

SunGard AvantGard LLC
Form S-4
July 10, 2009
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 10, 2009

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)

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680 East Swedesford Road 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	Amount to be	Proposed Maximum Offering Price	Proposed Maximum Aggregate	Amount of
Securities to be Registered	Registered	Per Note	Offering Price	Registration Fee
10 ⁵ /8% Senior Notes due 2015	\$500,000,000	100%	\$500,000,000	\$27,900
Guarantees of 10 ⁵ /8% Senior Notes due 2015	(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	90 Broad Street New York, NY 10004
Automated Securities Clearance LLC	Delaware	22-3701255	545 Washington Blvd. 7th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310
BancWare LLC	Delaware	04-2766162	3 Post Office Square 11th Floor Boston, MA 02109
Derivatech Risk Solutions Inc.	Delaware	48-1286297	1 S. Walker St. Suite 400 Chicago, IL 60606
Exeter Educational Management Systems, Inc.	Massachusetts	04-3123926	141 Portland St. Cambridge, MA 02139
Inflow LLC	Delaware	84-1439489	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
Online Securities Processing Inc.	Delaware	77-0589377	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SIS Europe Holdings LLC	Delaware	41-1511643	1105 North Market Street Suite 1412 Wilmington, DE 19801
SRS Development Inc.	Delaware	23-2746281	1105 North Market Street Suite 1412 Wilmington, DE 19801
SunGard Asia Pacific Inc.	Delaware	51-0370861	601 Walnut St. Suite 1010 Philadelphia, PA 19106

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SunGard Availability Services LP	Pennsylvania	23-2106195	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Availability Services Ltd.	Delaware	23-3024711	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087

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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
SunGard AvantGard LLC	California	95-3440473	23975 Park Sorrento 4th Floor Calabasas, CA 91302
SunGard Business Systems LLC	Delaware	23-2139612	5510 77 Center Drive Charlotte, NC 28217
SunGard Computer Services LLC	Delaware	68-0499469	600 Laurel Road Voorhees, NJ 08043
SunGard Consulting Services LLC	Delaware	87-0727844	10375 Richmond Suite 700 Houston, TX 77042
SunGard Corbel LLC	California	95-2845556	1660 Prudential Drive Jacksonville, FL 32207
SunGard CSA LLC	Delaware	20-4280640	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Development Corporation	Delaware	23-2589002	1105 North Market Street Suite 1412 Wilmington, DE 19801
SunGard DIS Inc.	Delaware	23-2829670	1105 North Market Street Suite 1412 Wilmington, DE 19801
SunGard Energy Systems Inc.	Delaware	13-4081739	601 Walnut St. Suite 1010 Philadelphia, PA 19106
SunGard eProcess Intelligence LLC	Delaware	13-3217303	70 South Orange Avenue Livingston, NJ 07039
SunGard ERisk Inc.	Delaware	52-2318969	1500 Broadway 18th Floor New York, NY 10036
SunGard Financial Systems LLC	Delaware	23-2585361	601 2nd Avenue South Hopkins, MN 55343
SunGard Higher Education Advancement Inc.	Delaware	52-2197045	1000 Winter St. Suite 1200

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Sungard Higher Education Inc.

Delaware

23-2303679

Waltham, MA 02451

4 Country View Road Malvern,
PA 19355

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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
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	11 Salt Creek Lane Hinsdale, IL 60521
SunGard Investment Ventures LLC	Delaware	51-0297001	1105 North Market Street Suite 1412 Wilmington, DE 19801
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. Armonk, NY 10504
SunGard Kiodex Inc.	Delaware	13-4100480	628 Broadway Suite 501 New York, NY 10012
SunGard NetWork Solutions Inc.	Delaware	23-2981034	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	888 7 th Avenue 12 th Floor New York, NY 10106
SunGard SAS Holdings Inc.	Delaware	26-0052190	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Securities Finance LLC	Delaware	13-3799258	12B Manor Parkway Salem, NH 03079
SunGard Securities Finance International LLC	Delaware	13-3809371	12B Manor Parkway Salem, NH 03079

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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
SunGard Shareholder Systems LLC	Delaware	23-2025519	951 Mariners Island Blvd. 5 th Floor San Mateo, CA 94404
SunGard Software, Inc.	Delaware	51-0287708	1105 North Market St. Suite 1412 Wilmington, DE 19801
SunGard Systems International Inc.	Pennsylvania	23-2490902	560 Lexington Avenue 9th Floor New York, NY 10022
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 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 JULY 10, 2009

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

SunGard Data Systems Inc.

Offers to Exchange

\$500,000,000 principal amount of its 10⁵/₈% Senior Notes due 2015 which have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, for any and all of its outstanding 10⁵/₈% Senior Notes due 2015.

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 _____, 2009, 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

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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 19 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.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2009.

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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 this 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.

Our Company

We are one of the world's leading software and IT services companies. We provide software and processing solutions to institutions throughout the financial services industry, higher education, and the public sector. We also provide disaster recovery services, managed services, information availability consulting services and business continuity management software. We operate our business in four segments:

Financial Systems (FS) serves financial services companies, corporate and government treasury departments and energy companies;

Higher Education (HE) serves higher education institutions;

Public Sector (PS) serves state and local governments, public safety and justice agencies, and not-for-profit organizations; and

Availability Services (AS) serves IT-dependent companies across virtually all industries.

We serve more than 25,000 customers in more than 70 countries, including the world's 25 largest financial services companies. We seek to establish long-term customer relationships by negotiating multi-year contracts and by emphasizing customer support and product quality and integration. 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 platforms. Our revenue is highly diversified by customer and product, with no single customer accounting for more than 8% of our total revenue during any of the past three fiscal years. We estimate that approximately 90% of our revenue for the past three fiscal years was recurring in nature.

We were acquired on August 11, 2005 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 Transaction).

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Our Segments

	Software & Processing			
	Financial Systems	Higher Education	Public Sector	Availability Services
Revenue for the Year Ended December 31, 2008	\$3.1 billion	\$540 million	\$411 million	\$1.6 billion
Product and Service Offerings	Specialized software and processing solutions that automate the business processes associated with trading securities, managing portfolios and accounting for investment assets, consulting services, and IT management services	Specialized software and enterprise resource planning solutions, professional services, consulting services and IT management services to address the administrative, academic and community needs of higher education institutions	Specialized software and enterprise resource planning and administrative solutions, public safety and justice solutions, K-12 student information solutions, consulting services and IT management services	Portfolio of standby recovery services, advanced recovery and managed services, consulting services and software that help companies maintain uninterrupted access to their mission-critical IT systems
Number of Customers	14,000	1,600	2,000	10,000
Primary Customers	Financial services companies Corporate and government treasury departments Energy companies	Higher education organizations around the world, including colleges, universities, campuses, foundations and state systems	School districts Federal, state and local governments Public safety and justice agencies Not-for-profit organizations	Large, medium and small companies across virtually all industries, primarily in North America and Europe

Financial Systems

FS provides mission-critical software and IT services to institutions in virtually every segment of the financial services industry. The primary purpose of these systems is to automate the many detailed processes associated with trading, managing investment portfolios and accounting for investment assets. These solutions address the processing requirements of a broad range of users within financial services, including asset managers, traders, custodians, compliance officers, treasurers, insurers, risk managers, hedge fund managers, plan administrators and clearing agents. In addition, we also provide professional services that focus on application implementation and integration of these solutions and on custom software development. Since our inception, we have consistently enhanced our FS solutions to add new features, process new types of financial instruments, meet new regulatory requirements, incorporate new technologies and meet evolving customer demands.

We deliver many of our FS 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 FS solutions by licensing the software to customers for use on their own computers.

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Our FS businesses are grouped internally into two divisions. The main distinction between the two divisions is that one division serves customers whose business is primarily in North America while the other division serves customers whose business is primarily international. The grouping of FS businesses in two divisions also takes into account the balance of management workload.

Americas Division: The Americas division includes our Brokerage & Clearance, Corporations, Insurance, Trading and Wealth Management businesses as well as our US-based Consulting Services. It offers software solutions and strategic IT consulting to a broad range of users, including insurers and reinsurers, traders, custodians, plan administrators and compliance officers. These solutions help automate and manage the trading and processing requirements of banks, broker/dealers, insurance companies, pension companies, fiduciary trusts and other financial services firms primarily in North America.

International Division: The International division includes our Alternative Investments, Banks, Capital Markets & Investment Banking, Global Trading and Institutional Asset Management businesses, as well as our European-based Consulting Services. It also includes our FS international distribution organization which conducts business with customers in China, Japan, and the rest of Asia-Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe, Africa and the Middle East. The International division offers software solutions and strategic IT consulting to a broad range of users including asset managers, fund administrators, traders, compliance officers, market makers, chief financial officers and treasurers. These solutions help connect every stage of the investment lifecycle, from portfolio analysis to regulatory compliance to investor accounting and reporting. They also help mitigate risk and deliver straight-through processing.

Our FS businesses in the Americas and International divisions are organized in the following customer-facing business areas:

Alternative Investments

We offer solutions specifically designed for firms specializing in alternative investments. These solutions support multiple asset classes and their derivatives, including equities, currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, commodities, and convertibles. Solutions include strategy-specific applications for convertible and capital structure arbitrage, global repurchase agreements, stock finance, and listed options trading. Our enterprise-wide, straight-through processing solutions meet the trading, risk management, and investor and portfolio accounting requirements of single- and multi-strategy institutions.

Banks

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

Corporations

Our solutions provide chief financial officers and treasurers with the ability to monitor cash flow in real time and with increased operational controls on treasury, receivables and payments functions. An end-to-end collaborative financial management framework gives CFOs and treasurers tools to help drive maximum value from working capital and reduce risk.

Brokerage & Clearance

We are a leading provider of solutions for the global processing of securities and derivatives. These solutions support trade processing, clearing, and accounting, helping brokerage and clearing firms streamline operations and control risk and cost. Our solutions provide centralized transactional databases, support cross-asset business functions, and offer consolidated views of accounts and risk management. These solutions help firms gain front-to-back operational efficiencies and realize advantages of scale, supporting business growth.

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Capital Markets & Investment Banking

Our solutions support cross-asset trading and straight-through processing of derivative instruments, helping investment banks to manage global trading books in multiple asset classes. These solutions also support securities lending and borrowing, repurchase agreements, and related transactions. We also offer solutions for the enterprise-wide management of market, credit, interest rate and liquidity risk. In addition, we provide a framework for helping banks to manage operational risk and compliance requirements.

Institutional Asset Management

We provide asset managers with comprehensive, integrated solutions to support their global investment operations. These solutions help connect every stage of the investment lifecycle, from portfolio analysis and electronic trading connectivity to regulatory compliance and investment accounting and reporting. We also provide systems for trading, pre- and post-trade compliance measurement, risk management, performance measurement and attribution, and data management.

Insurance

We provide IT solutions for the insurance industry in each of the following major business lines: life/health/annuities/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 and policy administration to actuarial calculations, financial and investment accounting, and reporting.

Trading

We provide traders of U.S. equities, commodities and listed options with Web-based, electronic trading platforms for trade order management, direct market access and risk and compliance management. Our cross-asset solutions automate the transaction lifecycle, providing network connectivity and straight-through processing from pre- to post-trade. Our data analysis tools help improve the speed and ease of optimizing portfolios, assessing risk exposure and identifying market opportunities. Our energy solutions help financial services institutions, industrial and energy companies to efficiently compete in global energy markets by streamlining and integrating the trading, risk management and operations of physical commodities and their associated financial instruments.

Global Trading

Through the acquisition of GL TRADE S.A. in October 2008, we provide multi-asset, front- to back-office trading solutions for equities, fixed income, derivatives, FX and commodities on exchanges worldwide. These solutions support full lifecycle trading and trade processing activities including information services, market connectivity and order management that help improve trade efficiency and risk monitoring.

Wealth Management

Our wealth management solutions help investment advisors, trust bank managers and wealth managers grow their businesses by helping support the needs of their mass affluent and high-net worth clients. We provide solutions for financial planning, asset allocation, surveillance and suitability, new account opening, portfolio management, unified managed account programs, trade execution, asset management, custody and trust accounting. Our compliance and data management solutions help compliance officers mitigate risk and improve efficiencies through centralized data infrastructures, automated trade supervision and code-of-ethics monitoring. We also serve organizations that administer defined-contribution and defined-benefit retirement plans. Our retirement plan recordkeeping systems support many plan types and fulfill functions ranging from processing of contributions and payments to tax reporting and trade management.

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Higher Education

In HE, we provide software, strategic and systems integration consulting, and technology management services to colleges and universities. Our HE solutions help institutions worldwide strengthen institutional performance by improving constituent services, increasing accountability and enhancing the education experience. Our Unified Digital Campus Solutions unite people, processes and technology in an environment that addresses the needs of higher education institutions and the people they serve with specific components tailored to the unique needs of each institution. HE solutions include administration and enterprise resource planning, advancement, IT management and outsourcing, portal and communication tools, performance management, enrollment management, academic performance and strategic planning.

Public Sector

In PS, we provide software and processing solutions designed to meet the specialized needs of local, state, federal and central governments, public safety and justice agencies, public schools, utilities, non-profits, and other public sector institutions. Our systems and services help institutions improve the efficiency of their operations and utilize the Web and wireless technologies in serving their constituents. Our PS products support a range of specialized enterprise resource planning and administrative solutions for functions such as accounting, human resources, payroll, utility billing, land management, public safety and criminal justice, and grant and project management.

Availability Services

In AS, we help our customers improve the uptime and resilience of their information and computer systems by providing them with cost-effective IT infrastructure and services to help them keep their mission-critical business systems reliable and secure. 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 where businesses are critically dependent on availability of IT. Over three decades, we have developed a comprehensive portfolio of business continuity and information availability services that extend from always ready standby services to advanced recovery services and always on production and managed services. 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 utilize 4,000,000 square feet of operations space at over 60 locations in nine countries and a global network of approximately 25,000 miles. Since our inception, we have had a 100% success rate helping 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 level of information availability required by customers as well as their other business continuity and IT infrastructure services needs. Although recovery services remain our principal revenue generating services, managed services, consulting and business continuity management software increasingly accounts for a greater percentage of our new sales. Because these services are often unique to individual customers and utilize a greater proportion of dedicated vs. shared resources, they typically require modestly more capital expenditures and command a somewhat lower operating margin rate than recovery services. The combination of all of these services provides our customers with a total, end-to-end business continuity solution.

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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 disaster recovery services to blended services labeled as advanced recovery or high availability solutions that combine the basic standby services with dedicated workgroup recovery and data storage resources that allow customers to continuously replicate data to one of our sites, helping customers to minimize data loss and reduce recovery times.

Managed Services

AS increasingly 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). Managed services typically require more 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. Managed services are designed in a flexible manner allowing customers to choose the services they need from a menu of options. 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.

Consulting and Professional 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. In addition, we also provide professional services that help customers design, implement and maintain other services provided by AS.

Business Continuity Management Software

AS offers software solutions that help customers operate a comprehensive and professional business continuity plan across their enterprise. AS software solutions include business risk assessment, business continuity plan development, emergency notification in the event of a business disruption and virtual command center functionality. These solutions help enable ongoing business operations and management when business teams cannot be physically together because of an unplanned business disruption.

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Our Strengths

Leading franchise in attractive industries. Built over many years, our business has leading positions and strong customer relationships in industries with attractive growth dynamics.

Leading industry positions. We believe that the majority of businesses within our FS segment are leaders in the sectors in which they participate within the highly fragmented global market for financial services IT software and services. We believe that HE and PS are both leading providers of software and services to higher education institutions and the public sector, respectively. AS is the pioneer and leading provider in the availability services industry.

Attractive industry dynamics. While the current economic crisis has presented some challenges in the near term, we believe that, over the long term, the sectors in which we participate will continue to have favorable growth dynamics. We believe that FS will benefit from several key industry dynamics: the shift from internal to external IT spending, the shift from infrastructure to application software spending, and the general increase in IT spending associated with rising compliance and regulatory requirements and real-time information needs. We anticipate that HE and PS will benefit from favorable growth dynamics in higher education and public justice and safety IT spending. We believe that AS will continue to benefit from favorable organic growth in the small and medium business sector. 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 provide us with competitive advantages and enhance our growth potential.

Highly attractive business model. Our portfolio of businesses has substantial recurring revenue, a diversified customer base and significant operating cash flow generation.

Extensive portfolio of businesses with substantial recurring revenue. With a large portfolio of services and products in each of our four business segments, we have a diversified and stable business. We estimate that approximately 90% of our revenue for the past three fiscal years was recurring in nature. 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, we believe that our FS revenue is more insulated from trading and transaction volumes than the financial services industry at large. Our portfolio of businesses and the largely recurring nature of our revenue across all four of our segments have reduced volatility in our revenue and income from operations.

Diversified and stable customer base. Our base of more than 25,000 customers includes the world's 25 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. We believe that our specialized solutions and services help our customers improve operational efficiency, capture growth opportunities and respond to regulatory requirements, which results in long-term customer relationships. Our customer base is highly diversified with no single customer accounting for more than 8% of total revenue during any of the last three fiscal years.

Significant operating cash flow generation. The combination of moderate capital expenditures and minimal working capital requirements allows us to convert a significant proportion of our revenue to cash available for debt service.

Experienced and committed management team with track record of success. Our management team fosters an entrepreneurial culture, has a long track record of operational excellence, has a proven ability to acquire and integrate complementary businesses, and is highly committed to our company's long-term success.

Long track record of operational excellence. We have a solid track record of performance consistent with internal financial targets. Our experienced senior executive officers have proven capabilities in

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both running a global business and managing numerous applications that are important to our customers. Our FS solutions account for and manage over \$25 trillion in investment assets and process over 5 million transactions per day. In our HE business, 1,600 organizations including colleges, universities, campuses, foundations and state systems rely on SunGard Higher Education. Our PS products are used by agencies that serve more than 140 million citizens in North America and 40 million citizens in the U.K. Our AS business has had a 100% success rate in supporting customer recoveries since our inception.

Successful, disciplined acquisition program. To complement our organic growth, we have a highly disciplined due diligence program to evaluate, execute and integrate acquisitions. We have completed 170 acquisitions and overall have improved the operating performance of acquired businesses. Our ongoing acquisition program has contributed significantly to our long-term growth and success.

Experienced and committed management team. Our executive officers have on average more than 15 years of industry experience. Our senior managers have committed significant personal capital to our company in connection with the Transaction.

Business Strategy

We are focused on expanding our position not only as a leading provider of integrated software and processing solutions, but also as the provider of choice for a wide range of availability services for IT-dependent companies. Our operating and financial strategy emphasizes fiscal discipline, profitable revenue growth and significant operating cash flow generation. In pursuit of these objectives, we have implemented the following strategies:

Expand our industry-leading franchise. We are constantly enhancing our product and service offerings across our portfolio of businesses, further building and leveraging our customer relationships, and looking to acquire complementary businesses at attractive valuations.

Enhance our product and service offerings. We continually support, upgrade and enhance our systems to incorporate new technology and meet the needs of our customers for increased operational efficiency and resilience. Our strong base of recurring revenue allows us to consistently reinvest in our products and services. We continue to introduce innovative products and services in all four of our business segments. We believe that our focus on product enhancement and innovation will help us to increase our penetration of existing and new customers.

Extend our strong customer relationships. We focus on developing trusted, well-managed, long-term relationships with our customers. We look to maximize cross-selling opportunities, increase our share of our customers' total IT spending and maintain a high level of customer satisfaction. Our global account management program allows us to present a single face to our larger FS customers as well as better target potential cross-selling opportunities.

Acquire and integrate complementary businesses. We seek opportunistically to acquire, at attractive valuations, businesses that broaden our existing product and service offerings, expand our customer base and strengthen our leadership positions, especially within the fragmented FS, HE and PS markets. Before committing to an acquisition, we devote significant resources to due diligence and to developing a post-acquisition integration plan, including the identification and quantification of potential cost savings and synergies. Our ongoing acquisition program has contributed significantly to our long-term growth and success.

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Optimize our attractive business model. We continue to focus on maintaining our attractive business model and, in particular, 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 prefer to charge customers monthly subscription fees under multi-year contracts, and we continue to prefer such contracts because they offer high levels of revenue stability and visibility. Moreover, we believe that our high quality services and customized solutions help increase the level of integration and efficiency for our customers and reduce customer defections to other vendors or to in-house solutions.

Implement incremental operational improvements. We have identified opportunities to further increase revenue, reduce costs and improve cash flow from operations. These include the global account management program within FS, which stimulates cross-selling opportunities and account penetration for our largest customers; centralization of certain product management functions and expansion of certain software development capacity in lower-cost regions; the selective integration of certain FS, HE and PS business units and back-office operations; and the increased focus on generating revenue from ancillary services such as customer training and education as well as consulting.

Enhance our performance-based culture. We have an experienced management team that is focused on enhancing our performance-based culture. We continue to evaluate and implement programs to improve our current management structure through competitive compensation plans and continue to implement methods to effectively retain key individuals at acquired businesses. Our compensation program, consistent with past practices, is highly performance-based.

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 notes" refers to the 10⁵/8% Senior Notes due 2015 and the term "exchange notes" refers to the 10⁵/8% Senior Notes due 2015 as registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The term "notes" refers collectively to the outstanding notes and the exchange notes.

On September 29, 2008, SunGard Data Systems Inc. issued \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 10⁵/8% Senior Notes due 2015 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 \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 10⁵/8% Senior Notes due 2015 which have been registered under the Securities Act for any and all of its existing 10⁵/8% Senior Notes due 2015.

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 within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act) 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.

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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 _____, 2009, 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.

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

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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 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

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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 and Estate 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 the Senior Notes section of this prospectus contains a more detailed description 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	\$500 million aggregate principal amount of 10 ⁵ / ₈ % Senior Notes due 2015.
Maturity	The exchange notes will mature on May 15, 2015.
Interest Rate	The exchange notes will bear interest at a rate of 10 ⁵ / ₈ % per annum.
Interest Payment Dates	We will pay interest on the exchange notes on April 1 and October 1. Interest will accrue from the issue date of the notes.
Guarantees	Each of our domestic subsidiaries that guarantees the obligations under our senior secured credit facilities are initially jointly and severally and unconditionally guaranteeing the exchange notes on a senior unsecured basis.
Ranking	<p>The exchange notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">rank senior in right of payment to our future debt and other obligations that are, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the exchange notes, including the senior subordinated notes (the senior subordinated notes due 2015);</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">rank equally in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior debt and other obligations that are not, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the exchange notes; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of our existing and future secured debt including obligations under our senior secured credit facilities and the 4.875% senior notes due 2014 (referred to in this prospectus as the senior secured notes), 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.</p> <p>Similarly, the guarantees of the exchange notes will be senior unsecured obligations of the guarantors and will:</p>

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

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rank equally in right of payment to all of the applicable guarantor's existing and future senior 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 (including such guarantor's guarantee under our senior secured credit facilities and the senior secured notes), 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 senior notes.

As of March 31, 2009, (1) the notes and related guarantees ranked effectively junior to approximately \$5,200 million of senior secured indebtedness (including \$250 million face amount of our senior secured notes that are recorded at \$231 million), (2) the notes and related guarantees ranked senior to the \$1,000 million of senior subordinated notes, (3) the senior subordinated notes and related guarantees ranked junior to approximately \$7,300 million of senior indebtedness under the senior secured credit facilities, the senior secured notes, the senior notes and \$33 million of payment obligations relating to historical acquisitions and capital lease obligations, (4) we had an additional \$755 million of unutilized capacity under our revolving credit facility, after giving effect to certain outstanding letters of credit and (5) our non-guarantor subsidiaries had approximately \$17 million (of the \$33 million described above) of payment obligations relating to historical acquisitions and capital lease obligations. In addition, \$250 million was outstanding under our receivables facility which is secured by accounts receivable of our subsidiaries that participate in the facility.

Optional Redemption

Prior to April 1, 2012, we will have the option to redeem some or all of the exchange notes for cash at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus an applicable make-whole premium (as described in Description of Senior Notes Optional Redemption) plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. Beginning on April 1, 2012, we may redeem some or all of the exchange notes at the redemption prices listed under Description of Senior Notes Optional Redemption plus accrued interest on the exchange notes to the date of redemption.

Optional Redemption After Certain Equity Offerings

At any time (which may be more than once) before October 1, 2011, we may choose to redeem up to 35% of the exchange notes at a redemption price equal to 110.625% of the face thereof with proceeds that we or one of our parent companies (as defined below) raise in one or more equity offerings, as long as at least 50% of the aggregate principal amount of the exchange notes issued remains outstanding afterwards.

See Description of Senior Notes Optional Redemption.

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Change of Control Offer

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, you will have the right, as holders of the notes, to require us to repurchase some or all of your exchange notes at 101% of their face amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the repurchase date. See Description of Senior Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control.

We may not be able to pay you the required price for exchange notes you present to us at the time of a change of control, because we may not have enough funds at that time.

Your right to require us to repurchase exchange notes upon the occurrence of a change of control will be suspended during any time that the exchange notes have investment grade ratings from both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's.

Certain Indenture Provisions

The indenture governing the exchange notes contains covenants limiting our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to:

incur additional debt or issue certain preferred shares;

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

make certain investments;

sell certain investments;

create liens on certain assets to secure debt;

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

enter into certain transactions with our affiliates; and

designate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

These covenants are subject to a number of important limitations and exceptions. See Description of Senior Notes. Certain covenants will cease to apply to the exchange notes at all times after the exchange notes have investment grade ratings from both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's.

No Public Market

The exchange notes will be freely transferable but will be new securities for which there will not initially be an active trading market. Accordingly, we cannot assure you as to the future liquidity of any market. 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. The initial purchasers are not obligated, however, to make a market in

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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 consider carefully consider the factors set forth under the heading Risk Factors.

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Set forth below is summary historical consolidated financial data, at the dates and for the periods indicated. The historical data for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 have been derived from SunGard's historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. We derived the historical data for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2009 and the balance sheet data presented below at March 31, 2008 and 2009 from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include, in our opinion, all adjustments consisting of normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of results for the periods covered. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year or any future period.

The summary 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.

	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008 (unaudited) 2009 (unaudited)	
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$ 4,323	\$ 4,901	\$ 5,596	\$ 1,302	\$ 1,335
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales and direct operating	1,980	\$ 2,268	\$ 2,744	643	691
Sales, marketing and administration	915	1,042	1,151	277	276
Product development	255	271	308	79	75
Depreciation and amortization	238	251	278	67	69
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	399	438	515	112	124
Goodwill impairment charge and merger costs	4		130		
Total operating costs and expenses	3,791	4,270	5,126	1,178	1,235
Income from operations	532	631	470	124	100
Interest income	14	19	18	5	1
Interest expense	(656)	(645)	(599)	(148)	(151)
Other (expense) income ⁽¹⁾	(29)	(68)	(93)	(21)	7
Loss before income taxes	(139)	(63)	(204)	(40)	(43)
Income tax (expense) benefit	21	3	(38)	18	9
Net loss	\$ (118)	\$ (60)	\$ (242)	\$ (22)	\$ (34)
Statement of Cash Flows Data:					
Net cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 491	\$ 701	\$ 385	\$ 28	\$ (72)
Investing activities	(469)	(564)	(1,109)	(148)	(90)
Financing activities	(48)	(32)	1,303	111	(316)
Other Financial Data:					
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,298	\$ 282	\$ 300
Capital expenditures, net ⁽³⁾	312	307	392	84	79

(1) 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

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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 \$25 million related to the loss on sale of the receivables and discount on retained interests in connection with the accounts receivable securitization program; \$46 million in foreign exchange losses related to our Euro denominated term loan; \$10 million related to hedge settlements associated with the GL TRADE acquisition; and \$7 million related to unused alternative financing commitments for the acquisition of GL TRADE. During the three months ended March 31, 2008, we recorded \$16 million in foreign currency exchange losses related to our Euro denominated term loan. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, we recorded \$7 million in foreign exchange currency gains related to our Euro denominated term loan.

- (2) EBITDA, a measure used by management to measure operating performance, is defined as net income plus interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is not a recognized term under generally accepted accounting principles (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.

Historical EBITDA is calculated as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008 (unaudited)	2009 (unaudited)
Net loss	\$ (118)	\$ (60)	\$ (242)	\$ (22)	\$ (34)
Interest expense, net	642	626	581	143	150
Taxes	(21)	(3)	38	(18)	(9)
Depreciation and amortization	637	689	793	179	193
Goodwill impairment charge			128		
EBITDA	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,298	\$ 282	\$ 300

- (3) Capital expenditures represent net 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. At March 31, 2009, our total indebtedness was \$8.56 billion, and we had \$755 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 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 facilities and the indentures relating to our senior notes due 2013, the exchange notes and senior subordinated notes due 2015. If new indebtedness is added to our current debt levels, the related risks that we now face could intensify. If we incur any additional indebtedness that ranks equally with the senior notes or the senior subordinated notes, the holders of that additional debt will be entitled to share ratably with the holders of the senior notes and the subordinated notes, respectively, in any proceeds distributed in connection with any insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or other winding-up of us. This may have the effect of reducing the amount of proceeds paid to you.

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 2013, the exchange notes and 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, 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, to the extent required by the indenture governing these 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, 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.

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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 operations, delay or cancel IT projects, or seek to lower their costs by renegotiating vendor contracts. Also, customers with excess IT

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resources may choose to take their 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 largely on the financial services industry, and a weakening of 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, they could decide to consolidate on a non-SunGard system, which could have an adverse effect on our 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 interest costs. If we are unable to successfully integrate and manage acquired businesses, including GL TRADE, 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.

If we are unable to identify suitable acquisition candidates and successfully complete acquisitions, our growth and our financial results 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;

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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

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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 trading, treasury and risk management systems maintain account and trading information for our customers and their clients, and our benefit administration 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.

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.

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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, including:

we may find it difficult or costly to update our products and services and to develop new products fast enough to meet our customers' needs;

we may find it difficult or costly to make some features of our products and services work effectively and securely over the Internet;

we may find it difficult or costly to integrate more of our FS solutions;

we may find it difficult or costly to 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

we may find it difficult or costly to 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 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.

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

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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. While we have not been materially affected by exercises of these clauses 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 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 Transaction 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

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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. 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.

During 2008, approximately 29% of our revenue was generated outside the United States. Approximately 76% of this revenue was from customers located in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe. Over the past few years we have expanded our support 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 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 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 structures and potentially adverse tax consequences; and

significant adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

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The private equity firms that acquired the Company (Sponsors) 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 our top-tier 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 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.

The software industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents and copyrights and by frequent litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. 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. 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 (as they have already done in the past) 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.

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Certain of our and our suppliers' software may contain open source software. Although we monitor our 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.

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 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 affect 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. 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.

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 financial, business and other factors beyond our control. We may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows

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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 2013 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, and Description of Senior 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 and each guarantor's obligations under their respective guarantees of the senior secured credit facilities and senior secured notes 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 the assets 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 indenture 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 March 31, 2009, we had \$5,200 million of senior secured indebtedness (including \$250 million face amount of our senior secured notes that are recorded at \$231 million), all of which was indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities and senior secured notes and which does not include availability of \$755 million under our revolving credit facility after giving effect to certain outstanding letters of credit. The indenture 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.

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Our non-guarantor subsidiaries accounted for approximately \$522 million, or 39%, of our total revenue, and approximately \$59 million, or 20%, of our total EBITDA, for the three months ended March 31, 2009, and approximately \$3.83 billion, or 25%, of our total assets, and approximately \$1.49 billion, or 12%, of our total liabilities, as of March 31, 2009.

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 2013, senior subordinated notes due 2015 and the indenture 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 2013, senior subordinated notes due 2015 and the indenture 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 2014 senior secured notes, exchange notes offered hereby and a cross-default under the senior secured credit agreement and the indentures governing the senior notes due 2013 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 indenture governing the exchange notes offered hereby, at the discretion of lenders under the senior

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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 Senior 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 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 September 2008 to institutional investors and are eligible for trading in the PORTAL market.

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 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;

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;

a material weakness in our internal controls; 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.

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	As of March 31, 2009
	(Dollars in millions)
	(unaudited)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 491
Debt:	
Senior secured credit facilities:	
Revolving credit facility(1)	\$ 225
Term loan facilities(2)	4,725
Senior notes(3)	2,100
Senior subordinated notes	1,000
Senior secured notes(4)	250
Receivables facility(5)	250
Other existing debt(6)	33
Total debt	8,583
Equity	2,936
Total capitalization	\$ 11,519

- (1) Upon the closing of the Transaction, 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.
- (2) Upon the closing of the Transaction, we entered into \$4,000 million-equivalent of senior secured term loan facilities, comprised of a \$3,685 million facility with SunGard as the borrower and \$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.
- (3) The original issuance of the senior notes upon the closing of the Transaction included \$400 million of floating rate notes. On March 26, 2007, we redeemed all outstanding floating rate notes in accordance with the indenture governing the senior notes with the proceeds of additional borrowings under the senior secured term loan facilities. On September 29, 2008 we issued at a \$6 million discount, \$500 million senior notes due 2015 and used the proceeds of that offering and borrowings under the new \$500 million incremental senior secured term facility to purchase GL Trade SA and to repay the senior secured notes due 2009 at maturity.
- (4) Consists of \$250 million face amount of 4.875% senior notes due 2014. Upon consummation of the Transaction, the senior secured notes became secured on an equal and ratable basis with loans under the senior secured credit facilities to the extent required by the indenture governing the senior secured notes and are guaranteed by all our subsidiaries that guarantee the notes. The senior secured notes are recorded at \$231 million as of March 31, 2009 as a result of fair value adjustments related to purchase accounting. The discount of \$19 million on the senior secured notes will continue to be amortized into interest expense and added to the recorded amounts over the

remaining period up to their respective maturity dates.

- (5) In March 2009 the Company entered into a syndicated receivables facility with an initial maximum commitment of \$250 million. In May 2009 the size of the receivables facility was increased by \$66.5 million.
- (6) Consists of payment obligations relating to historical acquisitions and capital lease obligations.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

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, 2007 and 2008 and for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 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, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and for the year ended December 31, 2004, the periods from January 1, 2005 through August 10, 2005 and August 11, 2005 through December 31, 2005 and the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2009 presented in this table have been derived from audited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include, in our opinion, all adjustments consisting of normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of results for the periods covered. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year or any future period. 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.

	Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2004	January 1 through August 10, 2005	August 11 through December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009	
	(Dollars in millions)							(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Statement of Operations Data:									
Revenue	\$ 3,556	\$ 2,371	\$ 1,631	\$ 4,323	\$ 4,901	\$ 5,596	\$ 1,302	\$ 1,335	
Operating costs and expenses:									
Cost of sales and direct operating	1,608	1,119	741	1,980	2,268	2,744	643	691	
Sales, marketing and administration	665	456	343	915	1,042	1,151	277	276	
Product development	236	154	96	255	271	308	79	75	
Depreciation and amortization	218	141	89	238	251	278	67	69	
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	119	84	147	399	438	515	112	124	
Goodwill impairment charge and merger costs(1)	6	121	18	4		130			
Total operating costs and expenses	2,852	2,075	1,434	3,791	4,270	5,126	1,178	1,235	
Income from operations	704	296	197	532	631	470	124	100	
Interest income	8	9	6	14	19	18	5	1	
Interest expense	(29)	(17)	(248)	(656)	(645)	(599)	(148)	(151)	
Other income (expense)(2)	78		(17)	(29)	(68)	(93)	(21)	7	
Income (loss) before income taxes	761	288	(62)	(139)	(63)	(204)	(40)	(43)	
Income tax (expense) benefit	(307)	(142)	33	21	3	(38)	18	9	
Net income (loss)	\$ 454	\$ 146	\$ (29)	\$ (118)	\$ (60)	\$ (242)	\$ (22)	\$ (34)	
Balance Sheet Data:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 675		\$ 317	\$ 316	\$ 427	\$ 975		\$ 491	
Total assets	5,195		14,587	14,671	14,840	15,778		15,073	
Total debt (including current portion of long-term debt)	554		7,429	7,439	7,485	8,875		8,559	
Total stockholders' equity	3,252		3,572	3,574	3,556	3,063		2,936	
Statement of Cash Flows Data:									
Net cash provided by (used in):									
Operating activities	\$ 785	\$ 571	\$ 705	\$ 491	\$ 701	\$ 385	\$ 28	\$ (72)	
Investing activities	(845)	(569)	(11,800)	(469)	(564)	(1,109)	(148)	(90)	
Financing activities	256	329	10,406	(48)	(32)	1,303	111	(316)	
Other Financial Data:									
EBITDA(3)	\$ 1,119	\$ 521	\$ 416	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,298	\$ 282	\$ 300	

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Unusual items included in EBITDA:

Gain on Brut sale and other non-recurring items(2)	78							
Merger costs(1)	6	121	18	4		2		
Capital expenditures, net(4)	240	155	119	312	307	392	84	79
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(5)	9.8x	6.2x						

- (1) During 2004, we recorded merger costs of \$6 million consisting of \$5 million of accounting, investment banking, and legal and other costs associated with the abandoned spin-off of our availability services business and \$1 million in net facility shut-down and severance costs related to previous acquisitions. During the period from January 1

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through August 10, 2005, we recorded merger costs of \$121 million, primarily \$59 million of accounting, investment banking, legal and other costs associated with the Transaction and a non-cash charge for stock compensation of approximately \$59 million resulting from the acceleration of stock options and restricted stock. During the period from August 11 through December 31, 2005, we recorded merger costs of \$18 million consisting primarily of payroll taxes and certain compensation expenses related to the Transaction. During 2008, we recorded \$128 million of goodwill impairment in the PS segment, and \$2 million of merger costs.

- (2) During 2004, we recorded other income of \$78 million relating to the sale of Brut to The NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. During the period from August 11 through December 31, 2005, we recorded \$17 million related to the loss on sale of the receivables and discount on retained interests in connection with the accounts receivable securitization program. 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. During the three months ended March 31, 2008, we recorded \$16 million in foreign currency exchange losses related to our Euro denominated term loan. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, we recorded \$7 million in foreign currency exchange gains related to our Euro denominated term loan.
- (3) EBITDA is calculated as follows:

	Predecessor				Successor		Three Months	
	Year Ended December 31, 2004	January 1 through August 10, 2005	August 11 through December 31, 2005	2006	Year Ended December 31, 2007	2008	2008	2009
	(Dollars in millions)						(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Net income	\$ 454	\$ 146	\$ (29)	\$ (118)	\$ (60)	\$ (242)	\$ (22)	\$ (34)
Interest expense, net	21	8	242	642	626	581	143	150
Taxes	307	142	(33)	(21)	(3)	38	(18)	(9)
Depreciation and amortization	337	225	236	637	689	793	179	193
Goodwill impairment charge						128		
EBITDA	\$ 1,119	\$ 521	\$ 416	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,298	\$ 282	\$ 300

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.

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

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- (5) 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 period August 11 to December 31, 2005, for 2006, 2007 and 2008 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2009 were inadequate to cover fixed charges by \$62 million, \$139 million, \$63 million, \$204 million, \$40 million and \$43 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 IT services companies. We provide software and processing solutions to institutions throughout the financial services industry, higher education, and the public sector; and we help enterprises of all types maintain the continuity of their business through information availability services. We support more than 25,000 customers in over 70 countries, including the world's 25 largest financial services companies. 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 Data Systems Inc. (SunGard) was acquired on August 11, 2005 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 Transaction).

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, which is a subsidiary of SunGard Capital Corp. SunGard Capital Corp. II and SunGard Capital Corp. are collectively referred to as the Parent Companies. All of these companies were formed for the purpose of facilitating the Transaction and are collectively referred to as the Holding Companies.

In FS, we primarily serve financial services companies through a broad range of complementary software solutions that process their investment and trading transactions. The principal purpose of most of these systems is to automate the business processes associated with trading securities, managing portfolios and accounting for investment assets.

In HE, we primarily provide software, strategic and systems integration consulting, and technology management services to higher education organizations around the world, including colleges, universities, campuses, foundations and state systems. HE solutions include administration, advancement, IT management, performance analytics, enrollment management, academic performance and strategic planning.

In PS, we primarily provide software and processing solutions designed to meet the specialized needs of central, federal, state and local governments, public safety and justice agencies, public schools, utilities, non-profits, and other public sector institutions. Our PS solutions support a range of specialized enterprise resource planning and administrative solutions.

In AS, we help our customers maintain access to the information and computer systems they need to run their businesses by providing them with cost-effective resources to keep their mission-critical IT systems reliable and secure. We offer a complete range of availability services, including recovery services, managed services, consulting services and business continuity management software.

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.

SunGard's results of operations are typically a trailing indicator of current economic activity, largely due to the multi-year contracts that generate the majority of our revenue. While our 2008 results show some effect of

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the current crisis, we believe that 2009 will be more challenging. As we have always done, our businesses have right-sized their expense base in line with their expected revenue opportunities, but the lack of visibility in the current economic environment limits our ability to estimate the impact of the crisis.

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 of Notes to 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 identified 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 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 Transaction 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. The carrying values and useful lives for amortization of identified intangible assets are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and any resulting changes in estimates could have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

At least annually, we compare the carrying value of our reporting units to their estimated fair value. If the carrying value is greater than the respective estimated fair value, we then determine if the goodwill is impaired, and whether some or all of the goodwill should be written off as a charge to operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial results. The estimate of fair value requires various assumptions including the use of projections of future cash flows and discount rates that reflect the risks associated with achieving the future cash flows. Changes in the underlying business could affect these estimates, which in turn could affect the fair value of the reporting unit.

In connection with certain acquisitions, we have accrued the estimated costs of closing certain facilities. Historically, the estimated cost of closing our existing facilities was included in merger costs and the estimated cost of closing acquired facilities was included in goodwill. Effective for acquisitions after January 1, 2009, the estimated cost of closing acquired facilities will also be recorded in merger costs.

Table of Contents***Revenue Recognition***

We generate services revenue from availability services, processing services, software maintenance and rentals, professional services and broker/dealer fees. All services revenue is recorded as the services are provided based on the fair value of each element. Fair value is determined based on the sales price of each element when sold separately. 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, and the related costs are incurred ratably over the contract period. When recovering from an interruption, customers generally are contractually obligated to pay additional fees, which typically cover our 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 the estimated percentage of completion, measured by the actual number of hours incurred divided by the total estimated number of hours for the project. When contracts include both professional services and software and require a significant amount of program modification or customization, installation, systems integration or related services, the professional services and license revenue is recorded based upon the estimated percentage of completion, measured in the manner described above. 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 our software products at its 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, collection is probable, and there is sufficient evidence of the fair value of each undelivered element. Revenue is recorded when billed when customer payments are extended beyond normal billing terms, or when there is significant acceptance, technology or service risk. Revenue also is recorded over the contract period in those instances where the software is bundled together with computer equipment or other post-delivery services, and there is not sufficient evidence of the fair value of each undelivered element.

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 financial results.

Accounting for Income Taxes

The objectives of accounting for income taxes are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than 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 financial results.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the value of the award and is recognized as expense over the appropriate service period. Determining the fair value of stock-based awards

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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 financial results. A deferred income tax asset is recorded over the vesting period as stock compensation expense is recorded. Our ability to use the deferred tax asset is ultimately based on the actual value of the stock-based award upon exercise. 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 financial results.

Results of Operations

We evaluate performance of our segments based on operating results before interest, income taxes, amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, goodwill impairment charges, stock compensation and certain other costs (see Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K and Note 7 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement for the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009).

Three Months Ended March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009

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

(in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008		Three Months Ended March 31, 2009		Percent Increase (Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008
	(unaudited)	percent of revenue	(unaudited)	percent of revenue	
Revenue					
Financial systems (FS)	\$ 687	53%	\$ 742	56%	8%
Higher education (HE)	126	10%	132	10%	5%
Public sector (PS)	101	8%	91	7%	(10)%
Software & processing solutions	914	70%	965	72%	6%
Availability services (AS)	388	30%	370	28%	(5)%
	\$ 1,302	100%	\$ 1,335	100%	3%
Costs and Expenses					
Cost of sales and direct operating	\$ 643	49%	\$ 691	52%	7%
Sales, marketing and administration	277	21%	276	21%	%
Product development	79	6%	75	6%	(5)%
Depreciation and amortization	67	5%	69	5%	3%
Amortization of acquisition- related intangible assets	112	9%	124	9%	11%
	\$ 1,178	90%	\$ 1,235	93%	5%
Income from Operations					
Financial systems ⁽¹⁾	\$ 121	18%	\$ 119	16%	(2)%
Higher education ⁽¹⁾	24	19%	27	20%	13%
Public sector ⁽¹⁾	18	18%	17	19%	(6)%
Software & processing solutions ⁽¹⁾	163	18%	163	17%	%
Availability services ⁽¹⁾	101	26%	89	24%	(12)%

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Corporate administration	(12)	(1)%	(13)	(1)%	8%
Amortization of acquisition- related intangible assets	(112)	(9)%	(124)	(9)%	11%
Stock compensation expense	(7)	(1)%	(7)	(1)%	%
Other items ⁽²⁾	(9)	(1)%	(8)	(1)%	(11)%
	\$ 124	10%	\$ 100	7%	(19)%

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(1) Percent of revenue is calculated as a percent of revenue from FS, HE, PS, software and processing solutions, and AS, respectively.

(2) Other items include certain purchase accounting adjustments and management fees paid to the Sponsors, partially offset by capitalized software development costs.

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

(in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008		Three Months Ended March 31, 2009		Percent Increase (Decrease) 2009 vs. 2008
	(unaudited)	percent of revenue	(unaudited)	percent of revenue	
Financial Systems					
Services	\$ 615	47%	\$ 698	52%	13%
License and resale fees	34	3%	26	2%	(24)%
Total products and services	649	50%	724	54%	12%
Reimbursed expenses	38	3%	18	1%	(53)%
	\$ 687	53%	\$ 742	56%	8%
Higher Education					
Services	\$ 110	8%	\$ 114	9%	4%
License and resale fees	14	1%	16	1%	14%
Total products and services	124	10%	130	10%	5%
Reimbursed expenses	2	%	2	%	%
	\$ 126	10%	\$ 132	10%	5%
Public Sector					
Services	\$ 89	7%	\$ 69	5%	(22)%
License and resale fees	11	1%	21	2%	91%
Total products and services	100	8%	90	7%	(10)%
Reimbursed expenses	1	%	1	%	%
	\$ 101	8%	\$ 91	7%	(10)%
Software & Processing Solutions					
Services	\$ 814	63%	\$ 881	66%	8%
License and resale fees	59	5%	63	5%	7%
Total products and services	873	67%	944	71%	8%
Reimbursed expenses	41	3%	21	2%	(49)%
	\$ 914	70%	\$ 965	72%	6%
Availability Services					
Services	\$ 384	29%	\$ 366	27%	(5)%
License and resale fees		%	1	%	%

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Total products and services	384	29%	367	27%	(4)%
Reimbursed expenses	4	%	3	%	(25)%
	\$ 388	30%	\$ 370	28%	(5)%
Total Revenue					
Services	\$ 1,198	92%	\$ 1,247	93%	4%
License and resale fees	59	5%	64	5%	8%
Total products and services	1,257	97%	1,311	98%	4%
Reimbursed expenses	45	3%	24	2%	(47)%
	\$ 1,302	100%	\$ 1,335	100%	3%

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Income from Operations:

Our total operating margin was 7% for the three months ended March 31, 2009, compared to 10% for the three months ended March 31, 2008 primarily due to the decline in operating margins at AS and FS.

Financial Systems:

The FS operating margin was 16% and 18% for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The operating margin decline is primarily related to a \$9 million decrease in software license fees, the impact of the increase in revenue at one of our trading systems businesses which has an inherently lower margin and by the impact of recently acquired businesses which tend to have lower operating margins at the outset and improve over a number of years.

Higher Education:

The HE operating margin was 20% and 19% for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The operating margin increase is due primarily to a \$1 million increase in software license fees.

Public Sector:

The PS operating margin was 19% and 18% for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, due primarily to improvement in the U.K. business, with the impact of foreign exchange movements in revenue and expenses largely offsetting each other in our U.K.-based business.

Availability Services:

The AS operating margin was 24% and 26% for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The operating margin decline and the decrease of \$12 million are primarily due to currency movements and facility expansions in Europe and North America, which increased the fixed cost base in advance of anticipated revenue growth.

Revenue:

Total revenue increased \$33 million or 2.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the first quarter of 2008. On a constant currency basis, organic revenue growth was 2% in the first quarter of 2009 compared to the prior year period. Organic revenue is defined as revenue for businesses owned for at least one year and further adjusted for the effects of businesses sold in the previous twelve months. Including the impact of foreign exchange movements, most notably the strengthening of the U.S. dollar, organic revenue declined 3% in the quarter compared to the first quarter of 2008, primarily because of a decline in professional services revenue across all of our segments except AS. Approximately 5% of organic revenue growth in the quarter was attributed to one of our broker/dealer businesses.

Financial Systems:

FS revenue increased \$55 million or 8% in the first quarter of 2009 from the prior year period. On a constant currency basis, organic revenue grew 4% in the quarter. Including the impact of foreign exchange movements, organic revenue grew just under 1% in the quarter compared to the first quarter of 2008. Approximately 9% of organic revenue growth was attributed to one of our broker/dealer businesses. The broker/dealer revenue has remained uncharacteristically high and is a function of market volatility and customer mix; while this revenue increased year over year, it declined sequentially from the fourth quarter of 2008. We expect this revenue to decline further but are unable to predict the timing. Professional services revenue decreased \$35 million or 22%. Revenue from license and resale fees included software license revenue of \$21 million and \$30 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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Higher Education:

HE revenue increased \$6 million or 5% for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the corresponding period in 2008 due entirely to organic revenue growth. HE services revenue increased \$4 million, primarily due to revenue associated with a customer conference held in the first quarter of 2009 that was held in the second quarter of 2008 partly offset by a decrease in professional services. Revenue from license and resale fees included software license revenue of \$5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009, an increase of \$1 million from the prior year period.

Public Sector:

PS revenue decreased \$10 million or 10% for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the corresponding period in 2008, all of which was organic. On a constant currency basis, organic revenue increased 2%. Revenue from license and resale fees included software license revenue of \$5 million in both the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

Availability Services:

AS revenue decreased \$18 million or 5% in 2009. On a constant currency basis, organic revenue grew 1% in the quarter. Including the impact of foreign exchange movements, organic revenue declined 7%. In North America, revenue grew 1.5% overall, but decreased 1% organically where decreases in basic and advanced recovery services exceeded growth in managed services. Revenue in Europe decreased 22.5%, but grew 7% on a constant currency basis.

Costs and Expenses:

Cost of sales and direct operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue was 52% and 49% in the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, largely the result of the higher volumes of the broker/dealer business previously mentioned. Also impacting the period were increased costs from acquired businesses, net of a business sold in 2008.

Sales, marketing and administration expenses as a percentage of total revenue was 21% in each of the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. Organic decreases in sales, marketing and administration expenses, most notably decreases in FS and PS employment-related expenses, were mostly offset by increases from acquired businesses.

Because AS product development costs are insignificant, it is more meaningful to measure product development expenses as a percentage of revenue from software and processing solutions. For the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, product development costs were 8% and 9% of revenue from software and processing solutions, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization as a percentage of total revenue was 5% in each of the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. The \$2 million increase in 2009 was due primarily to capital expenditures supporting FS from the FS businesses acquired in 2008.

Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets as a percentage of total revenue was 9% in each of the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. The \$12 million increase in 2009 was due to shortening the remaining useful lives of certain intangible assets to reflect revisions to estimated customer attrition rates as well as acquisitions made in 2008.

Interest expense was \$151 million and \$148 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase in interest expense was due primarily to increased borrowings from the issuance of \$500 million senior notes due 2015, a \$500 million increase in the term loan and additional borrowings under our revolving credit facility, partially offset by interest rate decreases.

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Other income was \$7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to other expense of \$21 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The change is primarily attributable to \$7 million of foreign currency translation gains primarily related to our Euro denominated term loan in the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to \$16 million of translation losses in the same period in 2008.

The effective income tax rates in the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 were 21% and 45%, respectively. The rate in the first quarter of 2009 reflects limitations on our ability to utilize certain foreign tax credits.

Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008

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).

(in millions)	2006		2007		2008	
		% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue
Revenue						
Financial systems (FS)	\$ 2,072	48%	\$ 2,500	51%	\$ 3,078	55%
Higher education (HE)	498	12%	543	11%	540	10%
Public sector systems (PS)	395	9%	410	8%	411	7%
Software & processing solutions	2,965	69%	3,453	70%	4,029	72%
Availability services (AS)	1,358	31%	1,448	30%	1,567	28%
	\$ 4,323	100%	\$ 4,901	100%	\$ 5,596	100%
Costs and Expenses						
Cost of sales and direct operating	\$ 1,980	46%	\$ 2,268	46%	\$ 2,744	49%
Sales, marketing and administration	915	21%	1,042	21%	1,151	21%
Product development	255	6%	271	6%	308	6%
Depreciation and amortization	238	6%	251	5%	278	5%
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	399	9%	438	9%	515	9%
Goodwill impairment charge and merger costs	4	%		%	130	2%
	\$ 3,791	88%	\$ 4,270	87%	\$ 5,126	92%
Income from operations						
Financial systems ⁽¹⁾	\$ 414	20%	\$ 525	21%	\$ 608	20%
Higher education ⁽¹⁾	118	24%	143	26%	130	24%
Public sector systems ⁽¹⁾	79	20%	84	20%	79	19%
Software & processing solutions ⁽¹⁾	611	21%	752	22%	817	20%
Availability services ⁽¹⁾	412	30%	428	30%	443	28%
Corporate administration	(46)	(1)%	(55)	(1)%	(51)	(1)%
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	(399)	(9)%	(438)	(9)%	(515)	(9)%
Goodwill impairment charge		%		%	(128)	(2)%
Stock Compensation expense	(38)	(1)%	(32)	(1)%	(35)	(1)%
Merger costs and other items ⁽²⁾	(8)	%	(24)	%	(61)	(1)%
Income from operations	\$ 532	12%	\$ 631	13%	\$ 470	8%

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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) Merger costs and other items include merger costs, management fees paid to the Sponsors, purchase accounting adjustments, including in 2008 certain acquisition-related compensation expense, and, in 2007, an unfavorable arbitration award related to a customer dispute, 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.

(in millions)	2006		2007		2008	
		% of revenue		% of revenue		% of revenue
Financial Systems						
Services	\$ 1,792	41%	\$ 2,155	44%	\$ 2,737	49%
License and resale fees	196	5%	232	5%	229	4%
Total products and services	1,988	46%	2,387	49%	2,966	53%
Reimbursed expenses	84	2%	113	2%	112	2%
	\$ 2,072	48%	\$ 2,500	51%	\$ 3,078	55%
Higher Education						
Services	\$ 409	9%	\$ 435	9%	\$ 453	8%
License and resale fees	80	2%	98	2%	77	1%
Total products and services	489	11%	533	11%	530	9%
Reimbursed expenses	9	%	10	%	10	%
	\$ 498	12%	\$ 543	11%	\$ 540	10%
Public Sector Systems						
Services	\$ 329	8%	\$ 348	7%	\$ 349	6%
License and resale fees	62	1%	58	1%	57	1%
Total products and services	391	9%	406	8%	406	7%
Reimbursed expenses	4	%	4	%	5	%
	\$ 395	9%	\$ 410	8%	\$ 411	7%
Software & Processing Solutions						
Services	\$ 2,530	59%	\$ 2,938	60%	\$ 3,539	63%
License and resale fees	338	8%	388	8%	363	6%
Total products and services	2,868	66%	3,326	68%	3,902	70%
Reimbursed expenses	97	2%	127	3%	127	2%
	\$ 2,965	69%	\$ 3,453	70%	\$ 4,029	72%
Availability Services						
Services	\$ 1,340	31%	\$ 1,426	29%	\$ 1,544	28%
License and resale fees	4	%	8	%	6	%
Total products and services	1,344	31%	1,434	29%	1,550	28%
Reimbursed expenses	14	%	14	%	17	%
	\$ 1,358	31%	\$ 1,448	30%	\$ 1,567	28%
Total Revenue						
Services	\$ 3,870	90%	\$ 4,364	89%	\$ 5,083	91%

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License and resale fees	342	8%	396	8%	369	7%
Total products and services	4,212	97%	4,760	97%	5,452	97%
Reimbursed expenses	111	3%	141	3%	144	3%
	\$ 4,323	100%	\$ 4,901	100%	\$ 5,596	100%

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Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

Income from Operations: