations(3)	300	136	130	34			
	\$ 12,424	\$ 850	\$ 1,488	\$ 5,077	\$ 5,009		

- (1) The senior secured notes due 2014 and the senior notes due 2015 were recorded at \$238 million and \$496 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2010, reflecting the remaining unamortized discount. The \$16 million discount at December 31, 2010 will be amortized and included in interest expense over the remaining periods to maturity.
- (2) Interest payments consist of interest on both fixed-rate and variable-rate debt. Variable-rate debt consists primarily of the tranche A secured term loan facility (\$1.45 billion at 3.29%), the tranche B term loan facility (\$2.47 billion at 6.67%), the incremental term loan (\$479 million at 6.75%) and the secured accounts receivable facility (\$313 million at 3.76%), each as of December 31, 2010. The impact of amending the incremental term loan in January 2011 is to decrease the amount of interest paid in the table above by \$10 million in 2011, \$29 million in 2012-2013 and \$6 million in 2014. See Note 5 to our audited consolidated financial statements.
- (3) Purchase obligations include our estimate of the minimum outstanding obligations under noncancelable commitments to purchase goods or services. At December 31, 2010, contingent purchase price obligations that depend upon the operating performance of certain acquired businesses were less than \$1 million. We also have outstanding letters of credit and bid bonds that total approximately \$42 million.

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We expect our cash on hand, cash flows from operations, availability under our Credit Agreement and availability under our accounts receivable revolving commitment to provide sufficient liquidity to fund our current obligations, projected working capital requirements and capital spending for a period that includes at least the next 12 months.

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Depending on market conditions, SunGard, its Sponsors and their affiliates may from time to time repurchase debt securities issued by SunGard, in privately negotiated or open market transactions, by tender offer or otherwise.

Covenant Compliance

Our senior secured credit facilities and the indentures governing our senior notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 and our senior subordinated notes due 2015 contain various covenants that limit our ability to engage in specified types of transactions. These covenants limit our ability to, among other things:

incur additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred shares,

pay dividends on, repurchase or make distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted payments,

make certain investments,

sell certain assets,

create liens,

consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets, and

enter into certain transactions with our affiliates.

In addition, pursuant to the Principal Investor Agreement by and among our Holding Companies and the Sponsors, we are required to obtain approval from certain Sponsors prior to the declaration or payment of any dividend by us or any of our subsidiaries (other than dividends payable to us or any of our wholly owned subsidiaries).

Under the senior secured credit facilities, we are required to satisfy and maintain specified financial ratios and other financial condition tests. As of December 31, 2010, we were in compliance with all financial and nonfinancial covenants. While we believe that we will remain in compliance, our continued ability to meet those financial ratios and tests can be affected by events beyond our control, and there is no assurance that we will continue to meet those ratios and tests.

Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and goodwill impairment (EBITDA) is a non-GAAP measure used to determine our compliance with certain covenants contained in the indentures governing the senior notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 and senior subordinated notes due 2015 and in our senior secured credit facilities. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA further adjusted to exclude unusual items and other adjustments permitted in calculating covenant compliance under the indentures and our senior secured credit facilities. We believe that including supplementary information concerning Adjusted EBITDA is appropriate to provide additional information to investors to demonstrate compliance with our financing covenants.

The breach of covenants in our senior secured credit facilities that are tied to ratios based on Adjusted EBITDA could result in a default and the lenders could elect to declare all amounts borrowed due and payable. Any such acceleration would also result in a default under our indentures. Additionally, under our debt agreements, our ability to engage in activities such as incurring additional indebtedness, making investments and paying dividends is also tied to ratios based on Adjusted EBITDA.

Adjusted EBITDA does not represent net income (loss) or cash flow from operations as those terms are defined by GAAP and does not necessarily indicate whether cash flows will be sufficient to fund cash needs. While Adjusted EBITDA and similar measures are frequently used as measures of operations and the ability to

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meet debt service requirements, these terms are not necessarily comparable to other similarly titled captions of other companies due to the potential inconsistencies in the method of calculation. Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters that we may consider not to be indicative of our ongoing operations. In particular, the definition of Adjusted EBITDA in the indentures allows us to add back certain noncash, extraordinary or unusual charges that are deducted in calculating net income (loss). However, these are expenses that may recur, vary greatly and are difficult to predict. Further, our debt instruments require that Adjusted EBITDA be calculated for the most recent four fiscal quarters. As a result, the measure can be disproportionately affected by a particularly strong or weak quarter. Further, it may not be comparable to the measure for any subsequent four-quarter period or any complete fiscal year.

The following is a reconciliation of net loss, which is a GAAP measure of our operating results, to Adjusted EBITDA as defined in our debt agreements. The terms and related calculations are defined in the indentures.

(Dollars in millions)	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (92)	\$ (1,122)	\$ (390)
Interest expense, net	580	630	636
Taxes	51	(74)	(29)
Depreciation and amortization	746	817	775
Goodwill impairment charge		1,126	237
EBITDA	1,285	1,377	1,229
Purchase accounting adjustments ⁽¹⁾	35	17	13
Non-cash charges ⁽²⁾	35	36	38
Restructuring and other charges ⁽³⁾	66	41	50
Acquired EBITDA, net of disposed EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	57	4	7
Pro forma expense savings related to acquisitions ⁽⁵⁾	17	4	2
Loss on extinguishment of debt and other ⁽⁶⁾	76	5	68
Adjusted EBITDA Senior Secured Credit Facilities	1,571	1,484	1,407
Loss on sale of receivables ⁽⁷⁾	25		
Adjusted EBITDA Senior Notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 and Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015	\$ 1,596	\$ 1,484	\$ 1,407

(1) Purchase accounting adjustments include the adjustment of deferred revenue and lease reserves to fair value at the dates of the LBO and subsequent acquisitions made by SunGard and certain acquisition-related compensation expense.

(2) Non-cash charges include stock-based compensation (see Note 9 to our audited consolidated financial statements) and loss on the sale of assets.

(3) Restructuring and other charges include debt refinancing costs, severance and related payroll taxes, reserves to consolidate certain facilities, settlements with former owners of acquired companies and other expenses associated with acquisitions made by SunGard.

(4) Acquired EBITDA net of disposed EBITDA reflects the EBITDA impact of businesses that were acquired or disposed of during the period as if the acquisition or disposition occurred at the beginning of the period.

(5) Pro forma adjustments represent the full-year impact of savings resulting from post-acquisition integration activities.

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- (6) Loss on extinguishment of debt and other includes the loss on extinguishment of \$1.6 billion of senior notes due in 2013, gains or losses related to fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates impacting the foreign-denominated debt, management fees paid to the Sponsors, and franchise and similar taxes reported in operating expenses, partially offset by certain charges relating to the off-balance sheet accounts receivable securitization facility (terminated in December 2008).

- (7) The loss on sale of receivables under the off-balance sheet accounts receivable securitization facility (terminated in December 2008) is added back in calculating Adjusted EBITDA for purposes of the indentures governing the senior notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 and the senior subordinated notes due 2015 but is not added back in calculating Adjusted EBITDA for purposes of the senior secured credit facilities.

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Our covenant requirements and actual ratios for the year ended December 31, 2010 were as follows:

	Covenant Requirements	Actual Ratios
Senior secured credit facilities⁽¹⁾		
Minimum Adjusted EBITDA to consolidated interest expense ratio	1.80x	2.43x
Maximum total debt to Adjusted EBITDA	6.25x	4.997x
Senior Notes due 2015, 2018, and 2020 and Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015⁽²⁾		
Minimum Adjusted EBITDA to fixed charges ratio required to incur additional debt pursuant to ratio provisions	2.00x	2.41x

- (1) Our senior secured credit facilities require us to maintain an Adjusted EBITDA to consolidated interest expense ratio starting at a minimum of 1.80x for the four-quarter period ended December 31, 2010 and increasing over time to 1.95x by the end of 2011 and 2.20x by the end of 2013. Consolidated interest expense is defined in the senior secured credit facilities as consolidated cash interest expense less cash interest income further adjusted for certain noncash or nonrecurring interest expense. Beginning with the four-quarter period ending December 31, 2010, we are required to maintain a consolidated total debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio of 6.25x and decreasing over time to 5.75x by the end of 2011 and to 4.75x by the end of 2013. Consolidated total debt is defined in the senior secured credit facilities as total debt less certain indebtedness and further adjusted for cash and cash equivalents on our balance sheet in excess of \$50 million. Failure to satisfy these ratio requirements would constitute a default under the senior secured credit facilities. If our lenders failed to waive any such default, our repayment obligations under the senior secured credit facilities could be accelerated, which would also constitute a default under our indentures.
- (2) Our ability to incur additional debt and make certain restricted payments under our indentures, subject to specified exceptions, is tied to an Adjusted EBITDA to fixed charges ratio of at least 2.0x, except that we may incur certain debt and make certain restricted payments and certain permitted investments without regard to the ratio, such as our ability to incur up to an aggregate principal amount of \$5.75 billion under credit facilities (inclusive of amounts outstanding under our senior credit facilities from time to time; as of December 31, 2010, we had \$4.39 billion outstanding under our term loan facilities and available commitments of \$796 million under our revolving credit facility), to acquire persons engaged in a similar business that become restricted subsidiaries and to make other investments equal to 6% of our consolidated assets. Fixed charges is defined in the indentures governing the Senior Notes due 2015, 2018 and 2020 and the Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 as consolidated interest expense less interest income, adjusted for acquisitions, and further adjusted for noncash interest.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk:

We do not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. We have invested our available cash in short-term, highly liquid financial instruments, substantially all having initial maturities of three months or less. When necessary, we have borrowed to fund acquisitions.

At December 31, 2010, we had total debt of \$8.06 billion, including \$4.71 billion of variable rate debt. We entered into interest rate swap agreements which fixed the interest rates for \$3.25 billion of our variable rate debt. Swap agreements expiring in February 2011 have notional values of \$800 million and \$750 million and effectively fix the variable portion of our interest rates at 5.00% and 3.17%, respectively. Swap agreements expiring in February 2012 have a notional value of \$1.2 billion and effectively fix the variable portion of our interest rates at 1.78%. Swap agreements expiring in May 2013 have a notional value of \$500 million and effectively fix the variable portion of our interest rates at 1.99%. Our remaining variable rate debt of \$1.46 billion is subject to changes in underlying interest rates, and, accordingly, our interest payments will fluctuate. During the period when all of our interest rate swap agreements are effective, a 1% change in interest rates would result in a change in interest of approximately \$15 million per year. Upon the expiration of each interest rate swap agreement in February 2011 and 2012 and May 2013, a 1% change in interest rates would result in a change in interest of approximately \$30 million, \$42 million and \$47 million per year, respectively. See Note 5 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

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During 2010, approximately 31% of our revenue was from customers outside the United States with approximately 67% of this revenue coming from customers located in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe. Only a portion of the revenue from customers outside the United States is denominated in other currencies, the majority being pounds sterling and euros. Revenue and expenses of our foreign operations are generally denominated in their respective local currencies. We continue to monitor our exposure to currency exchange rates.

We enter into currency hedging transactions from time to time to mitigate certain currency exposures.

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BUSINESS

Our Company

Who We Are

We are one of the world's leading software and technology services companies. We provide software and technology services to financial services, higher education and public sector organizations. We also provide disaster recovery services, managed services, information availability consulting services and business continuity management software. We serve more than 25,000 customers in more than 70 countries. Our high quality software solutions, excellent customer support and specialized technology services result in strong customer retention rates across all of our business segments and create long-term customer relationships. We believe that we are one of the most efficient operators of mission-critical IT solutions as a result of the economies of scale we derive from serving multiple customers on shared processing platforms.

We have four business segments: Financial Systems (FS), Higher Education (HE), Public Sector (PS) and Availability Services (AS).

FS provides mission-critical software and technology services to virtually every type of financial services institution, including buy-side and sell-side institutions, third-party administrators, wealth managers, retail banks, insurance companies, corporate treasuries and energy trading firms. Our broad range of complementary software solutions and associated technology services help financial services institutions automate the business processes associated with trading, managing portfolios and accounting for investment assets.

HE provides software and technology services primarily to colleges and universities as well as to school districts. Education institutions rely on our broad portfolio of solutions and technology services to improve the way they teach, learn, manage and connect with their constituents.

PS provides software and technology services designed to meet the specialized needs of local, state and federal governments, public safety and justice agencies, utilities and other public sector institutions as well as nonprofits.

AS provides disaster recovery services, managed services, information availability consulting services and business continuity management software to 10,000 customers in North America and Europe. With five million square feet of data center and operations space, AS assists IT organizations across virtually all industry and government sectors to prepare for and recover from emergencies by helping them minimize their computer downtime and optimize their uptime. Through direct sales and channel partners, AS helps organizations ensure their people and customers have uninterrupted access to the information systems they need in order to do business.

We were acquired in August 2005 in a leveraged buy-out (LBO) by a consortium of private equity investment funds associated with Bain Capital Partners, The Blackstone Group, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., Providence Equity Partners, Silver Lake and TPG. As a result of the LBO, we are highly leveraged and our equity is not publicly traded.

Our Sponsors continually evaluate various strategic alternatives with respect to the Company, including a potential spin-off of the AS business to our current equity holders. We expect that if we were to spin-off any business segment, that business segment would incur new debt and we would repay a portion of our existing indebtedness. Additionally, it is possible that along with any spin-off, we would receive cash proceeds from an issuance of equity of one of our Parent Companies. There can be no assurance that we will ultimately pursue any strategic alternatives with respect to any business segment, including AS, or an equity issuance or, if we do, what the structure or timing for any such transaction would be.

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Financial information regarding our business segments is included in Note 12 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Our Strengths

Leading franchise, attractive industry dynamics and global expansion opportunities. We believe that our businesses have leading positions and strong customer relationships in industries with attractive growth prospects and significant opportunities for global expansion.

Leading industry positions. We believe that our FS business is a leader in the sectors in which it participates within the highly fragmented global market for financial services software and technology services. We believe that our HE and PS businesses are both leading providers of software and technology services to education institutions and the public sector, respectively, and that AS is the pioneer and a leading provider in the information availability services industry. We believe that our strong customer relationships in the highly fragmented software and technology services sectors that we serve help us to maintain leading positions. Our customers use our solutions to manage their most mission-critical business processes, which we believe results in high switching costs that promote the retention of our solutions, provide opportunities to sell additional software and technology services, and create barriers to entry for other vendors. We believe that these factors provide us with competitive advantages that should enhance our growth potential.

Attractive industry dynamics. We believe that over the long term each of our primary business segments has good growth potential. We believe that our FS business will benefit from several key industry dynamics: the general increase in IT spending associated with increasing compliance, regulatory and risk management requirements; the shift from internal to outsourced IT spending; and an increasing need of our customers for real time information. We anticipate that our HE business will benefit from key trends in education: investment in higher education as an essential driver of economic growth; the growing emphasis within education on performance management and data-driven decision making; the ongoing transformation of education by online and mobile technologies; and the global demand for both higher education and lifelong learning. We believe that our AS business will continue to benefit from the increasing criticality of IT availability to support day-to-day business operations and commerce. We believe that our strong relationships with our customers in the relatively fragmented software and processing sectors that we serve and our extensive experience and the significant total capital that we have invested in AS help us to maintain leading positions. We believe that these factors should provide us with competitive advantages and enhance our growth potential.

Global opportunities. We believe that our FS, HE and AS businesses will benefit from the growth in developing economies in Asia Pacific and Latin America. As financial services practices evolve and mature in these developing economies, we believe that local institutions will look to leading global software and technology services providers with deep domain expertise, a suite of proven software capabilities and a local presence to provide implementation and support. We believe that our largest customers that seek to expand their businesses around the world seek to enhance efficiency by scaling their software and processing platforms globally. We believe that our industry footprint, global delivery capabilities and suite of solutions will provide us a competitive advantage.

Highly attractive business model. We have substantial recurring revenue, maintain a diversified and stable customer base and generate significant operating cash flow.

Extensive portfolio of software and technology services across our businesses with substantial recurring revenue. With a large portfolio of proprietary products and services in each of our four business segments, we have a diversified and stable business. With the exception of our broker/

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dealer business, we believe that our FS revenue is more insulated from changes in trading and transaction volumes than the financial services industry at large because our FS customers generally pay us monthly fees that are based on metrics such as number of accounts, trades or transactions, users or number of hours of service. Our portfolio of solutions and the largely recurring nature of our revenue across all four of our segments have reduced volatility in our revenue and operating income. Moreover, our specialized technology services and customized solutions help support and automate our customers mission-critical business processes and help increase the level of efficiency for our customers, which we believe reduces customer defections to other vendors or to in-house solutions.

Diversified and stable customer base. Our base of more than 25,000 customers includes most of the world's largest financial services firms, a variety of other financial services firms, corporate and government treasury departments, energy companies, higher education institutions, school districts, local governments and not-for-profit organizations. Our AS business serves customers across virtually all industries. In addition, our track record of helping our customers improve their operational efficiency, achieve high levels of availability and address regulatory requirements results in stable, long-term customer relationships. Our revenue is highly diversified by customer and product. During each of the past three fiscal years, no single customer has accounted for more than 10% of total revenue. On average for the past three fiscal years, services revenue has been approximately 90% of total revenue. About 70% of services revenue is highly recurring as a result of multiyear contracts and is generated from (1) software-related services including software maintenance and support, processing and rentals and (2) recovery and managed services. The remaining services revenue includes (1) professional services, which are recurring in nature as a result of long-term customer relationships, and (2) broker/dealer fees, which are largely correlated with trading volumes.

Significant operating cash flow generation. We are able to generate significant operating cash flows because of our strong operating margins. Our strong and predictable cash flow allows us to meet our significant debt-service requirements and make discretionary investments to grow the business, both by investing in new products and services and through acquisitions.

Experienced management team with track record of success with proper incentives. Our management team has a long track record of operational excellence, has a proven ability to expand our business by adding new solutions through both internal development and the acquisition and integration of complementary businesses, and is highly committed to our Company's growth.

Long track record of operational excellence at a large scale. Our experienced management team has proven capabilities in both running a global business and managing numerous applications that are important to our customers. Under their leadership, our businesses have expanded into new geographic markets, invested in developing new solutions and enhancing our technology services, met stringent customer and industry requirements and successfully incorporated new acquisitions. Our FS solutions support over 14,000 customers and process over ten million transactions per day. In our HE business, more than 1,800 organizations including colleges, universities, campuses, foundations and state systems use our solutions to serve more than 14 million students worldwide. Our PS products are used by agencies that serve more than 115 million citizens in North America. Our AS business is the pioneer and a leading provider in the information availability services industry and has 10,000 customers.

Experienced management team with appropriate incentives. Our executive officers have on average more than 15 years of industry experience. As part of the LBO, many of our senior managers committed significant personal capital to our Company.

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Our Business Strategy

We are focused on expanding our position not only as a leading provider of software and technology services for financial services, higher education and public sector organizations, but also as the provider of choice for a wide range of information availability services and managed services for IT departments in companies across virtually all industries. Our strategy is to leverage our extensive customer base, deep domain knowledge and understanding of how to apply technology to support mission-critical business processes to produce innovative products and services. In pursuing expansion of our business, we emphasize fiscal discipline, sustainable revenue growth, improving margins and significant operating cash flow generation. The following are key objectives of our growth strategy:

Expand our industry-leading franchise. We constantly enhance our product and service offerings across our portfolio of businesses, leverage our customer relationships, and look to acquire complementary businesses at attractive valuations.

Enhance our products and expand our technology services. We continually support, upgrade and enhance our products to incorporate new technologies, meet the needs of our customers for increased operational efficiency and comply with new industry regulations and requirements. Our strong base of recurring revenue drives high operating margins that allow us to reinvest in our products and technology services. In 2010 and 2009, product development expenses were 10% and 9%, respectively, of our revenue from software and processing solutions. We have invested in building a global services organization comprising more than 5,000 consultants and developers with deep domain expertise to help customers develop, deploy and operate software solutions wherever and however they do business. We believe that our ability to offer a broad range of technology services including advisory services, systems integration, application development and managed services will help increase customer satisfaction as well as our share of the total IT budget of our customers.

Innovate to provide new solutions. We continue to introduce innovative products and services in all four of our business segments. Since the LBO in 2005, we have been able to invest in strategic growth initiatives to balance short-term and long-term growth. These initiatives have included launching Infinity, a software-as-a-service (SaaS) initiative that offers financial services institutions a software development environment, business process management (BPM) platform and on-demand SaaS components. In our HE business, we launched Open Digital Campus, an open-source initiative that brings together our extensive user community in order to accelerate the availability of functionality. In our PS business, we launched ONESolution, a software suite that enables local government agencies to access information and share data through mobile computer, computer-aided dispatch and Internet technologies. In our AS business, we launched enterprise cloud computing, which will help customers tap into the efficiency and cost advantages of a fully managed cloud environment with enterprise-grade application availability and security. We believe that our focus on innovation will help us increase our penetration of new and existing market sectors.

Automate key financial services industry transaction and information flows. We help our FS customers automate their mission-critical business processes internally and between their counterparties and trading partners by providing a network and technology infrastructure. Our global transaction network helps financial services institutions address the connectivity challenges of trading new instruments and accessing new trading venues worldwide. Our financial management network helps corporations drive maximum value from working capital and reduce risk by automating their interactions with their trading partners, suppliers and banks. We believe that by continuing to link organizations across their business ecosystem we will help strengthen our position as a leading provider of mission-critical software and technology services to the financial services industry.

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Deepen our customer relationships. We focus on developing mutually beneficial, long-term relationships with our customers. We look to maximize cross-selling opportunities, bundle solutions and maintain a high level of customer satisfaction. Our FS global account management program allows us to gain access to senior decision makers, maintain account control and better target potential cross-selling and new business opportunities.

Expand in emerging countries with high growth rates for software and technology services. We seek to grow our business in developing economies including China, India and Brazil, where there is growing demand for software and technology services from the sectors we serve. We have established our presence in these and other emerging countries by investing in local sales, marketing and support personnel, by customizing our products to meet the needs of the market and by acquiring businesses.

Acquire and integrate complementary businesses. We seek to acquire businesses that complement our existing product and technology service offerings, expand our footprint in new markets and strengthen our leadership positions, and that will provide us with a suitable return on investment. We have a highly disciplined program to identify, evaluate and integrate acquisitions. Before committing to an acquisition, we devote significant resources to due diligence and to developing post acquisition integration plans, including the identification and quantification of potential cost savings and synergies. Since 1986, we have successfully completed the acquisition of over 175 businesses. We believe that our acquisition program has contributed significantly to our long-term growth and success.

Focus on increasing recurring revenue and implementing operational improvements. We continue to focus on increasing our recurring revenue base and implementing incremental operational improvements.

Increase our recurring revenue base. We strive to generate a high level of recurring revenue and stable cash flow from operations. We charge customers monthly subscription fees under multiyear contracts and will continue to pursue these types of arrangements because they offer high levels of revenue stability and visibility. We seek to renew existing contracts with multiyear terms, add new services and capabilities that produce recurring revenues and shift our mix of new business from on-premise software to software-as-a-service based on a subscription model.

Implement incremental operational improvements. We continue to implement operational improvements to further increase revenue, reduce costs and improve cash flow from operations. These include expanding the global account management program within FS to include large regional institutions, capitalizing on our global services organization to offer a broader range of services to our customers, implementing new SaaS solutions to help accelerate time-to-market and serve new markets, and continuing to consolidate data centers within FS. Within AS, numerous initiatives are underway or have been recently completed that will streamline our direct sales model, increase the level of automation within the service delivery process, and maximize our return on investments in data center personnel and facility space.

Business Segment Overview

What We Do

Financial Systems

FS provides mission critical software and technology services to financial services institutions, corporate and government treasury departments and energy companies. Our solutions automate the many complex business processes associated primarily with trading, managing investment portfolios and accounting for investment assets, and also address the processing requirements of a broad range of users within the financial

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services sector. In addition, we provide technology services that focus on application implementation and integration of these solutions, custom software development and application management. Since our inception, we have consistently enhanced our solutions to add new features, process new types of financial instruments, meet new regulatory requirements, incorporate new technologies and meet evolving customer needs.

We deliver many of our solutions as an application-service provider, primarily from our data centers located in North America and Europe that customers access through the Internet or virtual private networks. We also deliver some of our solutions by licensing the software to customers for use on their own computers and premises.

Our FS business offers software and technology services to a broad range of users, including asset managers, chief financial officers, compliance officers, custodians, fund administrators, insurers and reinsurers, market makers, plan administrators, registered investment advisors, treasurers, traders and wealth managers. Effective January 1, 2011, we realigned our FS businesses to better serve the needs of our customers. To provide our solutions, FS is grouped into businesses that focus on the specific requirements of our customers, as follows:

Asset Management: We offer solutions that help institutional investors, hedge funds, private equity firms, fund administrators and securities transfer agents improve both investment decision-making and operational efficiency, while managing risk and increasing transparency. Our solutions support every stage of the investment process, from research and portfolio management, to valuation, risk management, compliance, investment accounting, transfer agency and client reporting.

Banking: We provide banks with an integrated solution suite for asset/liability management, budgeting and planning, regulatory compliance and profitability. Our solutions also manage all aspects of universal banking including back-office transaction processing, front-office multichannel delivery, card management and payments.

Corporate Liquidity: Our solutions for corporate liquidity help businesses facilitate connectivity between their buyers, suppliers, banks, data providers and other stakeholders to increase visibility of cash, improve communication and response time, reduce risk, and help drive maximum value from working capital. Our end-to-end collaborative financial management framework helps chief financial officers and treasurers bring together receivables, treasury and payments for a single view of cash and risk, and to optimize business processes for enhanced liquidity management.

Global Trading: Our global trading solutions help buy- and sell-side firms achieve increased performance, low latency and execution across multiple platforms, asset classes and markets. We provide equities, futures, fixed income, options and energy traders with trading, risk management, compliance and surveillance solutions. Linking buy-side firms to brokers, we provide access to liquidity pools as well as order management, advanced execution and smart order routing.

Insurance: We provide solutions for the insurance industry in each of the following major business lines: life and health, annuities and pensions, property and casualty, reinsurance and asset management. Our software and services support functions from the front office through the back office, from customer service, policy administration and actuarial calculations to financial and investment accounting and reporting.

Position, Risk & Operations: Our solutions for position, risk and operations help banks, broker/dealers and futures commission merchants increase the efficiency and transparency of securities and derivatives processing. Our solutions also provide accounting, securities financing, data management and tax reporting across multiple platforms, asset classes and markets. Supporting the entire trade lifecycle from execution to settlement, we provide centralized transactional databases that deliver consolidated views of positions and risk.

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Wealth Management: We provide wealth management solutions that help banks, trust companies, brokerage firms, insurance firms, benefit administrators and independent advisors acquire, service and grow their client relationships. We provide solutions for client acquisition, transaction management, trust accounting and recordkeeping that can be deployed as stand-alone products, or as part of an integrated wealth management platform.

Additionally, FS has a business unit with the purpose of managing and advancing technology, deployment and distribution strategies including advanced-technology development and deployment frameworks and system components such as market data and time-series components, and valuation, risk and compliance engines. The business unit helps financial institutions develop and deploy custom applications, integrates SunGard system components with proprietary or third party components, and implements BPM solutions in a virtualized, SaaS environment.

FS also has a global services organization that delivers business consulting, technology and professional services for financial services institutions, energy companies and corporations. Leveraging our global delivery model, more than 5,000 consultants and developers worldwide help customers manage their complex data needs, optimize end-to-end business processes and assist with systems integration, while providing full application development, maintenance, testing and support services.

Higher Education

HE provides software and technology services to colleges and universities, including community colleges, liberal arts colleges, public universities, private colleges, for profit institutions, foundations, state systems and international institutions, to help them support communities of learners. HE also provides software and services to school districts (K-12). Our strategy, which we call the Open Digital Campus, combines our deep expertise in higher education with alternative delivery models, modular software components and modern technologies that help universities and colleges design and build their next-generation digital campuses. Our HE solutions include:

Academics & Student Success: We provide solutions to help institutions monitor student progress, identify at-risk students and intervene to provide them with timely support. We provide specialized expertise to help academic departments create online courses and academic programs and to help institutions identify funding opportunities and secure grants from foundations, governmental and other funding sources.

Alumni Relations & Development: Our solutions help advancement officers, alumni relations directors and fund-raisers to cultivate relationships with alumni, institutional donors and friends. Using these solutions, institutions plan and execute capital and other fundraising campaigns and orchestrate opportunities for ongoing interaction to deepen relationships among alumni and other members of the extended educational community.

Business Intelligence: We offer software solutions and technology services to support enterprise reporting, performance management and data-driven decision making. We provide functionally focused performance management applications for enrollment management officers in the areas of recruiting, admissions and student retention, as well as performance management solutions for advancement officers.

Community & Relationship Management: We provide solutions that help institutional personnel cultivate relationships and manage personalized interaction with students from the first point of contact through admissions, the student's campus experience, to graduation and beyond. We also provide campus portal and communications solutions that serve as the focal point for providing information and services to members of the campus community.

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Enabling Technologies: Our solutions provide institutions with technologies and services to help them manage institutional information and business processes. Our data integration technologies and services facilitate the interoperability of our systems and diverse third-party systems within the digital campus. Our identity and access management services aid in maintaining the security of campus data and systems. Our mobile platform and mobile application development services provide our customers with a community-sourced approach to developing, deploying and supporting mobile applications.

Finance & Human Capital Management: We provide financial management solutions tailored to the unique business structure of colleges and universities, including specialized functions to address education-specific needs such as faculty compensation tracking, travel and expense management, and integration with student administration systems.

IT Management Services: Our managed services provide expertise to augment the in-house capabilities of our customers in administering, managing and supporting IT needs and other mission-critical functions. We provide institutions with IT management resources and expertise including staffing of chief information officers and other IT staff to efficiently augment or strategically source IT support. We fulfill a full spectrum of IT needs, extending from application hosting and management to systems implementation, infrastructure management, 24/7 help desk support, project management, reporting and institutional research support and technology management.

K-12 Education: We provide administrative information software solutions and related implementation and support services for K-12 school districts and private schools throughout the United States. Our software and technology services help school districts improve the efficiency of their operations and use Web-based technologies to serve their constituents. We offer a fully integrated suite of products for student information, learning management, special education, financial and human resource activities. Effective January 1, 2011, our K-12 Education business was moved from our PS segment into our HE segment.

Student Services: Our solutions help colleges and universities manage the student lifecycle from recruiting and admissions through registration, financial aid, student retention and completion. We offer end-to-end student administration systems, as well as applications to support specialized student services functions. We also provide expertise to help customers improve their recruiting effectiveness.

Public Sector

PS provides software and technology services designed to meet the specialized needs of local, state and federal governments, public safety and justice agencies, utilities and public sector institutions as well as nonprofits. More than 115 million citizens in North America live in municipalities that rely on our products and services.

Our public administration solutions support a range of specialized enterprise resource planning and administrative processes for functions such as accounting, human resources, payroll, utility billing, land management and managed IT services. Public safety and justice agencies use our solutions to manage emergency dispatch operations, citizen and incident records, mobile computing in the field, and the operation of courts and jails. Our e-Government solutions help local governments to use the Internet and wireless technologies to serve their constituents. Our PS software and service solutions help our customers connect staff, departments and citizens to help improve the quality of life in the communities they serve. In December 2010, we sold our Public Sector U.K. operation.

Availability Services

AS helps our customers improve the resilience of mission critical systems. We do this by designing, implementing and managing cost-effective solutions using people, process and technology to address enterprise

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IT availability needs. Since we pioneered commercial disaster recovery in the 1970s, we believe that our specialization in information availability solutions, together with our experience, technology expertise, resource management capabilities, vendor neutrality and diverse service offerings, have uniquely positioned us to meet customers' varied needs in an environment in which businesses are critically dependent on availability of IT. We have a comprehensive portfolio of services that extend from always ready standby services to high availability advanced recovery services and always on production and managed services, including planning and provisioning of enterprise cloud computing and SaaS platforms. We also provide business continuity management software and consulting services to help our customers design, implement and maintain plans to protect their central business systems. To serve our 10,000 AS customers, we have 5,000,000 square feet of data center and operations space at over 80 facilities in over ten countries. Since our inception, we have helped our customers recover from unplanned interruptions resulting from major disasters including the Gulf Coast hurricanes in 2008, widespread flooding in the U.K. in 2007, hurricane Katrina and Gulf Coast hurricanes in 2005, Florida hurricanes in 2004, the Northeast U.S. blackout in 2003 and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

We provide the following four categories of services: recovery services, managed services, consulting services and business continuity management software. They can be purchased independently or collectively, depending on the customer's requirements. Although recovery services remain our principal revenue generating services, managed services, consulting and business continuity management software increasingly account for a greater percentage of our new sales. Because advanced recovery and managed services are often unique to individual customers and utilize a greater proportion of dedicated (versus shared) resources, they typically require modestly more capital expenditures and command a somewhat lower operating margin rate than traditional systems recovery services. The combination of all of these services provides our customers with a total, end-to-end IT operations and information availability management solution.

Recovery Services: AS helps customers maintain access to the information and computer systems they need to run their businesses by providing cost-effective solutions to keep IT systems operational and secure in the event of an unplanned business disruption. These business disruptions can range from man-made events (e.g., power outages, telecommunications disruptions and acts of terrorism) to natural disasters (e.g., floods, hurricanes and earthquakes). AS offers a complete range of recovery services, depending on the length of time deemed acceptable by customers for IT systems outage ranging from minutes (for mission-critical applications) to several hours or several days (for non-mission-critical applications). We deliver these services using processors, servers, storage devices, networks and other resources and infrastructure that are subscribed to by multiple customers, which results in economies of scale for us and cost-effectiveness for our customers. These shared services range from basic standby systems recovery services, workforce continuity services, and mobile recovery options to blended advanced recovery or high availability solutions that typically combine systems recovery services with dedicated data storage resources that allow customers to replicate data to one of our sites, helping them minimize data loss and reduce recovery times.

Managed Services: AS provides IT infrastructure and production services that customers use to run their businesses on a day-to-day basis. These services range from co-located IT infrastructure (e.g., where AS provides data center space, power, cooling and network connectivity) to fully managed infrastructure services (e.g., where AS fully manages the daily operation of a customer's IT infrastructure). Some managed services require dedicated processors, servers, storage devices, networks and other resources, which are either obtained by the customer or provided by us for the customer's exclusive use. Other managed services are provided on shared infrastructure. Managed services are designed in a flexible manner that allows customers to choose the services they need from a menu of options delivered on pre-agreed schedules or on an on-demand basis. Therefore, the combination of selected managed services is unique to each customer, with solutions crafted to meet that customer's specific needs. Managed services help customers augment their IT resources and skills without having to hire full-time internal IT staff and invest in infrastructure that is not fully used all the time. In 2010, we launched enterprise-grade cloud services and will continue to expand our cloud offering in 2011.

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Consulting Services: AS offers consulting services to help customers solve critical business continuity and IT infrastructure problems including business continuity, data storage and management, information security, and numerous categories of IT infrastructure operations.

Business Continuity Management Software: AS offers software solutions that help customers operate a comprehensive and professional business continuity plan across their enterprise and enable ongoing business operations in a crisis. AS software has flexible modular solutions that allow customers to add functionality as required. Modules are available to support business impact analysis, business continuity planning, incident response and emergency notification. The software solution leverages a common platform for data consistency, as well as standardized reporting for seamless automation of the business continuity process.

Acquisitions

To complement our organic growth, we have a highly disciplined program to identify, evaluate, execute and integrate acquisitions. Generally, we seek to acquire businesses that broaden our existing product lines and service offerings by adding complementary products and service offerings and by expanding our geographic reach. During 2010, we spent approximately \$82 million in cash to acquire four businesses.

The following table lists the businesses we acquired in 2010:

Acquired Company/Business	Date Acquired	Description
InMatrix Holdings	01/29/10	Provides credit risk management solutions for commercial lending primarily to the banking industry.
365 Hosting Limited	03/11/10	Provides cloud computing and data center managed IT services.
Fox River Execution Technology, LLC	07/19/10	Registered broker/dealer that provides algorithmic trade execution.
Mindwell AB	10/05/10	Swedish financial technology consulting services firm.

Product Development

We continually support, upgrade and enhance our systems and develop new products to meet the needs of our customers for operational efficiency and resilience and to leverage advances in technology. FS continues to transform some of the key functionality of its core systems into components for its new software development and on-demand delivery environment called Infinity. Infinity enables financial institutions to develop and deploy custom applications, integrating SunGard components with their own proprietary or third party components. Infinity uses SunGard's Common Services Architecture (CSA), a service-oriented architecture (SOA) development framework, offering BPM and a virtualized, SaaS infrastructure.

Our expenditures for software development during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, including amounts that were capitalized, totaled approximately \$325 million, \$364 million and \$385 million, respectively. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, software development expenses were 8%, 9% and 10%, respectively, of revenue from software and processing solutions. These amounts do not include routine software support costs that are included in cost of sales, nor do they include costs incurred in performing certain customer-funded development projects in the ordinary course of business.

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Marketing

Most of our FS and HE solutions are marketed throughout North America and Western Europe and many are marketed worldwide, including Asia-Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. Our PS solutions are marketed primarily in North America. Our AS solutions are marketed primarily in North America and Europe, with a focus on both new accounts and existing accounts. Our revenue from sales outside the United States during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 totaled approximately \$1.45 billion, \$1.50 billion and \$1.56 billion, respectively.

Brand and Intellectual Property

We own registered marks for the SUNGARD name and own or have applied for trademark registrations for many of our services and software products.

To protect our proprietary services and software, we rely upon a combination of copyright, patent, trademark and trade secret law, confidentiality restrictions in contracts with employees, customers and others, software security measures, and registered copyrights and patents. We also have established policies requiring our personnel and representatives to maintain the confidentiality of our proprietary property. We have a few registrations of our copyrights and a number of patents and patent applications pending. We will continue to apply for software and business method patents on a case-by-case basis and will continue to monitor ongoing developments in the evolving software and business method patent field (see Risk Factors).

Competition

Because most of our computer services and software solutions are specialized and technical in nature, most of the niche areas in which we compete have a relatively small number of significant competitors. Some of our existing competitors and some potential competitors have substantially greater financial, technological and marketing resources than we have.

Financial Systems. In our FS business, we compete with numerous other data processing and software vendors that may be broadly categorized into two groups. The first group is comprised of specialized financial systems companies that are much smaller than we are. The second group is comprised of large computer services companies whose principal businesses are not in the financial systems area, some of which are also active acquirors. We also face competition from the internal processing and IT departments of our customers and prospects. The key competitive factors in marketing financial systems are the accuracy and timeliness of processed information provided to customers, features and adaptability of the software, level and quality of customer support, degree of responsiveness, level of software development expertise, total cost of ownership and return on investment. We believe that we compete effectively with respect to each of these factors and that our leadership, reputation and experience in this business are important competitive advantages.

Higher Education and Public Sector. In our HE and PS businesses, we compete with a variety of other vendors depending upon customer characteristics such as size, type, location, computing environment and functional requirements. For example, different competitors serve educational institutions and government agencies of different sizes or types and in different states or geographic regions. Competitors in these businesses range from larger providers of generic enterprise resource planning systems to smaller providers of specialized applications and technologies. We also compete with outsourcers and systems integrators, as well as the internal processing and information technology departments of our customers and prospective customers. The key competitive factors in marketing higher education and public sector systems are the accuracy and timeliness of processed information provided to customers, features and adaptability of the software, level and quality of customer support, degree of responsiveness, level of software development expertise and overall net cost. We believe that we compete effectively on each of these factors and that our leadership, reputation and experience in these businesses are important competitive advantages.

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Availability Services. In our AS business, our greatest source of competition for recovery and advanced recovery services is in-house dedicated solutions, which are solutions that our customers or prospective customers develop and maintain internally instead of purchasing from a vendor such as us. Historically, our single largest commercial competitor in the AS business for recovery and advanced recovery services has been IBM Corporation, which we believe is the only company other than ours that currently provides the full continuum of information availability services. We also face competition from specialized vendors, including hardware manufacturers, data-replication and virtualization software companies, outsourcers, managed hosting companies, IT services companies and telecommunications companies. Competition among managed or data center service providers is fragmented across various competitor types, such as major telecommunication providers, carrier neutral managed services providers, real estate investment trusts, IT outsourcers and regional colocation providers. We believe that we compete effectively with respect to the key competitive dimensions in the information availability industry, namely economies of scale, quality of infrastructure, scope and quality of services, including breadth of hardware platforms and network capacity, level and quality of customer support, level of technical expertise, vendor neutrality and price. We also believe that our experience and reputation as an innovator in information availability solutions, our proven track record, our financial stability and our ability to provide the entire portfolio of information availability services as a single vendor solution are important competitive advantages.

Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately 20,100 employees. Our success depends partly on our continuing ability to retain and attract skilled technical, sales and management personnel. While skilled personnel are in high demand and competition exists for their talents, we have been able to retain and attract highly qualified personnel (see Risk Factors). We believe that our employee relations are excellent.

Properties

We lease space, primarily for availability services facilities, data centers, sales offices, customer support offices and administrative offices, in many locations worldwide. We also own some of our computer and office facilities. Our principal facilities include our leased Availability Services facilities in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (629,800 square feet), Carlstadt, New Jersey (661,000 square feet), and Hounslow, England (195,000 square feet) and include our financial systems application service provider centers in Voorhees, New Jersey; Birmingham, Alabama; Burlington, Massachusetts; Hopkins, Minnesota; Ridgefield, New Jersey; and Wayne, Pennsylvania. We believe that our leased and owned facilities are adequate for our present operations.

Legal Proceedings

We are presently a party to certain lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of our business. We believe that none of our current legal proceedings will be material to our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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Our executive officers and directors are listed below.

Name	Age	Principal Position with SunGard Data Systems Inc.
Executive Officers		
Cristóbal Conde	50	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Harold C. Finders	55	Group Chief Executive Officer, Financial Systems
Ron M. Lang	59	Group Chief Executive Officer, Higher Education
Karen M. Mullane	46	Vice President and Controller
Brian Robins	52	Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer
Gilbert O. Santos	51	Group Chief Executive Officer, Public Sector
Victoria E. Silbey	47	Senior Vice President Legal and General Counsel
Andrew A. Stern	53	Group Chief Executive Officer, Availability Services
Richard C. Tarbox	58	Senior Vice President Corporate Development
Kathleen Weslock	55	Senior Vice President Human Resources and Chief Human Resources Officer
Robert F. Woods	56	Senior Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Directors

Chinh E. Chu	44	Director
John Connaughton	45	Director
James H. Greene, Jr.	60	Director
Glenn H. Hutchins	55	Chairman of the Board of Directors
James L. Mann	76	Director
John Marren	48	Director
Sanjeev Mehra	52	Director
Julie Richardson	47	Director

Mr. Conde has been Chief Executive Officer since 2002, President since 2000 and a director since 1999. Mr. Conde served as Chief Operating Officer from 1999 to 2002 and Executive Vice President from 1998 to 1999. Before then, Mr. Conde was Chief Executive Officer of SunGard Trading Systems Group from 1991 to 1998. Mr. Conde was cofounder of a trading and risk systems business that we acquired in 1987.

Mr. Finders has been Group Chief Executive Officer, Financial Systems, since March 2011 and served in that same position in an interim basis from January 2011 to March 2011, and Division Chief Executive Officer, Financial Systems, from 2007 to 2010. Mr. Finders was Group Chief Executive Officer, SunGard Europe from 2005 to 2007. From 2001 to 2005, Mr. Finders headed the SunGard Investment Management Systems businesses based in Europe. From 1996 to 2001, he held various senior management positions with us overseeing a number of our European financial systems businesses. Mr. Finders headed a Geneva-based wealth management systems business that we acquired in 1996.

Mr. Lang has been Group Chief Executive Officer, SunGard Higher Education since 2009 and Group Chief Executive Officer, Enterprise Solutions Group from 2005 until January 2009. He was Chief Product Officer Financial Systems from January to December 2005. From 2000 to 2005, Mr. Lang was Group Chief Executive Officer, SunGard Trading Systems and was responsible for our SunGard Brokerage Systems and SunGard Financial Networks groups from 2003 to January 2005. Mr. Lang was Vice President of Marketing from 1997 to 1998 and President from 1998 to 2000 of a trading and risk systems business that we acquired in 1998.

Ms. Mullane has been Vice President and Controller since 2006, Vice President and Director of SEC Reporting from 2005 to 2006, Director of SEC Reporting from 2004 to 2005 and Manager of SEC Reporting

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from 1999 to 2004. From 1997 to 1999, she was Vice President of Finance at NextLink Communications of Pennsylvania and, from 1994 to 1997, she was Director of Finance at EMI Communications. Ms. Mullane is a director and/or officer of most of our domestic subsidiaries.

Mr. Robins has been Senior Vice President Chief Marketing Officer since 2005. From 2003 to 2005, he was Senior Vice President Corporate Marketing and was Vice President Corporate Marketing from 2000 to 2003. From 1995 to 2000, Mr. Robins held various marketing positions, including Vice President Marketing, with a trading and risk systems business that we acquired in 1998.

Mr. Santos has been Group Chief Executive Officer, SunGard Public Sector since 2007. Mr. Santos held various senior executive positions, including most recently President and Chief Executive Officer, with a business that we acquired in 2003 and that he joined in 1998. From 1983 to 1998, Mr. Santos held various executive positions at Motorola, Inc., including Director of the Public Sector Solutions Division and Land Mobile Sector Strategy Office.

Ms. Silbey has been Senior Vice President Legal and General Counsel since 2006 and Vice President Legal and General Counsel from 2005 to 2006. From 1997 to 2005, Ms. Silbey held various legal positions with us, including Vice President Legal and Assistant General Counsel from 2004 to 2005. From 1991 to 1997, she was a lawyer with Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, Philadelphia. Ms. Silbey is a director and officer of most of our domestic and foreign subsidiaries.

Mr. Stern has been Group Chief Executive Officer, SunGard Availability Services since June 2010. Mr. Stern held various senior positions with USInternetworking, Inc. (acquired by AT&T in 2006), including Chief Executive Officer from 2000 to 2008, Chairman from 2002 to 2006, Chief Operating Officer from 1999 to 2000 and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from 1998 to 1999. Previously, he served as Executive Vice President, Strategy and Reinsurance Operations at USF&G.

Mr. Tarbox has been Senior Vice President Corporate Development since 2001 and was Vice President Corporate Development from 1987 to 2001.

Ms. Weslock has been Senior Vice President Human Resources and Chief Human Resources Officer since 2006. From 2005 to 2006, Ms. Weslock was head of Human Resources at Deloitte Financial Services LLP, and from 2001 to 2005 she was Director of Global Human Resources for Shearman & Sterling LLP, an international law firm.

Mr. Woods has been Senior Vice President Finance and our Chief Financial Officer since January 2010. From 2004 to 2009, Mr. Woods was Chief Financial Officer of IKON Office Solutions, a document management systems and services company. Previously, he served as Vice President and Controller and Vice President and Treasurer at IBM Corporation and Vice President, Finance for IBM Asia-Pacific. Mr. Woods is currently a director of Insight Enterprises, Inc.

Mr. Chu has been a Director since 2005. Mr. Chu is a Senior Managing Director in the Corporate Private Equity group of The Blackstone Group, a private equity firm which he joined in 1990. Mr. Chu serves on the Boards of Directors of Catalent Pharma Solutions, Inc., DJO Incorporated, Graham Packaging Company Inc. and HealthMarkets, Inc. and previously served on the Board of Directors of Celanese Corporation, Financial Guaranty Insurance Company and Nalco Holding Company.

Mr. Connaughton has been a Director since 2005. Mr. Connaughton has been a Managing Director of Bain Capital Partners, LLC, a global private investment firm, an Officer of Bain Capital Partners, LLC since 1997 and a member of the firm since 1989. Mr. Connaughton currently serves on the Boards of Directors of Air Medical Holdings, Inc., Clear Channel Communications, Inc., CRC Health Group, Inc., Hospital Corporation of America, Inc., Quintiles Transnational Corp., Warner Chilcott Ltd. and Warner Music Group Corp. and previously served on the Board of Directors of AMC Entertainment Inc., CMP Susquehanna Holdings Corp., Epoch Senior Living, MIC Communications (PriMed), ProSiebenSat.1 Media and Stericycle Inc.

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Mr. Greene has been a Director since 2005. Mr. Greene joined Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. LP, a global alternative asset management firm (KKR), in 1986 and was a General Partner of KKR from 1993 until 1996, when he became a member of KKR & Co. L.L.C. until October 2009. Mr. Greene is currently a member of KKR Management, LLC, which is the general partner of KKR & Co. L.P. Mr. Greene serves on the Board of Directors of Aricent Inc., TASC, Inc. and Western New York Energy, LLC and previously served on the Board of Directors of Accuride Corporation, Alliance Imaging, Inc., Avago Technologies, Sun Microsystems, Inc. and Zhone Technologies, Inc.

Mr. Hutchins has been Chairman of the Board of Directors since 2005. Mr. Hutchins is a co-founder and Co-Chief Executive of Silver Lake, a technology investment firm that was established in 1999. Mr. Hutchins serves on the Board of Directors of The Nasdaq OMX Group, Inc. and previously served on the Board of Directors of Gartner, Inc., Seagate Technology and TD Ameritrade Holding Corp.

Mr. Mann has been a Director since September 2006 and has been employed by SunGard since 1983. Mr. Mann served as Chairman of the Board from 1987 to 2005 and as a Director from 1983 to 1986. Mr. Mann served as Chief Executive Officer from 1986 to 2002, President from 1986 to 2000, and Chief Operating Officer from 1983 to 1985. Mr. Mann serves on the Board of Directors of athenahealth, Inc.

Mr. Marren has been a Director since 2005. Mr. Marren joined TPG Capital LP, a private equity firm, in 2000 as a partner and leads the firm's technology team. From 1996 to 2000, he was a Managing Director at Morgan Stanley. From 1992 to 1996, he was a Managing Director and Senior Semiconductor Research Analyst at Alex Brown & Sons. Mr. Marren is currently the Chairman of the Board of MEMC Electronic Materials, Inc. and serves on the Board of Directors of Avaya Inc. and Freescale Semiconductor Inc. and previously served on the Board of Directors of Conexant Systems Inc. and ON Semiconductor Corporation.

Mr. Mehra has been a Director since 2005. Mr. Mehra has been a partner of Goldman, Sachs & Co. since 1998 and a Managing Director of Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s Principal Investment Area of its Merchant Banking Division since 1996. He serves on the Boards of Directors of ARAMARK Corporation, First Aviation Services, Inc., Hawker Beechcraft, Inc., KAR Auction Services, Inc. and Sigma Electric and previously served on the Board of Directors of Hexcel Corporation and Nalco Holding Company.

Ms. Richardson has been a Director since 2005. Ms. Richardson has been a Managing Director of Providence Equity Partners since 2003 and oversees the New York-based team. Between 1998 and 2003, Ms. Richardson held various roles at JPMorgan, including Vice Chairman of the firm's investment banking division and Global Co-Head of the firm's Telecom, Media and Technology group. Prior to joining JPMorgan in 1998, Ms. Richardson was a Managing Director at Merrill Lynch, where she spent over 11 years. Ms. Richardson serves on the Boards of Directors of Altegrity, Open Solutions Inc. and Stream Global Services.

The Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of SCC is structured to permit the holders of specific classes of Class A common stock representing funds affiliated with each Sponsor group to elect separate directors (the Sponsor Directors) and also allows for the holders of all outstanding common stock to elect the c