

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

Form 10-Q

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

for the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2006

Commission File No. 0-13442

MENTOR GRAPHICS CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Oregon

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

**8005 SW Boeckman Road
Wilsonville, Oregon**

(Address of principal executive offices)

93-0786033

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

97070-7777
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (503) 685-7000

NO CHANGE

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Number of shares of common stock, no par value, outstanding as of May 1, 2006: 80,281,495

MENTOR GRAPHICS CORPORATION

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Mentor Graphics Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

Three months ended March 31,	2006	2005
<i>In thousands, except per share data</i>		
Revenues:		
System and software	\$ 102,940	\$ 91,560
Service and support	<u>73,382</u>	<u>72,774</u>
Total revenues	<u>176,322</u>	<u>164,334</u>
Cost of revenues:		
System and software	4,315	4,735
Service and support	20,250	19,908
Amortization of purchased technology	<u>3,235</u>	<u>2,713</u>
Total cost of revenues	<u>27,800</u>	<u>27,356</u>
Gross margin	<u>148,522</u>	<u>136,978</u>
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	55,063	51,310
Marketing and selling	66,971	67,575
General and administration	20,919	18,708
Amortization of intangible assets	1,126	1,122
Special charges	5,236	1,313
Merger and acquisition related charges	<u>180</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>149,495</u>	<u>140,028</u>
Operating loss	(973)	(3,050)
Other income (expense), net	3,632	3,615
Interest expense	<u>(13,707)</u>	<u>(5,031)</u>
Loss before income taxes	(11,048)	(4,466)
Income tax benefit	<u>(5,188)</u>	<u>(80)</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (5,860)</u>	<u>\$ (4,386)</u>
Net loss per share:		
Basic	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:		
Basic	<u>80,108</u>	<u>78,007</u>
Diluted	<u>80,108</u>	<u>78,007</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Mentor Graphics Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

	As of March 31, 2006	As of December 31, 2005
<i>In thousands</i>		
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 75,346	\$ 74,653
Short-term investments	45,388	39,757
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,442 and \$4,487, respectively	215,575	234,866
Other receivables	7,745	11,771
Inventory	2,963	2,395
Prepaid expenses and other	18,877	15,562
Deferred income taxes	<u>13,262</u>	<u>13,127</u>
Total current assets	379,156	392,131
Property, plant and equipment, net	78,212	81,374
Term receivables, long-term	127,280	131,676
Goodwill	349,291	346,662
Intangible assets, net	31,556	34,463
Deferred income taxes	18,839	17,979
Other assets	<u>21,304</u>	<u>16,652</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,005,638</u>	<u>\$ 1,020,937</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 11,041	\$ 11,858
Accounts payable	8,357	15,268
Income taxes payable	31,947	37,598
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	57,177	73,244
Accrued liabilities	30,111	29,362
Deferred revenue	<u>117,823</u>	<u>106,453</u>
Total current liabilities	256,456	273,783
Notes payable	276,996	282,188
Other long-term liabilities	<u>16,458</u>	<u>16,826</u>
Total liabilities	<u>549,910</u>	<u>572,797</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, no par value, 200,000 shares authorized; 80,220 and 79,248 issued and outstanding, respectively	392,762	381,962
Retained earnings	39,664	45,524
Accumulated other comprehensive income	<u>23,302</u>	<u>20,654</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>455,728</u>	<u>448,140</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,005,638</u>	<u>\$ 1,020,937</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Mentor Graphics Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

Three months ended March 31,	2006	2005
<i>In thousands</i>		
Operating Cash Flows:		
Net loss	\$ (5,860)	\$ (4,386)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	6,097	6,196
Amortization	4,867	5,124
Stock based compensation	2,941	-
Deferred income taxes	(1,027)	(82)
Changes in other long-term liabilities	(493)	(691)
Write-off of debt issuance costs	2,154	-
Gain on debt extinguishment	(999)	-
Write-down of assets	180	-
(Gain) loss on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	575	(953)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquired businesses:		
Trade accounts receivable	21,275	10,068
Prepaid expenses and other	1,171	(5,150)
Term receivables, long-term	5,384	10,608
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(24,076)	(26,104)
Income taxes payable	(5,909)	(3,096)
Deferred revenue	<u>10,503</u>	<u>16,892</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>16,456</u>	<u>8,426</u>
Investing Cash Flows:		
Proceeds from sales and maturities of short-term investments	25,804	18,421
Purchases of short-term investments	(31,435)	(27,363)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(3,222)	(7,268)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	9,731
Acquisitions of businesses and equity interests	<u>(4,165)</u>	<u>(2,708)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(13,018)</u>	<u>(9,187)</u>
Financing Cash Flows:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	7,859	8,990
Net decrease in short-term borrowings	(812)	(1,553)
Debt issuance costs	(5,750)	-
Proceeds from long-term notes payable	200,000	-
Retirement of long-term notes payable	<u>(204,193)</u>	<u>(436)</u>
Net cash provided by (used by) financing activities	<u>(2,896)</u>	<u>7,001</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	<u>151</u>	<u>(793)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	693	5,447
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>74,653</u>	<u>67,916</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 75,346</u>	<u>\$ 73,363</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MENTOR GRAPHICS CORPORATION
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

- (1) **General** - The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and reflect all material normal recurring adjustments. However, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the opinion of management, the condensed consolidated financial statements include adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the interim periods presented. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

- (2) **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** –

Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

The Company does not have off-balance sheet arrangements, financings or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons, also known as special purpose entities. In the ordinary course of business, the Company leases certain real properties, primarily field office facilities and equipment, as described in Note 14.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives system and software revenue from the sale of licenses of software products and emulation hardware systems. The Company derives service and support revenue from software and hardware maintenance services, multi-year term contracts (or term license installment agreements) and professional services, which include consulting services, training services and other services.

For the sale of licenses of software products and related service and support, the Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition," as amended by SOP 98-9, "Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions." The Company recognizes revenue from perpetual license arrangements upon shipment, provided persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, fees are fixed or determinable and collection is probable. The Company recognizes product revenue from term license installment agreements upon shipment and start of the license term, provided persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, fees are fixed or determinable and collection is probable. The Company uses term license installment agreements as a standard business practice and has a history of successfully collecting under the original payment terms without making concessions on payments, products or services. In a term license agreement in which the Company provides the customer with rights to unspecified or unreleased future products, revenue is recognized ratably over the license term.

The Company uses the residual method to recognize revenue when a license agreement includes one or more elements to be delivered at a future date if evidence of the fair value of all undelivered elements exists. If an undelivered element of the arrangement exists under the license arrangement, revenue is deferred based on vendor-specific objective evidence of the fair value of the undelivered element, as established by the price charged when such element is sold separately. If vendor-specific objective

evidence of fair value does not exist for all undelivered elements, the Company defers all revenue until sufficient evidence exists or all elements have been delivered.

The Company defers and recognizes revenue from annual maintenance and support arrangements ratably over the term of the contract. The Company recognizes revenue from consulting and training when the services are performed.

For the sale of emulation hardware systems and related service and support, the Company recognizes revenue in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, "Revenue Recognition." The Company recognizes revenue when the title and risk of loss have passed to the customer, there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collection is probable. When the terms of sale include customer acceptance provisions and compliance with those provisions cannot be demonstrated until customer use, the Company recognizes revenue upon acceptance. The Company provides limited warranty on emulation hardware systems generally for a period of ninety days. The Company maintains an accrued warranty reserve to provide for these potential future costs and evaluates its adequacy on a quarterly basis.

For subscription licenses, the Company allocates a portion of the revenue to maintenance revenue based on the estimated fair value of the maintenance. The estimated fair value of maintenance is based upon pricing when maintenance is sold separately.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements for 2005 to conform to the 2006 presentation.

- (3) **Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation** - On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS 123(R)") which requires the measurement of stock-based compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees for services. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 107, which provided supplemental implementation guidance for SFAS 123(R). Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for its share-based compensation plans using the intrinsic value method under the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* ("APB 25") and related guidance. Under the intrinsic value method, the Company did not recognize any significant amount of stock-based compensation expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations, as options granted by the Company generally had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

The Company has elected to adopt the modified-prospective transition method permitted by SFAS 123(R) and accordingly prior periods have not been restated to reflect the impact of SFAS 123(R). The modified prospective transition method requires that stock-based compensation expense be recorded for (a) any share-based awards granted through, but not yet vested as of December 31, 2005 based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with SFAS 123, and (b) any share-based awards granted subsequent to December 31, 2005, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R). The Company has recorded \$2,941 of stock-based compensation expense during the first quarter of 2006 as a result of the adoption of SFAS 123(R). In accordance with SFAS 123(R), the Company will present excess tax benefits from the exercise of stock options as a financing activity in the consolidated statements of cash flows. The Company did not record any excess tax benefits for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options under SFAS 123(R) using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model consistent with that used for pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123, prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R). The Black-Scholes option-pricing model incorporates several highly subjective assumptions including expected volatility, expected term and interest rates. Elements the Company includes in reaching its determination of expected volatility include: (i) historical volatility of the Company's shares, (ii) historical volatility of shares of comparable companies, (iii) implied volatility of the option features in the Company's Debentures, and (iv) implied volatility of traded options of comparable companies. The expected term of the Company's stock options is based on historical experience. Using the Black-Scholes methodology, weighted average fair value of options granted was \$5.50 and \$5.72 per share during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The weighted average

estimated fair value of purchase rights under the ESPPs was \$3.15 and \$2.81 during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The calculation used the following assumptions:

Stock Option Plans		
Three months ended March 31,	2006	2005
Risk-free interest rate	4.5%	3.9%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected life (in years)	4.5	4.3
Volatility	55%	45%

Employee Stock Purchase Plans (ESPPs)		
Three months ended March 31,	2006	2005
Risk-free interest rate	4.6%	3.1%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected life (in years)	1.25	1.25
Volatility	45%	45%

If the Company had accounted for its stock-based compensation plans in accordance with SFAS No. 123 for the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company's net loss and net loss per share would approximate the pro forma disclosures below:

Three months ended March 31,	2005
Net loss, as reported	\$ (4,386)
Less: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method, for all awards not previously included in net income, net of related tax benefit	<u>(3,852)</u>
Pro forma net loss	<u>\$ (8,238)</u>
Basic net loss per share – as reported	\$ (0.06)
Basic net loss per share – pro forma	\$ (0.11)
Diluted net loss per share – as reported	\$ (0.06)
Diluted net loss per share – pro forma	\$ (0.11)

Options exercisable at March 31, 2006 have a weighted term of 5.08 years and an intrinsic value of \$18,306.

The Company has \$17,443 of unrecognized equity plan-related compensation expense as of March 31, 2006 related to unvested stock option awards. This expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 3.3 years. The total intrinsic value of options exercised in the first three months of 2006 and 2005 were \$1,215 and \$1,597, respectively.

The equity plan-related compensation expense that is included in our results of operations for the period ended March 31, 2006 is as follows:

Three months ended March 31,	2006
Cost of Revenues:	
Service and support	\$ (192)
Operating Expense:	
Research and development	(1,299)
Marketing and selling	(1,010)
General and administration	(440)
Equity plan-related compensation expense	<u>\$ (2,941)</u>

Effect on net loss per share:

Basic	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>

Employee Stock and Savings Plans

The Company has three common stock option plans which provide for the granting of incentive and nonqualified stock options to key employees, officers and non-employee directors of the Company and its subsidiaries. The three stock option plans are administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and permit accelerated vesting of outstanding options upon the occurrence of certain changes in control of the Company.

The Company also has a stock plan that provides for the sale of common stock to key employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. Shares can be awarded under the plan at no purchase price as a stock bonus and the stock plan also provides for the granting of nonqualified stock options.

The Company has an ESPP for U.S. employees and an ESPP for certain foreign subsidiary employees. The ESPPs provide for overlapping two-year offerings starting every six months on January 1 and July 1 of each year with purchases every six months during those offerings. Each eligible employee may purchase up to sixteen hundred shares of stock on each purchase date at prices no less than 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of the shares at the beginning of the two-year offering period or on the applicable purchase date. At March 31, 2006, 1,864 shares remain available for future purchase under the ESPPs.

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2006:

Range of Exercise Prices	Outstanding			Exercisable	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Price
\$ 0.04 – 5.22	203	4.79	\$ 3.46	192	\$ 3.36
\$ 5.50 – 5.66	2,035	6.46	\$ 5.66	1,767	\$ 5.66
\$ 5.67 – 8.41	3,451	6.55	\$ 8.11	1,474	\$ 7.73
\$ 8.50 – 10.97	2,164	3.52	\$ 9.68	1,733	\$ 9.66
\$ 11.00 – 12.56	2,649	6.95	\$ 11.95	1,387	\$ 12.20
\$ 12.58 – 14.75	672	5.23	\$ 13.62	579	\$ 13.53
\$ 15.04 – 15.25	2,224	7.59	\$ 15.25	2,106	\$ 15.25
\$ 15.29 – 17.81	963	5.77	\$ 16.66	885	\$ 16.66
\$ 17.81 – 17.82	2,258	4.54	\$ 17.81	2,258	\$ 17.81
\$ 17.82 – 38.15	<u>3,378</u>	5.50	\$ 20.19	<u>3,362</u>	\$ 20.16
\$ 0.04 – 38.15	<u>19,997</u>	5.88	\$ 13.02	<u>15,743</u>	\$ 13.87

Options under all four plans generally expire ten years from the date of grant and become exercisable over four years from the date of grant or from the commencement of employment at prices generally not less than the fair market value at the date of grant. At March 31, 2006, 5,163 shares were available for future grant.

On December 16, 2005, the Company accelerated the vesting of all outstanding non-director stock options with an exercise price equal to or greater than \$15.00, which were awarded to employees and officers under the Company's various stock option plans. The acceleration of the vesting of these options did not

result in a charge based on generally accepted accounting principles under APB 25. The Company took this action to reduce future costs under SFAS 123(R).

Stock options outstanding, the weighted average exercise price and transactions involving the stock option plans are summarized as follows:

	Shares	Price
Balance at December 31, 2005	20,448	\$ 12.98
Granted	112	11.08
Exercised	(248)	6.32
Forfeited	<u>(71)</u>	<u>9.32</u>
Expired	<u>(244)</u>	<u>16.70</u>
Balance at March 31, 2006	<u>19,997</u>	<u>\$ 13.02</u>

- (4) **Net Loss Per Share** – Basic net loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive common shares consist of common shares issuable upon exercise of employee stock options, purchase rights from Employee Stock Purchase Plans and warrants using the treasury stock method and common shares issuable upon conversion of the convertible subordinated notes and convertible subordinated debentures, if dilutive.

The following provides the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share:

Three months ended March 31,	2006	2005
Net Loss	\$ (5,860)	\$ (4,386)
Weighted average shares used to calculate basic net loss per share	80,108	78,007
Employee stock options and employee stock purchase plan	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Weighted average common and potential common shares used to calculate diluted net loss per share	<u>80,108</u>	<u>78,007</u>
Basic net loss per share	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>
Diluted net loss per share	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>

Options and warrants to purchase 20,283 and 19,502 shares of common stock for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share. The options and warrants were anti-dilutive either because the Company incurred a net loss or because the exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares for the respective periods. The effect of the conversion of the Company's 6 7/8% convertible subordinated notes (Notes), the floating rate convertible subordinated debentures (Floating Rate Debentures) and the newly issued 6.25% convertible subordinated debentures (6.25% Debentures) for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 was anti-dilutive and therefore not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share. If the Notes had been dilutive, the Company's net loss per share would have included additional earnings, primarily from the reduction of interest expense, of \$1,693 and \$2,681 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The calculation would also have included additional incremental shares of 6,133 and 7,369 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. If the Floating Rate Debentures had been dilutive, additional earnings of \$1,079 and \$1,083 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and incremental shares of 4,454 and 4,700 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, would have been included in the calculation of net loss per share. If the 6.25% Debentures had been dilutive, additional earnings of \$643 and

incremental shares of 55 would have been included in the calculation of net loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

- (5) **Short-Term Borrowings** – In June 2005, the Company entered into a syndicated, senior, unsecured revolving credit facility that replaced an existing three-year revolving credit facility. Borrowings under the facility are permitted to a maximum of \$120,000. The facility is a four-year revolving credit facility, which terminates on June 1, 2009. Under this facility, the Company has the option to pay interest based on LIBOR with varying maturities which are commensurate with the borrowing period selected by the Company, plus a spread of between 1.0% and 1.6% or prime plus a spread of between 0.0% and 0.6%, based on a pricing grid tied to a financial covenant. As a result, the Company’s interest expense associated with borrowings under this credit facility will vary with market interest rates. In addition, commitment fees are payable on the unused portion of the credit facility at rates between 0.25% and 0.35% based on a pricing grid tied to a financial covenant. The facility contains certain financial and other covenants, including financial covenants requiring the maintenance of specified liquidity ratios, leverage ratios and minimum tangible net worth. The Company had no borrowings during 2006 and 2005 against this credit facility or against the previous credit facility and had no balance outstanding at March 31, 2006 or December 31, 2005.

Other short-term borrowings at March 31, 2006 includes \$3,267 of net proceeds received in connection with the sale of the future revenue streams of certain long-term customer support contracts to certain financial institutions in the fourth quarter of 2005. As the Company has significant continuing involvement in the generation of cash flows due to the financial institutions, these future revenue streams have been classified as short-term borrowings in accordance with EITF 88-18, “Sales of Future Revenues.” These future revenue streams will be recognized as revenue over the remaining life of the contracts and will have no future cash-flow impact. In addition, other short term borrowings at March 31, 2006 included \$2,097 in amounts collected from customers on receivables previously sold to financial institutions which will be remitted to the financial institutions during the second quarter of 2006.

In addition, other short-term borrowings include borrowings on multi-currency lines of credit, capital leases and other borrowings. Interest rates are generally based on the applicable country’s prime lending rate, depending on the currency borrowed. Other short-term borrowings of \$5,677 and \$6,151 were outstanding under these facilities at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

- (6) **Long-Term Notes Payable** – Long –Term Notes Payable consisted of the following:

Three months ended	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
6.25% Debentures due 2026	\$ 200,000	\$ -
Floating Rate Debentures due 2023	76,650	110,000
6 7/8% Notes due 2007	-	171,500
Other	346	688
Total Long-Term Notes Payable	\$ 276,996	\$ 282,188

6.25% Debentures due 2026: In March 2006, the Company issued \$200,000 of 6.25% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2026 (6.25% Debentures) in a private offering pursuant to Securities Act Rule 144A. The Company used the net proceeds of \$194,250 from the sale of the 6.25% Debentures plus \$14,317 from its cash balances to retire the 6 7/8% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2007 and to retire a portion of the Floating Rate Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2023. The Company has agreed to register the 6.25% Debentures with the SEC for resale under the Securities Act of 1933. Interest on the 6.25% Debentures is payable semi-annually in March and September. The 6.25% Debentures are convertible, under certain circumstances, into the Company’s common stock at a conversion price of \$17.97 per share for a total of 11,131 shares. These circumstances generally include (a) the market price of the Company’s common stock exceeding 120% of the conversion price, (b) the market price of the 6.25% Debentures declining to less than 98% of the value of the common stock into which the 6.25% Debentures are convertible, (c) a call for the redemption of the 6.25% Debentures, (d) specified distributions to holders of the Company’s common stock, (e) if a fundamental change, such as a change of control, occurs or (f) during the ten trading days prior to, but not on, the maturity date. Upon conversion, in lieu of shares of the Company’s common stock, for each \$1,000 principal amount of 6.25% Debentures

a holder will receive an amount of cash equal to the lesser of (i) \$1,000 or (ii) the conversion value of the number of shares of the Company's common stock equal to the conversion rate. If such conversion value exceeds \$1,000, the Company will also deliver, at the Company's election, cash or common stock or a combination of cash and common stock with respect to the remaining common stock deliverable upon conversion. If a holder elects to convert its 6.25% Debentures in connection with a fundamental change of the Company that occurs prior to March 6, 2011, the holder will also be entitled to receive a make whole premium upon conversion in some circumstances. The 6.25% Debentures rank pari passu with the Floating Rate Debentures. Some or all of the 6.25% Debentures may be redeemed by the Company for cash on or after March 6, 2011. Some or all of the 6.25% Debentures may be redeemed at the option of the holder for cash on March 1, 2013, 2016 or 2021.

Floating Rate Debentures due 2023: In August 2003, the Company issued \$110,000 of Floating Rate Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2023 (Floating Rate Debentures) in a private offering pursuant to SEC Rule 144A. The Floating Rate Debentures have been registered with the SEC for resale under the Securities Act of 1933. Interest on the Floating Rate Debentures is payable quarterly in February, May, August and November, at a variable interest rate equal to 3-month LIBOR plus 1.65%. The effective interest rate was 6.18% and 4.19% for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Floating Rate Debentures are convertible, under certain circumstances, into the Company's common stock at a conversion price of \$23.40 per share, for a total of 3,276 shares as of March 31, 2006. These circumstances generally include (i) the market price of the Company's common stock exceeding 120% of the conversion price, (ii) the market price of the Floating Rate Debentures declining to less than 98% of the value of the common stock into which the Floating Rate Debentures are convertible or (iii) a call for redemption of the Floating Rate Debentures or certain other corporate transactions. The conversion price may be adjusted based on certain future transactions, such as stock splits or stock dividends. Some or all of the Floating Rate Debentures may be redeemed by the Company for cash on or after August 6, 2007. Some or all of the Floating Rate Debentures may be redeemed at the option of the holder for cash on August 6, 2010, 2013 or 2018. In March 2006, the Company purchased on the open market and retired Floating Rate Debentures with a principal balance of \$33,350 for a total purchase price of \$32,351. As a result, a principal amount of \$76,650 remains outstanding. In connection with this purchase, the Company incurred a before tax net gain on the early extinguishment of debt of \$211, which included a \$999 discount on the repurchased Floating Rate Debentures partially offset by the write-off of \$788 of a portion of unamortized deferred debt issuance costs.

6 7/8% Notes due 2007: In March 2006, the Company used a portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the 6.25% Debentures to retire the outstanding balance of \$171,500 of the 6 7/8% Convertible Subordinated Notes (Notes) due 2007. In connection with this retirement, the Company incurred before tax expenses for the early extinguishment of debt of \$6,082. Expenses included \$4,716 for the call premium on the Notes and \$1,366 for the write-off of unamortized deferred debt issuance costs.

Other long-term notes payable include multi-currency notes payable and capital leases. Interest rates are generally based on the applicable country's prime lending rate, depending on the currency borrowed. Other long-term notes payable of \$346 and \$688 were outstanding under these agreements at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

(7) *Stock Repurchases* - There were no repurchases in the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005. The Company considers market conditions, alternative uses of cash and balance sheet ratios when evaluating share repurchases.

(8) *Supplemental Cash Flow Information* - The following provides additional information concerning supplemental disclosures of cash flow activities:

Three months ended March 31,	2006	2005
Cash paid for:		
Interest (1)	\$ 11,892	\$ 1,460
Income taxes	\$ 1,991	\$ 3,518

(1) Cash paid for interest included (i) \$4,716 for the call premium on the Notes and (ii) \$3,237 in interest accrued to the dates of retirement of the Notes and Floating Rate Debentures. Refer to Note 6, "Long-Term Notes Payable" for more information regarding the retirements of the Notes and the Floating Rate Debentures.

(9) **Comprehensive Loss** - The following provides a summary of comprehensive loss:

Three months ended March 31,	2006	2005
Net loss	\$ (5,860)	\$ (4,386)
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments	1,035	(906)
Change in accumulated translation adjustment	1,613	(3,564)
Comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (3,212)</u>	<u>\$ (8,856)</u>

(10) **Special Charges** – For the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company recorded special charges of \$5,236. These charges primarily consisted of costs incurred for employee terminations and are due to the Company's reduction of personnel resources driven by modifications of business strategy or business emphasis and by the assimilation of acquired businesses.

The Company rebalanced its workforce by 67 employees during the three months ended March 31, 2006. The reduction impacted several employee groups. Employee severance costs of \$3,592 included severance benefits, notice pay and outplacement services. The total rebalance charge represents the aggregate of numerous unrelated rebalance plans, none of which was individually material to the Company's financial position or results of operations. Termination benefits were communicated to the affected employees prior to the end of the quarter. The Company expects the majority of these costs to be paid during the first half of 2006. There have been no significant modifications to the amount of these charges.

In addition, special charges for the three months ended March 31, 2006 included costs of \$1,613 incurred as a result of residual actions related to the discontinuation of one of the Company's intellectual property product lines in the fourth quarter of 2005. These costs included \$909 in non-cancelable lease payments, net of sublease income, related to the abandonment of excess leased facility space in Europe. Non-cancelable lease payments on this excess leased facility space will be paid over eleven years. Other costs incurred in relation to the product-line discontinuation included a loss of \$628 on the abandonment or disposal of property and equipment primarily related to leasehold improvements and \$76 for other costs.

For the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company recorded special charges of \$1,313. These charges primarily consisted of costs incurred for employee terminations.

The Company rebalanced its workforce by 24 employees during the three months ended March 31, 2005. The reduction impacted several employee groups. Employee severance costs of \$1,191 included severance benefits, notice pay and outplacement services. The total rebalance charge represents the aggregate of numerous unrelated rebalance plans, none of which was individually material to the Company's financial position or results of operations. Termination benefits were communicated to the affected employees prior to the end of the quarter in which the charge was recorded. The majority of these costs were paid during 2005. There have been no significant modifications to the amount of these charges. Other costs of \$122 primarily include legal costs incurred to sever any ongoing obligation related to a defined benefit pension plan acquired in connection with an acquisition in 1999.

Accrued special charges are included in accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. The following table shows changes in accrued special charges during the first three months of 2006:

	Accrued Special Charges at December 31, 2005	2006 Charges	2006 Payments	Accrued Special Charges at March 31, 2006 (1)
Employee severance and related costs	\$ 2,581	\$ 3,592	\$ (3,062)	\$ 3,111
Lease termination fees and other facility costs	7,650	863	(1,283)	7,230
Other costs	<u>1,393</u>	<u>781</u>	<u>(2,095)</u>	<u>79</u>
Total	<u>\$ 11,624</u>	<u>\$ 5,236</u>	<u>\$ (6,440)</u>	<u>\$ 10,420</u>

(1) Of the \$10,420 total accrued special charges at March 31, 2006, \$5,370 represented the long-term portion of accrued lease termination fees and other facility costs, net of sublease income. The remaining balance of \$5,050 represented the short-term portion of accrued special charges.

- (11) **Merger and Acquisition Related Charges** - In January 2006, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of EverCAD Corporation, a privately held EDA company based in Taiwan that specializes in advanced circuit simulation and analysis tools. The Company will integrate the acquired technology into its analog mixed signal verification product family. The total purchase price including acquisition costs was \$5,288. The excess of tangible assets acquired over liabilities assumed was \$1,879. The cost of the acquisition was allocated on the basis of the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The purchase accounting allocations resulted in a charge for in-process research and development of \$180, goodwill of \$2,112, technology of \$1,100, and other identified intangible assets of \$390, net of related deferred tax liability of \$373. The technology and the other identified intangible assets will be amortized to operating expenses over three years.

The separate results of operations for the acquisition during the three months ended March 31, 2006 were not material compared to the Company's overall results of operations and accordingly pro-forma financial statements of the combined entities have been omitted. The results of operations are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition forward.

For the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company recorded no merger and acquisition related charges.

- (12) **Gain on Sale of Asset** - In March 2005, the Company sold a building located in Wilsonville, Oregon that had previously been leased to a third party for net proceeds of \$9,731, recognizing a gain on the sale of \$957 during the three months ended March 31, 2005.
- (13) **Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities** - The Company is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. To manage the volatility, exposures are aggregated on a consolidated basis to take advantage of natural offsets. The primary exposures that do not currently have natural offsets are the Japanese yen where the Company is in a long position and the Euro and the British pound sterling where the Company is in a short position. See the discussion of revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies in "Effects of Foreign Currency Fluctuations" under Item 2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition." For exposures that are not offset, the Company enters into short-term foreign currency forward and option contracts to partially offset these anticipated exposures. The Company formally documents all relationships between foreign currency contracts and hedged items as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking

various hedge transactions. All hedges designated as cash flow hedges are linked to forecasted transactions, and the Company assesses, both at inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the effectiveness of the foreign exchange contracts in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged items. The effective portions of the net gains or losses on foreign currency contracts are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity. Accumulated other comprehensive income associated with hedges of forecasted transactions is reclassified to the consolidated statement of operations in the same period as the forecasted transaction occurs. The Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively when it is determined that a foreign currency contract is not highly effective as a hedge under the requirements of SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." To the extent a forecasted transaction is no longer deemed probable of occurring, hedge accounting treatment is discontinued prospectively and amounts deferred are reclassified to other income, net.

The fair value of foreign currency forward and option contracts, recorded in prepaid expenses and other in the consolidated balance sheet, was \$1,863 and \$2,542 at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

The following provides a summary of activity in accumulated other comprehensive income relating to the Company's hedging program:

Three months ended March 31,	2006	2005
Beginning balance	\$ -	\$ 1,144
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	877	(735)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in earnings	(2)	-
Net (gain) loss transferred to earnings	<u>160</u>	<u>(171)</u>
Net unrealized gain	<u>\$ 1,035</u>	<u>\$ 238</u>

The remaining balance in accumulated other comprehensive income at March 31, 2006 represents a net unrealized gain on foreign currency contracts relating to hedges of forecasted revenues and expenses expected to occur during 2006 and 2007. These amounts will be transferred to the consolidated statement of operations upon recognition of the related revenue and recording of the respective expenses. The Company expects substantially all of the balance in accumulated other comprehensive income to be reclassified to the consolidated statement of operations within the next twelve months. The Company transferred a deferred loss of \$165 and a deferred loss of \$750 to system and software revenues relating to foreign currency contracts hedging revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company transferred a deferred gain of \$5 and a deferred gain of \$921 to operating expenses relating to foreign currency contracts hedging commission and other expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The Company enters into foreign currency contracts to offset the earnings impact relating to the variability in exchange rates on certain short-term monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies. These foreign exchange contracts are not designated as hedges. Changes in the fair value of these contracts are recognized currently in earnings in other income, net to offset the remeasurement of the related assets and liabilities.

In accordance with SFAS No. 133, the Company excludes changes in fair value relating to time value of foreign currency forward contracts from its assessment of hedge effectiveness. The Company recorded income relating to time value in other income, net, of \$576 and \$415 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company recorded expense related to time value in interest expense of \$680 and \$201 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(14) **Commitments and Contingencies – Leases**

The Company leases a majority of its field office facilities under non-cancelable operating leases. In addition, the Company leases certain equipment used in its research and development activities. This equipment is generally leased on a month-to-month basis after meeting a six-month lease minimum.

Indemnifications

The Company's license and services agreements include a limited indemnification provision for claims from third-parties relating to the Company's intellectual property. Such indemnification provisions are accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies". The indemnification is limited to the amount paid by the customer. At March 31, 2006, the Company is not aware of any material liabilities arising from these indemnifications.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time the Company is involved in various disputes and litigation matters that arise from the ordinary course of business. These include disputes and lawsuits relating to intellectual property rights, licensing, contracts and employee relation matters. The Company believes that the outcome of current litigation, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material affect on the Company's results of operations.

- (15) **Related Party Transactions** - Certain members of the Company's Board of Directors also serve on the Board of Directors of certain of the Company's customers. The Company recognized revenue from these customers of \$7,050 and \$6,213 during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, which represented 4% and 2.5% of the Company's total revenues, respectively. Management believes the transactions between the Company and these customers were carried out on an arm's length basis.
- (16) **Segment Reporting** - SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information", requires disclosures of certain information regarding operating segments, products and services, geographic areas of operation and major customers. To determine what information to report under SFAS No. 131, the Company reviewed the Chief Operating Decision Makers' (CODM) method of analyzing the operating segments to determine resource allocations and performance assessments. The Company's CODMs are the Chief Executive Officer and the President.

The Company operates exclusively in the electronic design automation (EDA) industry. The Company markets its products and services worldwide, primarily to large companies in the military/aerospace, communications, computer, consumer electronics, semiconductor, networking, multimedia and transportation industries. The Company sells and licenses its products through its direct sales force in North America, Europe, Japan and the Pacific Rim, and through distributors where third parties can extend sales reach more effectively or efficiently. The Company's reportable segments are based on geographic area.

All intercompany revenues and expenses are eliminated in computing revenues and operating income (loss). The corporate component of operating income (loss) represents research and development, corporate marketing and selling, corporate general and administration, special charges and merger and acquisition related charges. Reportable segment information is as follows:

Three months ended March 31,	2006	2005
Revenues		
Americas	\$ 63,688	\$ 71,087
Europe	49,679	43,788
Japan	38,981	32,422
Pacific Rim	<u>23,974</u>	<u>17,037</u>
Total	<u>\$ 176,322</u>	<u>\$ 164,334</u>
Operating income (loss)		
Americas	\$ 32,447	\$ 38,824
Europe	27,331	20,430
Japan	28,687	21,159
Pacific Rim	18,462	11,969
Corporate	<u>(107,900)</u>	<u>(95,432)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (973)</u>	<u>\$ (3,050)</u>

The Company segregates revenue into three categories of similar products and services. These categories include integrated circuit design, systems design and professional services. The integrated circuit design and systems design categories include both product and support revenues. Revenue information is as follows:

Three months ended March 31,	2006	2005
Revenues		
Integrated circuit design	\$ 123,558	\$ 113,304
Systems design	45,656	43,468
Professional services	<u>7,108</u>	<u>7,562</u>
Total	<u>\$ 176,322</u>	<u>\$ 164,334</u>

- (17) **Recent Accounting Pronouncements** – In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 151, “Inventory Costs – An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4”. SFAS No. 151 clarifies the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material and requires that such items be recognized as current-period charges. Additionally, SFAS No. 151 requires the allocation of fixed production overheads to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. Unallocated overheads must be recognized as an expense in the period incurred. SFAS No. 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company adopted of SFAS No. 151 on January 1, 2006, which had no material impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections” which replaces APB No. 20, “Accounting Changes”, and SFAS No. 3, “Reporting Changes in Interim Financial Statements”. SFAS No. 154 requires a voluntary change in accounting principle be applied retrospectively to all prior period financial statements presented, unless it is impracticable to determine the period specific effects of the change. SFAS No. 154 also requires that a change in method of depreciation, amortization, or depletion for long-lived, nonfinancial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company adopted SFAS No. 154 on January 1, 2006, which did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

Overview

THE COMPANY

The Company is a supplier of electronic design automation (EDA) systems -- advanced computer software, emulation hardware systems and intellectual property designs and databases used to automate the design, analysis and testing of electronic hardware and embedded systems software in electronic systems and components. The Company markets its products and services worldwide, primarily to large companies in the communications, computer, consumer electronics, semiconductor, networking, multimedia, military/aerospace, and transportation industries. Through the diversification of the Company's customer base among these various customer markets, the Company attempts to reduce its exposure to fluctuations within each market. The Company sells and licenses its products through its direct sales force and a channel of distributors and sales representatives. In addition to its corporate offices in Wilsonville, Oregon, the Company has sales, support, software development and professional service offices worldwide.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Business at the end of 2005 was strong and broad based with system and software bookings up in the second half of 2005 compared to the prior year. That strength continued during the first quarter of 2006, with bookings up 55% compared to an unusually weak first quarter in 2005. Bookings are the value of executed orders during a period for which revenue has been or will be recognized within six months for products and within twelve months for professional services and training. During the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company experienced a 12% increase in system and software revenues year over year. With this growth in system and software revenues, the Company has experienced three consecutive quarters of year over year growth. The ten largest transactions for the first quarter of 2006 accounted for approximately 48% of total system and software bookings as compared to 26% in the first quarter of 2005. The number of new customers during the three months ended March 31, 2006 was up 8% from the levels experienced during the comparable period of 2005.

After a significant year over year bookings decline in the first half of 2005, the Calibre family of products had a strong second half of 2005. This strength continued during the first quarter of 2006, with the Calibre family of products experiencing a nearly 250% increase in system and software bookings over the comparable period of 2005.

The Company's management believes 2006 looks positive for the Company and for the EDA industry in general. For the three months ended March 31, 2006, five of the ten largest customer transactions were add-on deals for additional product not originally purchased. While the strength experienced during the first quarter of 2006 was not based on deal renewals, the Company does expect 2006 to be a strong renewal year, and these contracts should benefit from the increased R&D spending of our customers compared to three years ago when R&D spending in electronics was still depressed. Beyond the growth in the Company's family of Calibre products, the strength seen in Scalable Verification and System Design, offer many opportunities for growth in 2006. The Company also expects increased demand for EDA products for non-traditional markets, such as automotive electronic design and embedded software.

The Company will continue its strategy of developing best in class point tools with number one market share potential. This strategy creates a diversified product portfolio for the Company that solves customers' critical design problems. The Company's management believes that this product strategy, in conjunction with a customer diversification strategy, has helped reduce the impact of marketplace fluctuations in the past and should continue to do so in the future.

License Model Mix

License model trends can have a material impact on various aspects of the Company's business. See "Critical Accounting Policies – Revenue Recognition" on page 20 for a description of the types of product licenses sold by the Company. As the mix among perpetual licenses, fixed term licenses (term) with upfront revenue recognition and term licenses with ratable revenue recognition (which includes due and

payable revenue recognition) shifts, revenues, earnings, cash flow and days sales outstanding (DSO) are either positively or negatively affected. The year ended December 31, 2005 marked the fifth consecutive year in which, as a percentage of product revenue, term revenue increased while perpetual revenue decreased. This trend continued during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and the Company believes this trend will continue for the full year 2006. This trend was primarily the result of two factors. First, the Company's customers continue to move toward the term license model, which provides the customer with greater flexibility for product usage, including the option to share the products between multiple locations and reconfigure consumption at regular intervals from a fixed product list. As such, some of the Company's customers have converted their existing installed base from perpetual to term licenses. Second, the weakness in the high-technology economy has disproportionately impacted the Company's smaller customers. Historically these customers have purchased under the perpetual license model.

Under this ongoing shift from perpetual licenses to term licenses with upfront revenue recognition, which the Company's management views as a positive trend, the Company expects no measurable impact to earnings, but a negative impact on cash flow and DSO. As customers move away from perpetual licenses and into term licenses, the renewability and repeatability of the Company's business is increased. This provides opportunity for increased distribution of young products earlier in their lifecycles.

Product Developments

During 2005, the Company continued to execute its strategy of focusing on new customer problem areas, as well as building upon its well-established product families. The Company's management believes that customers, faced with leading-edge design challenges, choose the best products in each category to build their design environment. Through both internal development and strategic acquisitions, the Company has focused on areas where it believes it can build a leading market position or extend an existing leading market position.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company launched many new products to address customer's leading-edge design challenges. The Company launched its constraint editor system (CES) into its Expedition™ Series and Board Station® RE PCB design flows. Providing a centralized constraint editor simplifies the task of managing constraints that previously had to be entered into individual tools in the flow separately. Also during the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company launched Questa. The Questa verification products extend Mentor's functional verification solution by offering a single product with built-in support for testbench automation, coverage-driven verification (CDV), assertion-based verification (ABV) and transaction-level modeling (TLM). These new methodologies enhance traditional simulation technology to achieve faster and more complete verification of systems. The Company launched a new version of its Capital Harness System product suite. The product is used by engineers to design the electrical interconnect wiring systems for vehicles including automobiles, trucks and airplanes. The Company launched YieldAssist which helps identify the cause of yield limiting errors that can be difficult to isolate using traditional failure analysis techniques, and the Company announced its new enterprise solution for printed circuit board design, Expedition Enterprise. Finally, the Company launched its automotive network design solution which incorporates products and technologies from the acquisition of Volcano Communications Technologies AB.

During the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company launched a number of new products. In January, the company launched Calibre OPCverify which assists in correcting design features which could impact yield because of process variation. In March, the company extended its move into process variation management with Calibre LFD which permits designers to make tradeoffs to increase design resilience to process variation. Calibre Mask Data Preparation was also extended to offer a 45nm process version to handle the greatly increased complexity of mask preparation at the 45nm process node. Calibre DFM technologies were also adopted into the common 65nm process platform of IBM, Chartered and Samsung.

The Company's management believes that the development and commercialization of EDA software tools is usually a multi-year process with limited customer adoption in the first years of tool availability. Once tools are adopted, however, their life spans tend to be long and healthy. The Company's management believes that the Company's relatively young and diverse product lines are positioned for growth over the long-term.

Q1 2006 Financial Performance

- Total revenues were \$176,322 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, a 7% increase over the comparable period of 2005. The increase resulted from strength in IC Design to Silicon and Integrated System Design, partially offset by weakness in Emulation product revenues. Revenue strength in IC Design to Silicon was led by Calibre RET (Resolution Enhancement Technology). Revenue strength in Integrated Systems Design was primarily concentrated in the Company's Board Station product line.
- System and software revenues were \$102,940 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, a 12% increase over the comparable period of 2005. Product revenue split by license model was 55% term with upfront revenue recognition, 28% perpetual and 17% term with ratable revenue recognition (which includes due and payable revenue recognition), compared to first quarter 2005 product revenue splits of 49% term with upfront revenue recognition, 36% perpetual and 15% term with ratable revenue recognition.
- Service and support revenues were \$73,382 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, a 1% increase over the comparable period of 2005.
- By geography, revenues in the Americas decreased 10% for the three months ended March 31, 2006 as compared to the comparable period of 2005. Revenues increased 13% in Europe, 20% in Japan, and 41% in Pacific Rim for the three months ended March 31, 2006 over the comparable period of 2005. The Americas contributed the largest share of revenues at nearly 36%, a decrease from 43% in the comparable period of 2005. Europe, Japan and Pacific Rim regions increased their percentage of total revenues to 28%, 22% and 14%, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2006, as compared to 27%, 20% and 10%, respectively, for the comparable period of 2005.
- Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$5,860, compared to a net loss of \$4,386 in the comparable period of 2005.
- Trade accounts receivable, net decreased to \$215,575 at March 31, 2006, down 8% from \$234,866 at December 31, 2005. Average days sales outstanding increased to 110 days as of March 31, 2006 from 96 days at December 31, 2005.
- Cash generated from operating activities was \$17,455 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to \$8,426 for the comparable period in 2005. At March 31, 2006, cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments were \$120,734, up 6% from \$114,410 at December 31, 2005.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingencies as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The Company evaluates its estimates on an on-going basis. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The Company believes the following are the critical accounting estimates and judgments used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company reports revenue in two categories based upon how the revenue is generated: (i) system and software and (ii) service and support.

System and software revenues – The Company derives system and software revenues from the sale of licenses of software products and emulation hardware systems.

The Company licenses software using two different license types:

1. Term licenses are for a specified time period, typically three years with payments spread over the license term, and do not provide the customer with the right to use the product after the end of the term. The Company generally recognizes product revenue from term installment license agreements upon shipment and start of the license term. The Company uses these agreements as a standard business practice and has a history of successfully collecting under the original payment terms without making concessions on payments, products or services. If the Company no longer had a history of collecting without providing concessions on term agreements, then revenue would be required to be recognized as the payments become due and payable over the license term. This change would have a material impact on the Company's near-term results of operations. In a situation in which a risk of concession may exist on a term license agreement, revenue is recognized on a due and payable basis, which is the lesser of the ratable portion of the entire fee or the customer installments as they become due and payable. In a term license agreement where the Company provides the customer with rights to unspecified or unreleased future products, revenue is recognized ratably over the license term.

2. Perpetual licenses provide the customer with the right to use the product in perpetuity and typically do not provide for extended payment terms. The Company recognizes product revenue from perpetual license agreements upon delivery to the customer. If the agreement provides for customer payment terms that are different than the standard payment terms in the customer's jurisdiction, product revenue is recognized as payments become due and payable.

Service and support revenues - Service and support revenues consist of revenues from software and hardware maintenance services and professional services, which include consulting services, training services and other services. The Company records service revenue as the services are provided to the customer. Support revenue is recognized over the support term. For multi-element arrangements that include support, support is allocated based on vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE) of the fair value of support. For term and perpetual licenses, VSOE is established by the price charged when such support is sold separately.

The Company determines whether software product revenue recognition is appropriate based upon the evaluation of whether the following four criteria have been met:

1. Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists – An agreement signed by the customer and the Company or a qualified customer purchase order.
2. Delivery has occurred – The software has been shipped, the customer is in possession of the software or the software has been made available to the customer through electronic delivery.
3. Fee is fixed or determinable – The amount of the fee and the due date have been fixed at execution of the arrangement without the possibility of future adjustments or concessions.
4. Collectibility is probable – The customer is expected to pay for products or services without the Company providing future concessions to the customer.

Valuation of Trade Accounts Receivable

The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts on trade accounts receivable and term receivables, long-term for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. The Company regularly evaluates the collectibility of its trade accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. When it becomes aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, such as in the case of bankruptcy or deterioration in the customer's operating results or financial position, a specific reserve for bad debt is recorded to reduce the related receivable to the amount believed to be collectible. The Company also records unspecified reserves for bad debt for all other customers based on a variety of factors including length of time the receivables are past due, the financial health of the customers, the current business environment and historical experience. If circumstances related to specific customers change, estimates of the recoverability of receivables would be adjusted resulting in either additional selling expense or a reduction in selling expense in the period such determination was made.

Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, net operating loss carryforwards and credit carryforwards if it is more likely than not that the tax benefits will be realized. The Company has considered future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for valuation allowances. The Company has recorded a valuation allowance to reduce its deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. In the event the Company was to determine that it would be able to realize its deferred tax assets in the future in excess of its net recorded amount, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would increase either income or contributed capital, or decrease goodwill, in the period such determination was made. Also, if the Company was to determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its net deferred tax asset in the future, an adjustment to increase the valuation allowance on such net deferred tax assets would be charged to expense in the period such determination was made.

Income Tax Reserves

The Company has reserves for taxes to address potential exposures involving tax positions that could be challenged by taxing authorities, even though the Company believes that the positions taken on previously filed tax returns are appropriate. The tax reserves are reviewed as circumstances warrant and adjusted as events occur that affect the Company's potential liability for additional taxes. The Company is subject to income taxes in the United States and in numerous foreign jurisdictions and in the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain.

Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets and intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of an asset is determined by comparing its carrying amount to the forecasted undiscounted net cash flows of the operation to which the asset relates. If the operation is determined to be unable to recover the carrying amount of its assets, then long-lived assets are written down to their estimated fair value. Fair value is determined based on discounted cash flows or appraised values, depending upon the nature of the assets. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an impairment indicator using a fair value approach. In the event that, in the future, it is determined that the Company's goodwill, intangible or other long-lived assets have been impaired, an adjustment would be made that would result in a charge for the write-down in the period that determination was made.

Inventory

The Company purchases and commits to purchase inventory based upon forecasted shipments of its emulation hardware systems. The Company evaluates, on a quarterly basis, the need for inventory reserves based on projections of systems expected to ship within six months. Reserves for excess and obsolete inventory are established to account for the differences between forecasted shipments and the amount of purchased and committed inventory. The Company also has emulation hardware system demonstration and loan equipment at customer locations in anticipation of securing sales. The cost of the emulation hardware system demonstration and loan equipment is amortized to selling expense using a six month useful life.

Restructuring Charges

The Company has recorded restructuring charges within special charges in the condensed consolidated statements of operations in connection with its plans to better align the cost structure with projected operations in the future. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities," the Company records liabilities for costs associated with exit or disposal activities when the liability is incurred.

The Company has recorded restructuring charges in connection with employee rebalances based on estimates of the expected costs associated with severance benefits. If the actual cost incurred exceeds the estimated cost, additional special charges will be recognized. If the actual cost is less than the estimated cost, a benefit to special charges will be recognized.

The Company has also recorded restructuring charges in connection with excess leased facilities to offset future rent, net of estimated sublease income that could be reasonably obtained, of the abandoned office space and to write off leasehold improvements on abandoned office space. The Company works with external real estate experts in each of the markets where properties are located to obtain assumptions used to determine the best estimate of the net loss. The Company's estimates of expected sublease income could change based on factors that affect the Company's ability to sublease those facilities such as general economic conditions and the real estate market. If the real estate markets worsen and the Company is not able to sublease the properties as expected, additional adjustments may be required, which would result in additional special charges in the period such determination was made. Likewise, if the real estate market strengthens and the Company is able to sublease the properties earlier or at more favorable rates than projected, a benefit to special charges will be recognized.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123(revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS 123(R)"). SFAS 123(R) establishes standards for accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments, such as stock options, for goods or services, such as the services of the entity's employees. SFAS 123(R) also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. SFAS 123(R) eliminates the ability to account for stock-based compensation transaction using the intrinsic value method under APB 25 and generally requires instead that such transactions be accounted for using a fair-value based method. Accordingly, the Company measures stock-based compensation cost at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and recognizes the expense over the employee's requisite service period using the modified prospective method. The measurement of stock-based compensation cost is based on several criteria including, but not limited to, the valuation model used and associated input factors such as expected term of the award, stock price volatility, dividend rate, risk free interest rate, and award cancellation rate. The input factors to use in the valuation model are based on subjective future expectations combined with management judgment. If there is a difference between the assumptions used in determining stock-based compensation cost and the actual factors which become known over time, the Company may change the input factors used in determining stock-based compensation costs. These changes may materially impact the results of operations in the period such changes are made.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

REVENUES AND GROSS MARGINS

Three months ended March 31,	2006	Change	2005
System and software revenues	\$ 102,940	12%	\$ 91,560
System and software gross margin percent	93%		92%
Service and support revenues	73,382	1%	72,774
Service and support gross margin percent	<u>72%</u>		<u>73%</u>
Total	<u>\$ 176,322</u>		<u>\$ 164,334</u>

System and Software

System and software revenues are derived from the sale of licenses of software products and emulation hardware systems. The increase for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was due primarily to strength in IC Design to Silicon and Integrated System Design, partially offset by weakness in Emulation product revenues. Revenue strength in IC Design to Silicon was led by Calibre RET (Resolution Enhancement Technology). Revenue strength in Integrated Systems Design was primarily concentrated in the Company's Board Station product line. The increase in revenue was partially offset by an unfavorable currency impact of approximately 3% due to the strengthening of the dollar for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

System and software gross margins increased for the three months ended March 31, 2006 from the comparable period of 2005 due to an increase in higher margin software product revenues and a decrease in lower margin sales on older emulation hardware products. In addition, gross margin was impacted by write-downs of emulation hardware systems inventory of \$858 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to \$1,229 for the comparable period of 2005. These reserves reduce inventory to the amount that is expected to ship within six

months on the assumption that any excess would be obsolete. Also, certain previously reserved-for inventory of \$695 was sold during the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to \$1,254 for the comparable period of 2005.

Amortization of purchased technology to system and software cost of revenues was \$3,235 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to \$2,713 for the comparable period of 2005. The increase in amortization of purchased technology was primarily due to three acquisitions during the last nine months of 2005 and one in the first quarter of 2006. Purchased technology costs are amortized over two to five years to system and software cost of revenues.

Service and Support

Service and support revenues consist of revenues from support contracts and professional services, which include consulting services, training services and other services. The increase in service and support revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was attributable to the growth in the installed base of customers under support contracts and an increase in training revenue partially offset by a decrease in consulting revenue.

Service and support gross margins decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to the same period in 2005 primarily due to an increase in employee labor costs.

Geographic Revenues Information

Three months ended March 31,	2006	Change	2005
Americas	\$ 63,688	(10%)	\$ 71,087
Europe	49,679	13%	43,788
Japan	38,981	20%	32,422
Pacific Rim	<u>23,974</u>	41%	<u>17,037</u>
Total	<u>\$ 176,322</u>		<u>\$ 164,334</u>

Revenues in the Americas decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2006 as compared to the comparable period of 2005 due to lower software product revenue. Revenues outside the Americas represented 64% of total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to 57% for the comparable period of 2005. Most large European revenue contracts are denominated and paid to the Company in the United States dollar. The effects of exchange rate differences from the European currencies to the United States dollar negatively impacted European revenues by approximately 2% for the three months ended March 31, 2006. Exclusive of currency effects, the increase in revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2006 from the comparable period of 2005 was primarily due to higher software product sales. The effects of exchange rate differences from the Japanese yen to the United States dollar negatively impacted Japanese revenues by approximately 12% for the three months ended March 31, 2006. Exclusive of currency effects, the increase in revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2005, from the comparable period of 2005 was due to an increase in software product sales. Revenues in the Pacific Rim increased for the three months ended March 31, 2006 from the comparable period of 2005 primarily due to higher software product revenues and an increase in support revenue. The Company believes that fluctuations in comparable periods from one year to the next may be due to the size and timing of orders from large customers. Since the Company generates more than half of its revenues outside of the United States and expects this to continue in the future, revenue results should continue to be impacted by the effects of future foreign currency fluctuations.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Three months ended March 31,	2006	Change	2005
Research and development	\$ 55,063	7%	\$ 51,310
Marketing and selling	\$ 66,971	(1%)	\$ 67,575
General and administration	\$ 20,919	12%	\$ 18,708
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 1,126	-	\$ 1,122
Special charges	\$ 5,236	299%	\$ 1,313
Merger and acquisition related charges	\$ 180	100%	\$ -

Research and Development

R&D costs increased for the three months ended March 31, 2006, over the comparable period of 2005 primarily due to higher headcount in the following areas: (i) IC Design to Silicon, (ii) the Embedded Systems product line, and (iii) Scalable Verification, primarily due to acquisitions in the last nine months of 2005. These increases were partially offset by reductions in the intellectual property division due to the elimination of a product line and reductions in the emulation division. Additionally, the increase was due to a charge of \$1,299 in the first quarter of 2006 related to the expensing of share based payments as required under SFAS 123(R) beginning in January 2006.

Marketing and Selling

Marketing and selling costs decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2006 over the comparable period of 2005 due to a decrease in labor related expenses and a favorable impact of approximately 3% due to the strengthening of the dollar for the three months ended March 31, 2006. These decreases were partially offset by a charge of \$1,010 in the first quarter of 2006 related to the expensing of share based payments as required under SFAS 123(R).

General and Administration

General and administration expenses increased for the three months ended March 31, 2006 over the comparable period of 2005 due to higher variable compensation expense, an increase in consulting and professional services, and \$440 for the expensing of share based payments as required under SFAS 123(R) partially offset by a favorable impact of approximately 3% due to the strengthening of the dollar for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

Special Charges

For the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company recorded special charges of \$5,236. These charges primarily consisted of costs incurred for employee terminations and are due to the Company's reduction of personnel resources driven by modifications of business strategy or business emphasis and by the assimilation of acquired businesses.

The Company rebalanced its workforce by 67 employees during the three months ended March 31, 2006. The reduction impacted several employee groups. Employee severance costs of \$3,592 included severance benefits, notice pay and outplacement services. The total rebalance charge represents the aggregate of numerous unrelated rebalance plans, none of which was individually material to the Company's financial position or results of operations. Termination benefits were communicated to the affected employees prior to the end of the quarter. The Company expects the majority of these costs to be paid during the first half of 2006. There have been no significant modifications to the amount of these charges.

In addition, special charges for the three months ended March 31, 2006 included costs of \$1,613 incurred as a result of residual actions related to the discontinuation of one of the Company's intellectual property product lines in the fourth quarter of 2005. These costs included \$909 in non-cancelable lease payments, net of sublease income, related to the abandonment of excess leased facility space in Europe. Non-cancelable lease payments on this excess leased facility space will be paid over eleven years. Other costs incurred in relation to the product-line discontinuation included a loss of \$628 on the abandonment or disposal of property and equipment primarily related to leasehold improvements and \$76 for other costs.

For the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company recorded special charges of \$1,313. These charges primarily consisted of costs incurred for employee terminations.

The Company rebalanced its workforce by 24 employees during the three months ended March 31, 2005. The reduction impacted several employee groups. Employee severance costs of \$1,191 included severance benefits, notice pay and outplacement services. The total rebalance charge represents the aggregate of numerous unrelated rebalance plans, none of which was individually material to the Company's financial position or results of operations. Termination benefits were communicated to the affected employees prior to the end of the quarter in which the charge was recorded. The majority of these costs were paid during 2005. There have been no significant modifications to the amount of these charges.

Other costs of \$122 primarily include legal costs incurred to sever any ongoing obligation related to a defined benefit pension plan acquired in connection with an acquisition in 1999.

Merger and Acquisition Related Charges

In January 2006, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of EverCAD Corporation, a privately held EDA company based in Taiwan that specializes in advanced circuit simulation and analysis tools. The Company will integrate the acquired technology into its analog mixed signal verification product family. The total purchase price

including acquisition costs was \$5,288. The excess of tangible assets acquired over liabilities assumed was \$1,879. The cost of the acquisition was allocated on the basis of the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The purchase accounting allocations resulted in a charge for in-process research and development of \$180, goodwill of \$2,112, technology of \$1,100, and other identified intangible assets of \$390, net of related deferred tax liability of \$373. The technology and the other identified intangible assets will be amortized to operating expenses over three years.

The separate results of operations for the acquisition during the three months ended March 31, 2006 were not material compared to the Company's overall results of operations and accordingly pro-forma financial statements of the combined entities have been omitted. The results of operations are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition forward.

For the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company recorded no merger and acquisition related charges.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net totaled \$3,632 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to other income of \$3,615 for the comparable period in 2005. Other income, net includes interest income of \$5,209 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to \$2,763 for the comparable period of 2005. Interest income includes amortization of the interest component on the Company's term license installment agreements of \$3,312 and \$1,982 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase in interest income related to term license installment agreements was attributable to the increase in the average interest rates applied in determining the interest component for the outstanding term agreements during the applicable periods and a gain from the write-off of the unamortized interest component of term receivables which were sold on a non-recourse basis during the three months ended March 31, 2006. Interest income also includes \$1,321 and \$366 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, for interest earned on the Company's cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments. The increase is the result of an increase in the average effective interest rates earned on the Company's short-term investments as well as to an increase in cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments. Other income, net also included income relating to time value of foreign currency contracts of \$576 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to \$415 for the comparable period in 2005. Other income, net was impacted by a foreign currency loss of \$446 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to a gain of \$23 for the comparable period of 2005. In addition, the Company determined that certain of its derivative instruments did not meet the criteria for hedge accounting treatment under the requirements of SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," resulting in a net loss of \$1,046 for the three months ended March 31, 2006. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, other income, net was favorably impacted by a net gain on the sale of a building of \$957.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$13,707 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to \$5,031 for the comparable period in 2005. The increase in interest expense is due largely to the net effect of financing transactions, including the issuance in March 2006 of 6.25% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2026 (6.25% Debentures), the retirement in March 2006 of 6 7/8% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2007 (Notes), and the retirement of a portion of Floating Rate Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2023 (Floating Rate Debentures), as more fully described in "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below. Expenses recorded as interest expense related to these financing transactions included \$4,716 for the call premium on the Notes partially offset by repurchase discounts of \$999 on the Floating Rate Debentures. In addition, the Company recorded a charge of \$2,154 for the write-off of unamortized deferred debt issuance costs related to the Notes and Floating Rate Debentures. The increase in interest expense in the three months ending March 31, 2006 as compared to the comparable period in 2005 also included an increase of \$998 in debt interest expense, due primarily to interest on the 6.25% Debentures and to higher average interest rates on the Floating Rate Debentures. In addition, the Company recorded (i) net interest expense of \$1,432 relating to the sale of trade receivables and long-term term receivables on a non-recourse basis during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and (ii) interest expense relating to the time value of foreign currency contracts of \$680 and \$201 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was \$5,188 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to the provision for income taxes of \$80 for the comparable period of 2005. Generally, the provision for income taxes is the result of the mix of profits (losses) earned by the Company and its subsidiaries in tax jurisdictions with a broad range of income tax rates. On a quarterly basis, the Company evaluates its provision for income taxes based on its projected results of operations for the full year and records an adjustment in the current quarter. Despite the pre-tax loss in the first three months of 2006, the Company is projecting pre-tax income for the year. Accordingly, the Company

has applied the estimated 47% annual effective tax rate to the pre-tax loss for the three months ended March 31, 2006, resulting in a tax benefit for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The effective tax rate for the remainder of 2006 could change significantly if actual results are different than current outlook-based projections. The projected provision for income taxes for 2006 at a 47% effective tax rate differs from tax computed at the federal statutory rate primarily due to (i) United States losses for which no benefit is expected to be realized, and (ii) an increase in foreign tax reserves, offset in part by (iii) the benefit of lower tax rates on earnings of foreign subsidiaries.

The Company has not provided for United States income taxes on the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries because they are considered permanently invested outside of the United States. If repatriated, some of these earnings would generate foreign tax credits, which may reduce the federal tax liability associated with any future foreign dividend.

Under SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes", deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. SFAS No. 109 provides for the recognition of deferred tax assets without a valuation allowance if realization of such assets is more likely than not.

In 2004, the Company determined it was uncertain whether the Company's United States entities would generate sufficient taxable income and foreign source income to utilize foreign tax credit carryforwards, research and experimentation credit carryforwards and net operating loss carryforwards before expiration. Accordingly, the Company recorded valuation allowances in 2004 and 2005 against the portion of those deferred tax assets for which realization is uncertain. The Company expects to continue applying valuation allowances in 2006, consistent with the prior two years. A portion of the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets relates to the difference between financial and tax reporting of employee stock option exercises, for which subsequently recognized tax benefits would be applied directly to increase contributed capital. A portion of the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets relates to certain of the tax attributes acquired from IKOS Systems, Inc. and 0-In Design Automation, Inc., for which subsequently recognized tax benefits will be applied directly to reduce goodwill. The remainder of the valuation allowance was based on the historical earnings patterns within individual taxing jurisdictions that make it uncertain that the Company will have sufficient income in the appropriate jurisdictions to realize the full value of the assets. The Company will continue to evaluate the realizability of the deferred tax assets on a quarterly basis.

The Company has reserves for taxes to address potential exposures involving tax positions that could be challenged by taxing authorities, even though the Company believes that the positions it has taken are appropriate. The tax reserves are reviewed as circumstances warrant and adjusted as events occur that affect the Company's potential liability for additional taxes. The Company is subject to income taxes in the United States and in numerous foreign jurisdictions and in the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain.

The Company is currently under examination in various jurisdictions, including the United States and the United Kingdom. The examinations are in different stages of development and timing of resolution is difficult to predict. The examination in the United States by the IRS pertains to the Company's 2002 and 2003 tax years. While it is often difficult to predict the final outcome or timing of resolution of any particular tax matter, the Company believes its tax reserves are adequate to cover potential liabilities that could result from the current examinations.

Effects of Foreign Currency Fluctuations

More than half of the Company's revenues and approximately one-third of its expenses were generated outside of the United States for the first three months of 2006. For 2006 and 2005, approximately one-fourth of European and all Japanese revenues were subject to exchange rate fluctuations as they were booked in local currencies. Most large European revenue contracts are denominated and paid to the Company in the United States dollar while the Company's European expenses, including substantial research and development operations, are paid in local currencies causing a short position in the Euro and the British pound sterling. In addition, the Company experiences greater inflows than outflows of Japanese yen as all Japanese-based customers contract and pay the Company in local currency. While these exposures are aggregated on a consolidated basis to take advantage of natural offsets, substantial exposure remains. For exposures that are not offset, the Company enters into short-term foreign currency forward and option contracts to partially offset these anticipated exposures. The option contracts are generally entered into at contract strike rates that are different than current market rates. As a result, any unfavorable currency movements below the strike rates will not be offset by the foreign currency option contract and could negatively affect operating results. These contracts address anticipated future cash flows for periods up

to one year and do not hedge 100% of the potential exposures related to these currencies. As a result, the effects of currency fluctuations could have a substantial effect on the Company's overall results of operations.

Foreign currency translation adjustment, a component of accumulated other comprehensive income reported in the stockholders' equity section of the consolidated balance sheets, increased to \$22,937 at March 31, 2006 from \$21,324 at December 31, 2005. This reflects the increase in the value of net assets denominated in foreign currencies as a result of the strengthening of the United States dollar since year-end 2005.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

Total cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments at March 31, 2006 were \$120,734 compared to \$114,410 at December 31, 2005. Cash provided by operating activities was \$16,456 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to \$8,426 for the comparable period in 2005. The increase in cash flows from operating activities was primarily due to (i) a larger decrease in trade accounts receivable in the first three months of 2006 compared to the comparable period in 2005 and (ii) a decrease in prepaid expense and other compared to an increase in the same period in 2005. The increase in cash flows from operating activities was partially offset by a smaller increase in deferred revenue in the first three months of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005.

Excluding short-term investments, cash used in investing activities was \$7,387 in the first three months of 2006 compared to cash provided by investing activities of \$245 in the same period in 2005. Cash used for investing activities in the first three months of 2006 consisted of cash paid for the acquisition of businesses and equity interests of \$4,165, including payments of earnouts and transaction costs related to prior-year acquisitions of \$864, and capital expenditures of \$3,222. Cash used for investing activities for the comparable period in 2005 included net proceeds of \$9,731 from the sale of a property, partially offset by capital expenditures of \$7,268 and cash paid related to prior year acquisitions of \$2,708.

Cash used in financing activities was \$2,896 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$7,001 for the comparable period in 2005. As more fully discussed below, in March 2006, the Company issued \$200,000 of 6.25% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2026 in a private offering for net proceeds of \$194,250. The Company used the net proceeds as well as \$14,317 from its cash balances to repurchase and retire \$171,500 of the Company's 6 7/8% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2027 (6 7/8% Notes) and \$33,350 of the Company's Floating Rate Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2023 (Floating Rate Debentures). Financing cash flows were positively impacted by proceeds from issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options and employee stock plan purchases of \$7,859 and \$8,990 during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Trade Accounts Receivable, Net

Trade accounts receivable, net decreased to \$215,575 at March 31, 2006 from \$234,866 at December 31, 2005. Excluding the current portion of term receivables of \$139,033 and \$133,273, average days sales outstanding were 39 days and 41 days at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. Average days sales outstanding in total accounts receivable increased to 110 days at March 31, 2006 from 96 days at December 31, 2005. The increase in days sales outstanding was primarily due to the decrease in revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2006 as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2005. In the quarters where term contract revenue is recorded, only the first twelve months of the receivable is reflected in current trade accounts receivable. In the following quarters, the amount due in the next twelve months is reflected in current trade accounts receivable without the corresponding revenue.

Prepaid Expenses and Other

Prepaid expenses and other increased to \$18,877 at March 31, 2006 from \$15,562 at December 31, 2005. The increase was primarily due to prepayments of employee benefits and sales commissions and to the payment of underwriting fees and related debt costs incurred in connection with the issuance of the 6.25% Debentures. The increase was partially offset by the write-off of unamortized deferred debt issuance costs in connection with the retirement of the 6 7/8% Notes and a portion of the Floating Rate Debentures, as more fully discussed below.

Term Receivables, Long-Term

Term receivables, long-term decreased to \$127,280 at March 31, 2006 from \$131,676 at December 31, 2005. The balances were attributable to multi-year, multi-element term license sales agreements. Balances under term agreements that are due within one year are included in trade accounts receivable and balances that are due in more than one year are included in term receivables, long-term. The Company uses term agreements as a standard

business practice and has a history of successfully collecting under the original payment terms without making concessions on payments, products or services. The decrease from 2005 was due primarily to the sale of \$9,265 of term receivables, long-term to certain financing institutions on a non-recourse basis during the three months ended March 31, 2006, as well as to seasonally lower quarterly average term license revenue since the fourth quarter of 2005 whereby the scheduled run-off of long-term receivables was less than offset by new term license transactions.

Property, Plant and Equipment, net

Property, plant and equipment, net decreased to \$78,212 at March 31, 2006 from \$81,374 at December 31, 2005. The decrease was due primarily to depreciation of property, plant and equipment, partially offset by normal quarterly capital purchases.

Accrued Payroll and Related Liabilities

Accrued payroll and related liabilities decreased to \$57,177 at March 31, 2006 from \$73,244 at December 31, 2005. The decrease was primarily due to (i) a decrease in accrued sales commissions as a result of a decrease in commissionable revenue during the first quarter of 2006 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2005, and (ii) payments of the 2005 annual and fourth quarter incentive bonus compensation in the first quarter of 2006.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue consists primarily of prepaid annual software maintenance services. Deferred revenue increased to \$117,823 at March 31, 2006 from \$106,453 at December 31, 2005. The increase was primarily due to annual support contract renewals offset by normal amortization of prepayments on existing contracts.

Capital Resources

Expenditures for property, plant and equipment decreased to \$3,222 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to \$7,268 for the comparable period of 2005. Expenditures for property, plant and equipment in the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 did not include any individually significant projects. In the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company acquired EverCAD, which resulted in net cash payments of \$3,301. Additionally, the Company paid \$864 related to earnouts, transaction costs and other costs related to prior years' acquisitions. In the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company paid \$2,708 related to earnouts, holdbacks and transaction costs on prior year acquisitions.

In March 2006, the Company issued \$200,000 of 6.25% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2026 (6.25% Debentures) in a private offering pursuant to Securities Act Rule 144A. The Company used the net proceeds of \$194,250 from the sale of the 6.25% Debentures plus \$14,317 from its cash balances to retire the 6 7/8% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2007 and to retire a portion of the Floating Rate Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2023. The 6.25% Debentures have been registered with the SEC for resale under the Securities Act of 1933. Interest on the 6.25% Debentures is payable semi-annually in March and September. The 6.25% Debentures are convertible, under certain circumstances, into the Company's common stock at a conversion price of \$17.97 per share for a total of 11,131 shares. These circumstances generally include (a) the market price of the Company's common stock exceeding 120% of the conversion price, (b) the market price of the 6.25% Debentures declining to less than 98% of the value of the common stock into which the 6.25% Debentures are convertible, (c) a call for the redemption of the 6.25% Debentures, (d) specified distributions to holders of the Company's common stock, (e) if a fundamental change, such as a change of control, occurs or (f) during the ten trading days prior to, but not on, the maturity date. Upon conversion, in lieu of shares of the Company's common stock, for each \$1,000 principal amount of 6.25% Debentures a holder will receive an amount of cash equal to the lesser of (i) \$1,000 or (ii) the conversion value of the number of shares of the Company's common stock equal to the conversion rate. If such conversion value exceeds \$1,000, the Company will also deliver, at the Company's election, cash or common stock or a combination of cash and common stock with respect to the remaining common stock deliverable upon conversion. If a holder elects to convert its 6.25% Debentures in connection with a fundamental change of the Company that occurs prior to March 6, 2011, the holder will also be entitled to receive a make whole premium upon conversion in some circumstances. The 6.25% Debentures rank pari passu with the Floating Rate Debentures. Some or all of the 6.25% Debentures may be redeemed by the Company for cash on or after March 6, 2011. Some or all of the 6.25% Debentures may be redeemed at the option of the holder for cash on March 1, 2013, 2016 or 2021.

In August 2003, the Company issued \$110,000 of Floating Rate Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2023 (Floating Rate Debentures) in a private offering pursuant to SEC Rule 144A. The Floating Rate Debentures have been registered with the SEC for resale under the Securities Act of 1933. Interest on the Floating Rate Debentures is payable quarterly in February, May, August and November, at a variable interest rate equal to 3-month LIBOR plus 1.65%. The effective interest rate was 6.18% and 4.19% for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Floating Rate Debentures are convertible, under certain circumstances, into the Company's common stock at a conversion price of \$23.40 per share, for a total of 3,276 shares as of March 31, 2006. These circumstances generally include (i) the market price of the Company's common stock exceeding 120% of the conversion price, (ii) the market price of the Floating Rate Debentures declining to less than 98% of the value of the common stock into which the Floating Rate Debentures are convertible or (iii) a call for redemption of the Floating Rate Debentures or certain other corporate transactions. The conversion price may be adjusted based on certain

future transactions, such as stock splits or stock dividends. Some or all of the Floating Rate Debentures may be redeemed by the Company for cash on or after August 6, 2007. Some or all of the Floating Rate Debentures may be redeemed at the option of the holder for cash on August 6, 2010, 2013 or 2018. In March 2006, the Company purchased on the open market and retired Floating Rate Debentures with a principal balance of \$33,350 for a total purchase price of \$32,351. As a result, a principal amount of \$76,650 remains outstanding. In connection with this purchase, the Company incurred a before tax net gain on the early extinguishment of debt of \$211, which included a \$999 discount on the repurchased Floating Rate Debentures partially offset by the write-off of \$788 of unamortized deferred debt issuance costs.

In March 2006, the Company used a portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the 6.25% Debentures to retire the outstanding balance of \$171,500 of the 6 7/8% Convertible Subordinated Notes (Notes) due 2007. In connection with this retirement, the Company incurred before tax expenses for the early extinguishment of debt of \$6,082. Expenses included \$4,716 for the call premium on the Notes and \$1,366 for the write-off of unamortized deferred debt issuance costs.

The Company may elect to purchase or otherwise retire some or all of its Debentures with cash, stock, or other assets from time to time in open market or privately negotiated transactions, either directly or through intermediaries, or by tender offer when the Company believes that market conditions are favorable to do so. Such purchases may have a material effect on the Company's liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

In June 2005, the Company entered into a syndicated, senior, unsecured revolving credit facility that replaced an existing three-year revolving credit facility. Borrowings under the facility are permitted to a maximum of \$120,000. This facility is a four-year revolving credit facility, which terminates on June 1, 2009. Under this facility, the Company has the option to pay interest based on LIBOR with varying maturities which are commensurate with the borrowing period selected by the Company, plus a spread of between 1.0% and 1.6% or prime plus a spread of between 0.0% and 0.6%, based on a pricing grid tied to a financial covenant. In addition, commitment fees are payable on the unused portion of the credit facility at rates between 0.25% and 0.35% based on a pricing grid tied to a financial covenant. The facility contains certain financial and other covenants, including financial covenants requiring the maintenance of specified liquidity ratios, leverage ratios and minimum tangible net worth. The Company had no borrowings during 2006 and 2005 against this credit facility or against the previous credit facility and had no balance outstanding at March 31, 2006 or December 31, 2005.

The Company's primary ongoing cash requirements will be for product development, operating activities, capital expenditures, debt service and acquisition opportunities that may arise. The Company's primary sources of liquidity are cash generated from operations and borrowings under the revolving credit facility. The Company anticipates that current cash balances, anticipated cash flows from operating activities, including the effects of financing customer term receivables, amounts available under existing credit facilities, or other available financing sources, such as the issuance of debt or equity securities, will be sufficient to meet its working capital needs on a short-term and long-term basis. The Company's sources of liquidity could be adversely affected by a decrease in demand for the Company's products or a deterioration of the Company's financial ratios.

Stock Repurchases

The board of directors has authorized the Company to repurchase shares in the open market. There were no repurchases in the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005. The Company considers market conditions, alternative uses of cash and balance sheet ratios when evaluating share repurchases.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have off-balance sheet arrangements, financings or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons, also known as special purpose entities. In the ordinary course of business, the Company leases certain real properties, primarily field office facilities, and equipment.

In February 2004, the Company purchased a 10% interest in M2000, a French company. The Company assessed its interest in this variable interest entity and concluded it should not consolidate that entity based on guidance included in FASB Interpretation No. 46R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities". Accordingly, the Company has accounted for this variable interest entity pursuant to the cost method for investments in equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values.

Outlook for 2006

Revenues for the second quarter of 2006 are expected to be approximately \$177,000, while loss per share for the same period is expected to be approximately \$0.01. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 are expected to be approximately \$762,000 and earnings per share is expected to be approximately \$0.16.

Item 3. Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk
(All numerical references in thousands, except for rates and percentages)

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its investment portfolio, short-term borrowings and long-term notes payable. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

The Company places its investments in instruments that meet high credit quality standards, as specified in the Company's investment policy. The policy also limits the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer and type of instrument. The Company does not expect any material loss with respect to its investment portfolio.

The table below presents the carrying value and related weighted-average fixed interest rates for the Company's investment portfolio. The carrying value approximates fair value at March 31, 2006. In accordance with the Company's investment policy, all investments mature in twelve months or less.

Principal (notional) amounts in United States dollars (In thousands, except interest rates)	Carrying Amount	Average Fixed Interest Rate
Cash equivalents – fixed rate	\$ 45,022	4.75%
Short-term investments – fixed rate	<u>45,346</u>	4.73%
Total fixed rate interest bearing instruments	<u>\$ 90,368</u>	4.74%

The Company had convertible subordinated debentures of \$200,000 outstanding with a fixed interest rate of 6.25% at March 31, 2006. For fixed rate debt, interest rate changes affect the fair value of the debentures but do not affect earnings or cash flow.

The Company had floating rate convertible subordinated debentures of \$76,650 outstanding with a variable interest rate of 3-month LIBOR plus 1.65% at March 31, 2006. For variable interest rate debt, interest rate changes affect earnings and cash flow. If the interest rates on the variable rate borrowings were to increase or decrease by 1% for the year and the level of borrowings outstanding remained constant, annual interest expense would increase or decrease by approximately \$766.

At March 31, 2006, the Company had a syndicated, senior, unsecured revolving credit facility. Borrowings under the facility are permitted to a maximum of \$120,000. The facility is a four-year revolving credit facility which terminates on June 1, 2009. Under this facility, the Company has the option to pay interest based on LIBOR with varying maturities which are commensurate with the borrowing period selected by the Company, plus a spread of between 1.0% and 1.6% or prime plus a spread of between 0.0% and 0.6%, based on a pricing grid tied to a financial covenant. As a result, the Company's interest expense associated with borrowings under this credit facility will vary with market interest rates. In addition, commitment fees are payable on the unused portion of the credit facility at rates between 0.25% and 0.35% based on a pricing grid tied to a financial covenant. The Company had no borrowings during 2006 and 2005 against this credit facility or against the previous credit facility and had no balance outstanding at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

The Company had other long-term notes payable of \$346 and short-term borrowings of \$5,677 outstanding at March 31, 2006 with variable rates based on market indexes. For variable rate debt, interest rate changes generally do not affect the fair market value, but do affect future earnings or cash flow. If the interest rates on the variable rate borrowings were to increase or decrease by 1% for the year and the level of borrowings outstanding remained constant, annual interest expense would increase or decrease by approximately \$60.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The Company transacts business in various foreign currencies and has established a foreign currency hedging program to hedge certain foreign currency forecasted transactions and exposures from existing assets and liabilities. Derivative instruments held by the Company consist of foreign currency forward and option contracts. The Company enters into contracts with counterparties who are major financial institutions and believes the risk related to default is remote. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The Company enters into foreign currency option contracts for forecasted revenues and expenses between its foreign subsidiaries. These instruments provide the Company the right to sell/purchase foreign currencies to/from third parties at future dates with fixed exchange rates. As of March 31, 2006, the Company had options outstanding to sell Japanese yen with contract values totaling \$18,071 at a weighted average contract rate of 118.97, to buy the Euro with contract values totaling \$17,625 at a weighted average contract rate of 1.26 and to buy the British pound with contract values totaling \$7,633 at a weighted average contract rate of 1.84. Additionally, the Company determined that certain of its remaining derivative instruments did not meet the criteria for hedge accounting treatment under the requirements of SFAS No. 133 resulting in the instruments being marked to market through the statement of operations and a net loss of \$1,046 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006.

The Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts to protect against currency exchange risk associated with expected future cash flows and existing assets and liabilities. The Company's practice is to hedge a majority of its existing material foreign currency transaction exposures.

The table provides information as of March 31, 2006 about the Company's foreign currency forward contracts. The information provided is in United States dollar equivalent amounts. The table presents the notional amounts, at contract exchange rates, and the weighted average contractual foreign currency exchange rates. These contracts mature in 2006.

	Notional Amount	Weighted Average Contract Rate	Contract Currency
Forward Contracts:			
Japanese Yen	\$ 151,217	114.51	JPY
Euro	105,599	1.20	USD
British Pound	28,845	1.75	USD
Swedish Krona	2,618	7.75	SEK
Indian Rupee	3,207	44.36	INR
Canadian Dollar	1,666	1.18	CAD
Other	<u>7,166</u>	--	
Total	<u>\$ 300,318</u>		

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(1) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of the end of the period covered by this report.

(2) Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The forward-looking statements contained under “Outlook for 2006” in Item 2, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and all other statements contained in this report that are not statements of historical fact, including without limitation, statements containing the words “believes,” “expects,” “projections” and words of similar meaning, constitute forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Moreover, from time to time, we may issue other forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements regarding financial performance in future periods, including the statements under “Outlook for 2006”, do not reflect potential impacts of mergers or acquisitions or other significant transactions or events that have not been announced as of the time the statements are made. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecast in forward-looking statements. We disclaim any obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect future events or revised expectations. The following discussion highlights factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements should be considered in light of these factors.

Weakness in the United States and international economies may materially adversely impact us.

The United States and international economies can experience economic downturns, which may have a material adverse affect on our results of operations. Weakness in these economies may materially adversely impact the timing and receipt of orders for our products and our results of operations. Revenue levels are dependent on the level of technology capital spending, which includes worldwide expenditures for EDA software, hardware and consulting services. In addition, mergers and company restructurings in the worldwide electronics industry may materially adversely impact demand for our products and services resulting in decreased or delayed capital spending patterns.

We are subject to the cyclical nature of the integrated circuit and electronics systems industries and any future downturns may materially adversely impact us.

Purchases of our products and services are highly dependent upon new design projects initiated by customers in the integrated circuit (IC) and electronics systems industries. These industries are highly cyclical and are subject to constant and rapid technological change, rapid product obsolescence, price erosion, evolving standards, short product life cycles and wide fluctuations in product supply and demand. The IC and electronics systems industries regularly experience significant downturns, often connected with, or in anticipation of, maturing product cycles within such companies and/or a decline in general economic conditions. These downturns cause diminished product demand, production overcapacity, high inventory levels and accelerated erosion of average selling prices. During such downturns, the number of new design projects generally decreases, which can materially adversely impact demand for our products and services.

Our forecasts of our revenues and earnings outlook may be inaccurate and could materially adversely impact our business or our planned results of operations.

Our revenues, particularly new software license revenues, are difficult to forecast. We use a “pipeline” system, a common industry practice, to forecast revenues and trends in our business. Sales personnel monitor the status of potential business and estimate when a customer will make a purchase decision, the dollar amount of the sale and the products or services to be sold. These estimates are aggregated periodically to generate a sales pipeline. Our pipeline estimates may prove to be unreliable either in a particular quarter or over a longer period of time, in part because the “conversion rate” of the pipeline into contracts can be very difficult to estimate and requires management judgment. A variation in the conversion rate could cause us to plan or budget incorrectly and materially adversely impact our business or our planned results of operations. In particular, a slowdown in customer spending or weak economic conditions generally can reduce the conversion rate in a particular quarter as purchasing decisions are

delayed, reduced in amount or cancelled. The conversion rate can also be affected by the tendency of some of our customers to wait until the end of a quarter in the hope of obtaining more favorable terms.

Fluctuations in quarterly results of operations due to customer seasonal purchasing patterns, the timing of significant orders and the mix of licenses used to sell our products could materially adversely impact our business and the market price of our common stock.

We have experienced, and may continue to experience, varied quarterly operating results. Various factors affect our quarterly operating results and some of these are not within our control, including customer demand and the timing of significant orders. We experience seasonality in demand for our products, due to the purchasing cycles of our customers, with revenues in the fourth quarter generally being the highest. We receive a majority of our software product revenues from current quarter order performance, of which a substantial amount is usually booked in the last few weeks of each quarter. A significant portion of our revenues come from multi-million dollar contracts, the timing of the completion of and the terms of delivery of which can have a material impact on revenue for a given quarter. If we fail to receive expected orders, particularly large orders, our revenues for that quarter could be materially adversely impacted. In such an event, we could fail to meet investors' expectations, which could have a material adverse impact on our stock price.

Our revenues are also affected by the mix of licenses entered into where we recognize software product revenues as payments become due and payable or ratably over the license term as compared to revenues recognized at the beginning of the license term. We recognize revenues ratably over the license term when the customer is provided with rights to unspecified or unreleased future products. A shift in the license mix toward increased ratable or due and payable revenue recognition would result in increased deferral of software product revenues to future periods and would decrease current revenues, resulting in not meeting near-term revenue expectations.

The gross margin on our software products is greater than that for our hardware products, software support and professional services. Therefore, our gross margin may vary as a result of the mix of products and services sold. Additionally, the gross margin on software products varies year to year depending on the amount of royalties due to third parties for the mix of products sold. We also have a significant amount of fixed or relatively fixed costs, such as employee costs and purchased technology amortization, and costs which are committed in advance and can only be adjusted periodically. As a result, a small failure to reach planned revenues would likely have a relatively large negative effect on resulting earnings. If anticipated revenues do not materialize as expected, our gross margins and operating results would be materially adversely impacted.

Customer payment defaults could materially adversely impact us.

We use fixed-term license agreements as a standard business practice with customers we believe are credit-worthy. These multi-year, multi-element term license agreements are typically three years in length and have payments spread over the license term. The complexity of these agreements tends to increase the risk associated with collectibility from customers that can arise for a variety of reasons including ability to pay, product dissatisfaction, disagreements and disputes. If we are unable to collect under any of these multi-million dollar agreements, our results of operations could be materially adversely impacted. We use these fixed-term license agreements as a standard business practice and has a history of successfully collecting under the original payment terms without making concessions on payments, products or services. If we no longer had a history of collecting without providing concessions on term agreements, then revenue would be required to be recognized as the payments become due and payable over the license term. This change would have a material impact on our results.

Accounting rules governing revenue recognition may change.

The accounting rules governing software revenue recognition have been subject to authoritative interpretations that have generally made it more difficult to recognize software product revenues at the beginning of the license period. If this trend continues, new and revised standards and interpretations could materially adversely impact our ability to meet revenue expectations.

Forecasting our tax rates is complex and subject to uncertainty.

Forecasts of our income tax position and resultant effective tax rate are complex and subject to uncertainty as our income tax position for each year combines: (a) the effects of a mix of profits (losses) earned by us and our subsidiaries in tax jurisdictions with a broad range of income tax rates, (b) benefits from available deferred tax assets, (c) taxes, interest or penalties resulting from tax audits and (d) changes in tax laws or the interpretation of such tax laws. In order to forecast our global tax rate, pre-tax profits and losses by jurisdiction are estimated and tax expense by jurisdiction is calculated. If the mix of profits and losses or effective tax rates by jurisdiction are different than those estimates, our actual tax rate could be materially different than forecast.

New accounting standard related to equity compensation now causes us to recognize an additional expense, which results in a reduction in our net income.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment", which replaces SFAS No. 123 and supercedes APB Opinion No. 25, relating to the accounting for equity-based compensation. This statement requires us to record a charge to compensation expense for stock option grants. Starting in January 2006, the FASB's statement required that stock-based awards be accounted for using a fair-value based method, which requires us to measure the compensation expense for all such awards, including stock options, at fair-value at the grant date. This new expense adversely affects comparability of 2006 results with those of prior years.

Our business is subject to evolving corporate governance and public disclosure regulations that have increased both costs and the risk of noncompliance, which could have a material adverse impact on us.

Because our common stock is publicly traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market, we are subject to rules and regulations promulgated by a number of governmental and self-regulated organizations, including the SEC, NASDAQ and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which monitors the accounting practices of public companies. Many of these regulations continue to evolve, making compliance difficult and uncertain. In particular, Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related regulations have required us to include a management assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting and auditor attestation of that assessment in our annual reports. This effort has required, and continues to require, the commitment of significant financial and managerial resources. A failure to complete a favorable assessment and obtain an auditors' attestation could have a material adverse impact on us.

The outcome of Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities examinations could have a material adverse affect on us.

The Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities regularly examine our income tax returns. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. In determining the adequacy of income taxes, we assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities' examinations. The ultimate outcome of these examinations cannot be predicted with certainty. Should the Internal Revenue Service or other tax authorities assess additional taxes as a result of examinations, we may be required to record charges to operations that could have a material impact on the results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

There are limitations on the effectiveness of controls.

We do not expect that disclosure controls or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Failure of our control systems to prevent error or fraud could materially adversely impact us.

The lengthy sales cycle for our products and services and delay in customer consummation of projects, make the timing of our revenues difficult to predict.

We have a lengthy sales cycle that generally extends between three and six months. A lengthy customer evaluation and approval process is generally required due to the complexity and expense associated with our products and services. Consequently, we may incur substantial expenses and devote significant management effort and expense to develop potential relationships that do not result in agreements or revenues and may prevent us from pursuing other opportunities. In addition, sales of our products and

services may be delayed if customers delay approval or commencement of projects due to customers' budgetary constraints, internal acceptance review procedures, timing of budget cycles or timing of competitive evaluation processes.

Any loss of our leadership position in certain segments of the EDA market could have a material adverse affect on us.

The industry in which we compete is characterized by very strong leadership positions in specific segments of the EDA market. For example, one company may enjoy a large percentage of sales in the physical verification segment of the market while another will have a similarly strong position in mixed-signal simulation. These strong leadership positions can be maintained for significant periods of time as the software is difficult to master and customers are disinclined to make changes once their employees, as well as others in the industry, have developed familiarity with a particular software product. For these reasons, much of our profitability arises from niche areas in which we are the strong leader. Conversely, it is difficult for us to achieve significant profits in niche areas where other companies are the leaders. If for any reason we lose our leadership position in a niche, we could be materially adversely impacted.

We may not realize revenues as a result of our investments in research and development.

We incur substantial expense to develop new software products. Research and development activities are often performed over long periods of time. This effort may not yield a successful product offering or the product may not satisfy customer requirements. As a result, we would realize little or no revenues related to our investment in research and development.

Intense competition in the EDA industry could materially adversely impact us.

Competition in the EDA industry is intense, which can lead to, among other things, price reductions, longer selling cycles, lower product margins, loss of market share and additional working capital requirements. If our competitors offer significant discounts on certain products, we may need to lower our prices or offer other favorable terms in order to compete successfully. Any such changes would likely reduce margins and could materially adversely impact our operating results. Any broad-based changes to our prices and pricing policies could cause new software license and service revenues to decline or be delayed as the sales force implements and our customers adjust to the new pricing policies. Some of our competitors may bundle software products for promotional purposes or as a long-term pricing strategy. These practices could significantly constrain prices we can charge for our products. Our success depends upon our ability to acquire or develop and market products and services that are innovative and cost-competitive and that meet customer expectations.

We currently compete primarily with two large companies: Cadence Design Systems, Inc. and Synopsys, Inc. We compete with numerous smaller companies, a number of which have combined with other EDA companies. We also compete with manufacturers of electronic devices that have developed, or have the capability to develop, their own EDA products internally.

We may acquire other companies and may not successfully integrate them.

The industry in which we compete has seen significant consolidation in recent years. During this period, we have acquired numerous businesses and have frequently been in discussions with potential acquisition candidates, and we may acquire other businesses in the future. While we expect to carefully analyze all potential transactions before committing to them, we cannot assure that any transaction that is completed will result in long-term benefits to us or our shareholders or that our management will be able to manage the acquired businesses effectively. In addition, growth through acquisition involves a number of risks. If any of the following events occurs after we acquire another business, it could materially adversely impact us:

- difficulties in combining previously separate businesses into a single unit;
- the substantial diversion of management's attention from day-to-day business when integrating the acquired business;
- the discovery after the acquisition has been completed of previously unknown liabilities assumed with the acquired business;
- the failure to realize anticipated benefits, such as cost savings and increases in revenues;

- the failure to retain key personnel of the acquired business;
- difficulties related to assimilating the products of an acquired business in, for example, distribution, engineering and customer support areas;
- unanticipated costs;
- adverse impacts on existing relationships with suppliers and customers; and
- failure to understand and compete effectively in markets in which we have limited experience.

Acquired businesses may not perform as projected, which could result in impairment of acquisition-related intangible assets. Additional challenges include integration of sales channels, training and education of the sales force for new product offerings, integration of product development efforts, integration of systems of internal controls and integration of information systems. Accordingly, in any acquisition there will be uncertainty as to the achievement and timing of projected synergies, cost savings and sales levels for acquired products. All of these factors can impair our ability to forecast, meet revenues and earnings targets and manage effectively our business for long-term growth. We cannot assure that we can effectively meet these challenges.

Risks of international operations and the effects of foreign currency fluctuations can materially adversely impact our business and operating results.

We realize more than half of our revenues from customers outside the United States and we generate approximately one-third of our expenses outside the United States. Significant changes in exchange rates can have an adverse impact on us. For further discussion of foreign currency effects, see “Effects of Foreign Currency Fluctuations” discussion in Part I, Item 2. “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” In addition, international operations subject us to other risks including longer receivables collection periods, changes in a specific country’s or region’s economic or political conditions, trade protection measures, import or export licensing requirements, loss or modification of exemptions for taxes and tariffs, limitations on repatriation of earnings and difficulties with licensing and protecting our intellectual property rights.

The delay in production of components or the ordering of excess components for our emulation hardware products could materially adversely impact us.

The success of our emulation product depends on our ability to procure hardware components on a timely basis from a limited number of suppliers, assemble and ship systems on a timely basis with appropriate quality control, develop distribution and shipment processes, manage inventory and related obsolescence issues and develop processes to deliver customer support for hardware. Our inability to be successful in any of the foregoing could materially adversely impact us.

We commit to purchase component parts from suppliers based on sales forecasts of our emulation products. If we cannot change or be released from these non-cancelable purchase commitments, and if orders for our products do not materialize, we could incur significant costs related to the purchase of excess components which could become obsolete before we can use them. Additionally, a delay in production of the components could materially adversely impact our operating results.

Our failure to adequately protect our proprietary rights or to obtain software or other intellectual property licenses could materially adversely impact us.

Our success depends, in large part, upon our proprietary technology. We generally rely on patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secret laws, licenses and restrictive agreements to establish and protect our proprietary rights in technology and products. Despite precautions we may take to protect our intellectual property, we cannot assure that third parties will not try to challenge, invalidate or circumvent these protections. The companies in the EDA industry, as well as entities and persons outside the industry, are obtaining patents at a rapid rate. Many of these entities have substantially larger patent portfolios than we have. As a result, we may on occasion be forced to engage in costly patent litigation to protect our rights or defend our customers' rights. We may also need to settle these claims on terms that are unfavorable; such settlements could result in the payment of significant damages or royalties, or force us to stop selling or redesign one or more products. We cannot assure that the rights granted under our patents will provide us with any competitive advantage, that patents will be issued on any of our pending applications or that future patents will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. Furthermore, the laws of foreign

countries may not protect our proprietary rights in those countries to the same extent as United States law protects these rights in the United States.

Some of our products include software or other intellectual property licensed from third parties, and we may have to seek new licenses or renew existing licenses for software and other intellectual property in the future. Our failure to obtain software or other intellectual property licenses or rights on favorable terms could materially adversely impact us.

Future litigation may materially adversely impact us.

Any future litigation may result in injunctions against future product sales and substantial unanticipated legal costs and divert the efforts of management personnel, any and all of which could materially adversely impact us.

We may become subject to unfair hiring claims, which could prevent us from hiring needed employees, incur liability for damages or incur substantial unanticipated legal costs.

Companies whose employees accept positions with competitors frequently claim that these competitors have engaged in unfair hiring practices or that the employment of these persons would involve the disclosure or use of confidential information or trade secrets. These claims could prevent us from hiring needed employees. They may result in us incurring liability for damages and/or substantial unanticipated legal costs. These claims also may divert the efforts of management personnel from our operations.

Errors or defects in our products and services could expose us to liability and harm our reputation.

Our customers use our products and services in designing and developing products that involve a high degree of technological complexity and have unique specifications. Due to the complexity of the systems and products with which we work, some of our products and designs can be adequately tested only when put to full use in the marketplace. As a result, our customers or their end users may discover errors or defects in our software or the systems we design, or the products or systems incorporating our designs and intellectual property may not operate as expected. Errors or defects could result in:

- loss of current customers and loss of, or delay in, revenue and loss of market share;
- failure to attract new customers or achieve market acceptance;
- diversion of development resources to resolve the problems resulting from errors or defects; and
- increased service costs.

Our failure to attract and retain key employees may harm us.

We depend on the efforts and abilities of our senior management, our research and development staff and a number of other key management, sales, support, technical and services personnel. Competition for experienced, high-quality personnel is intense, and we cannot assure that we can continue to recruit and retain such personnel. The failure by us to hire and retain such personnel would impair our ability to develop new products and manage our business effectively.

Regulations adopted by the NASDAQ Stock Market require stockholder approval for new stock option plans and significant amendments to existing plans, including increasing the number of options available for grant. These regulations could make it more difficult for us to grant equity compensation to employees in the future. To the extent that these regulations make it more difficult or expensive to grant equity compensation to employees, we may incur increased compensation costs or find it difficult to attract and retain employees, which could materially adversely impact us.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war may materially adversely impact the markets on which our securities trade, the markets in which we operate, our operations and our profitability.

Terrorist attacks may negatively affect our operations and investment in our business. These attacks or armed conflicts may directly impact our physical facilities or those of our suppliers or customers. Furthermore, these attacks may make travel more difficult and expensive and ultimately affect our revenues.

Any armed conflict entered into by the United States could have an adverse impact on our revenues and our ability to deliver products to our customers. Political and economic instability in some regions of the world may also result from an armed conflict and could negatively impact our business. We currently have operations in Pakistan, Egypt and Israel, countries that may be particularly susceptible to this risk. The consequences of any armed conflict are unpredictable, and we may not be able to foresee events that could have an adverse impact on us.

More generally, any of these events could cause consumer confidence and spending to decrease or result in increased volatility in the United States and worldwide financial markets and economy. They also could result in economic recession in the United States or abroad. Any of these occurrences could have a significant impact on our operating results, revenues and costs and may result in volatility of the market price for our common stock.

Our articles of incorporation, Oregon law and our shareholder rights plan may have anti-takeover effects.

Our board of directors has the authority, without action by the shareholders, to designate and issue up to 1,200,000 shares of incentive stock in one or more series and to designate the rights, preferences and privileges of each series without any further vote or action by the shareholders. Additionally, the Oregon Control Share Act and the Business Combination Act limit the ability of parties who acquire a significant amount of voting stock to exercise control over us. These provisions may have the effect of lengthening the time required for a person to acquire control of us through a proxy contest or the election of a majority of the board of directors. In February 1999, we adopted a shareholder rights plan, which has the effect of making it more difficult for a person to acquire control of us in a transaction not approved by our board of directors. The potential issuance of incentive stock, the provisions of the Oregon Control Share Act and the Business Combination Act and our shareholder rights plan may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of us, may discourage bids for our common stock at a premium over the market price of our common stock and may materially adversely impact the market price of, and the voting and other rights of the holders of, our common stock.

Our debt obligations expose us to risks that could materially adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition, and could prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under such indebtedness.

We have a substantial level of indebtedness. As of March 31, 2006, we had \$288.0 million of outstanding indebtedness, which includes \$76.6 million of Floating Rate Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2023 (Floating Rate Debentures) and \$200 million of 6.25% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 2026 (6.25% Debentures). This level of indebtedness among other things, could:

- make it difficult for us to satisfy our payment obligations on our debt;
- make it difficult for us to incur additional indebtedness or obtain any necessary financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service, acquisitions or general corporate purposes;
- limit our flexibility in planning for or reacting to changes in our business;
- reduce funds available for use in our operations;
- make us more vulnerable in the event of a downturn in our business;
- make us more vulnerable in the event of an increase in interest rates if we must incur new debt to satisfy our obligations under the Floating Rate Debentures and 6.25% Debentures; or
- place us at a possible competitive disadvantage relative to less leveraged competitors and competitors that have greater access to capital resources.

If we experience a decline in revenues due to any of the factors described in this section entitled "Risk Factors," we could have difficulty paying amounts due on our indebtedness. Any default under our indebtedness could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Registrant Pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Registrant Pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Registrant Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: May 9, 2006

MENTOR GRAPHICS CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Gregory K. Hinckley
President

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Walden C. Rhines, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Mentor Graphics Corporation, the registrant;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and we have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: May 9, 2006

Walden C. Rhines
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Gregory K. Hinckley, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Mentor Graphics Corporation, the registrant;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and we have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: May 9, 2006

Gregory K. Hinckley
Chief Financial Officer

Certification of Periodic Financial Report Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned officer of Mentor Graphics Corporation (the "Company") hereby certifies to such officer's knowledge that:

- (i) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: May 9, 2006

Walden C. Rhines
Chief Executive Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, and is not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing. A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Mentor Graphics Corporation and will be retained by Mentor Graphics Corporation and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Certification of Periodic Financial Report Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned officer of Mentor Graphics Corporation (the "Company") hereby certifies to such officer's knowledge that:

- (i) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: May 9, 2006

Gregory K. Hinckley
Chief Financial Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, and is not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing. A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Mentor Graphics Corporation and will be retained by Mentor Graphics Corporation and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.