

GLU MOBILE INC
Form 10-Q
May 14, 2010

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2010

OR

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

For the Transition Period from _____ to _____

**Commission File Number 001-33368
Glu Mobile Inc.**

(Exact name of the Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

91-2143667
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**2207 Bridgepointe Parkway, Suite 300
San Mateo, California 94404**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices, including Zip Code)
(650) 532-2400

(Registrant's Telephone number, including Area Code)

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 has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Shares of Glu Mobile Inc. common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share, outstanding as of April 30, 2010: 30,610,219 shares.

GLU MOBILE INC.
FORM 10-Q
Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2010
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)</u>	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2010 and 2009</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2010 and 2009</u>	5
<u>Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	6
<u>ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	
	22
<u>ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	
	31
<u>ITEM 4T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	
	33
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	
	34
<u>ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS</u>	
	34
<u>ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	
	52
<u>ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES</u>	
	52
<u>ITEM 4. RESERVED</u>	
	52
<u>ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
	52
<u>ITEM 6. EXHIBITS</u>	
	52
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	
	53
<u>Exhibit 31.01</u>	
<u>Exhibit 31.02</u>	
<u>Exhibit 32.01</u>	
<u>Exhibit 32.02</u>	

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

GLU MOBILE INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)
(in thousands, except per share data)

	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,474	\$ 10,510
Accounts receivable, net	13,344	16,030
Prepaid royalties	4,614	6,738
Prepaid expenses and other	2,185	2,520
Total current assets	30,617	35,798
Property and equipment, net	2,953	3,344
Prepaid royalties	809	96
Other long-term assets	802	833
Intangible assets, net	11,759	13,059
Goodwill	4,610	4,608
Total assets	\$ 51,550	\$ 57,738

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,154	\$ 4,480
Accrued liabilities	940	817
Accrued compensation	2,526	1,829
Accrued royalties	10,105	12,604
Accrued restructuring	824	1,406
Deferred revenues	1,169	914
Current portion of long-term debt	15,038	16,379
Total current liabilities	34,756	38,429
Other long-term liabilities	7,919	7,616
Total liabilities	42,675	46,045

Commitments and contingencies (Note 5)

Stockholders equity:

Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 5,000 shares authorized at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009; no shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

3

3

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Common stock, \$0.0001 par value: 250,000 shares authorized at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009; 30,575 and 30,360 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively

Additional paid-in capital	188,758	188,078
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,089	931
Accumulated deficit	(180,975)	(177,319)
Total stockholders' equity	8,875	11,693
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 51,550	\$ 57,738

The accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents

GLU MOBILE INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2010	2009
Revenues	\$ 17,289	\$ 20,775
Cost of revenues:		
Royalties	4,691	5,813
Amortization of intangible assets	1,228	2,848
Total cost of revenues	5,919	8,661
Gross profit	11,370	12,114
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	6,661	6,397
Sales and marketing	2,971	4,112
General and administrative	3,813	4,485
Amortization of intangible assets	55	51
Restructuring charge	594	
Total operating expenses	14,094	15,045
Loss from operations	(2,724)	(2,931)
Interest and other income/(expense), net:		
Interest income	7	18
Interest expense	(304)	(364)
Other expense, net	(334)	(461)
Interest and other income/(expense), net	(631)	(807)
Loss before income taxes	(3,355)	(3,738)
Income tax provision	(301)	(2,019)
Net loss	\$ (3,656)	\$ (5,757)
Net loss per common share basic and diluted:	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.19)
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic and diluted	30,458	29,595
Stock-based compensation expense included in:		
Research and development	\$ 164	\$ 180
Sales and marketing	73	151
General and administrative	287	433

The accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents

GLU MOBILE INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March	
	31,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (3,656)	\$ (5,757)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and accretion	563	593
Amortization of intangible assets	1,283	2,899
Stock-based compensation	524	764
MIG earnout expense		656
Interest expense on debt	265	276
Amortization of loan agreement costs	39	38
Non-cash foreign currency remeasurement gain	332	442
Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts	212	20
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	2,286	(130)
Prepaid royalties	1,409	(1,034)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	265	678
Accounts payable	(370)	(393)
Other accrued liabilities	72	221
Accrued compensation	708	67
Accrued royalties	(2,364)	(482)
Deferred revenues	258	(8)
Accrued restructuring charge	(582)	(349)
Other long-term liabilities	326	(1,045)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	1,570	(2,544)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(108)	(305)
Net cash used in investing activities	(108)	(305)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from line of credit	11,797	18,312
Payments on line of credit	(13,341)	(13,851)
MIG loan payments		(6,000)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and ESPP	156	11
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,388)	(1,528)

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(110)	(115)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(36)	(4,492)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,510	19,166
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 10,474	\$ 14,674

The accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents

GLU MOBILE INC.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousands, except per share data)

Note 1 The Company, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Glu Mobile Inc. (the Company or Glu) was incorporated in Nevada in May 2001 and reincorporated in the state of Delaware in March 2007. The Company creates mobile games and related applications based on third-party licensed brands and other intellectual property, as well as its own original intellectual property.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regarding interim financial reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for complete financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed with the SEC on March 31, 2010. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which the Company believes are necessary for a fair statement of the Company s financial position as of March 31, 2010 and its results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year. The unaudited consolidated balance sheet presented as of December 31, 2009 has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements as of that date, and the consolidated balance sheet presented as of March 31, 2010 has been derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of that date.

The Company had \$10,474 of cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2010. During the three months ended March 31, 2010, the Company generated \$1,570 of cash from operating activities, which was offset by \$108 of cash used in investing activities and \$1,388 of cash used in financing activities. The Company expects to continue to fund its operations and satisfy its contractual obligations for 2010 primarily through its cash and cash equivalents, borrowings under the Company s revolving credit facility and any cash generated by operations. However, there can be no assurances that the Company will be able to generate positive operating cash flow during 2010 or beyond. The Company believes its cash and cash equivalents, together with any cash flows from operations and borrowings under its credit facility will be sufficient to meet its anticipated cash needs through for at least the next 12 months. However, the Company s cash requirements for the next 12 months may be greater than anticipated due to, among other reasons, lower than expected cash generated from operating activities including the impact of foreign currency rate changes, revenues that are lower than currently anticipated, greater than expected operating expenses, usage of cash to fund its foreign operations, unanticipated limitations or timing restrictions on its ability to access funds that are held in its non-U.S. subsidiaries, a deterioration of the quality of the Company s accounts receivable, which could lower the borrowing base under its credit facility, and any failure on the Company s part to remain in compliance with the covenants under the revolving credit facility. The Company currently expects that it will be able to comply with the EBITDA-related covenant contained in the credit facility. If revenues are lower than anticipated, the Company may be required to reduce its operating expenses to remain in compliance with this covenant. Reducing operating expenses could be very challenging for the Company, since it undertook operating expense reductions and restructuring activities in the third and fourth quarters of 2008, the third quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010 that reduced operating expenses significantly. However, the Company expects to continue its efforts to reduce operating expenses during the first half of 2010. Reducing operating expenses further than the Company currently anticipates could have the effect of reducing revenues. On August 24, 2009, February 10, 2010 and March 18, 2010, the Company entered into amendments to its Loan and Security Agreement with the lender, which (1) reduced certain of the minimum targets contained in the EBITDA-related covenant, (2) changed the measurement period for the EBITDA covenant from a rolling six month calculation to a quarterly calculation, (3) extended the maturity date of the Loan and Security Agreement from December 22, 2010 until June 30, 2011 and (4) increased the interest rate for borrowings under the Loan and Security Agreement by 0.75% to the lender s prime rate, plus 1.75%, but no less than 5.0% (see Note 6). As of March 31, 2010, the Company was in compliance with the modified covenants.

Table of Contents

If the Company's cash sources are insufficient to satisfy the Company's cash requirements, the Company may seek to raise additional capital by selling convertible debt, preferred stock (convertible into common stock or unconvertible) or common stock, seeking to increase the amount available to the Company for borrowing under the Company's credit facility, procuring a new debt facility, selling some of the Company's assets, and/or seeking to restructure the MIG earnout and bonus payments. The Company may be unable to raise additional capital through the sale of securities, or to do so on terms that are favorable to it, particularly given current capital market and overall economic conditions. Any sale of convertible debt securities or additional equity securities could result in substantial dilution to the Company's stockholders. The holders of new securities may also receive rights, preferences or privileges that are senior to those of existing holders of the Company's common stock, all of which is subject to the provisions of the credit facility. Additionally, the Company may be unable to increase the size of the Company's credit facility or procure a new debt facility, or to do so on terms that are acceptable to it, particularly in light of the current credit market conditions. Similarly, the Company may be unable to restructure the MIG earnout and bonus payments to the extent it may need. If the amount of cash that the Company generates from operations is less than anticipated or if the Company uses cash in its operations, it could also be required to extend the term of its credit facility beyond its June 30, 2011 expiration date (or replace it with an alternate loan arrangement), and resulting debt payments thereunder could further inhibit the Company's ability to achieve profitability in the future. The credit facility also contains other customary events of default, including a material adverse change clause (see Note 6).

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist of cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and accounts receivable.

The Company derives its accounts receivable from revenues earned from customers located in the United States and other locations outside of the United States. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers financial condition and currently does not require any collateral from its customers. The Company bases its allowance for doubtful accounts on management's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the Company's existing accounts receivable. The Company reviews past due balances over a specified amount individually for collectability on a monthly basis and all other balances quarterly. The Company writes off accounts receivable balances against the allowance when it determines that the amount will not be recovered.

The following table summarizes the revenues from customers that accounted for in excess of 10% of the Company's revenues for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2010	2009
Verizon Wireless	18.0%	21.8%
China Mobile	*	12.2

* Revenues from the customer were less than 10% during the period.

At March 31, 2010, Verizon Wireless accounted for 24.4% of total accounts receivable. At December 31, 2009, Verizon Wireless accounted for 24.1% of total accounts receivable. No other carrier represented more than 10% of the Company's total accounts receivable as of these dates.

Net Loss Per Share

The Company computes basic net loss per share attributable to common stockholders by dividing its net loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period less the weighted average number of unvested common shares subject to repurchase by the Company.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Net loss	\$ (3,656)	\$ (5,757)
Basic and diluted shares:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	30,459	29,596
Weighted average unvested common shares subject to repurchase	(1)	(1)
Weighted average shares used to compute basic and diluted net loss per share	30,458	29,595
Net loss per share basic and diluted	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.19)

Table of Contents

The following weighted average options to purchase common stock, warrants to purchase common stock and unvested shares of common stock subject to repurchase have been excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share of common stock for the periods presented because including them would have had an anti-dilutive effect:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2010	2009
Warrants to purchase common stock	106	106
Unvested common shares subject to repurchase	1	1
Options to purchase common stock	5,734	5,010
	5,841	5,117

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Update No. 2009-13, *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force* (ASU 2009-13). It updates the existing multiple-element revenue arrangements guidance currently included under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 605-25, which originated primarily from the guidance in EITF Issue No. 00-21, *Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables* (EITF 00-21). The revised guidance primarily provides two significant changes: (1) eliminates the need for objective and reliable evidence of the fair value for the undelivered element in order for a delivered item to be treated as a separate unit of accounting, and (2) eliminates the residual method to allocate the arrangement consideration. In addition, the guidance also expands the disclosure requirements for revenue recognition. ASU 2009-13 will be effective for the first annual reporting period beginning on or after June 15, 2010, with early adoption permitted provided that the revised guidance is retroactively applied to the beginning of the year of adoption. The adoption of this standard update is not expected to impact the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Update No. 2009-14, *Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force* (ASU 2009-14) which amended the accounting requirements under the *Software Topic*, ASC 985-605 *Revenue Recognition*. The objective of this update is to address the accounting for revenue arrangements that contain tangible products and software. Specifically, products that contain software that is more than incidental to the product as a whole will be removed from the scope of ASC subtopic 985-605 (previously AICPA Statement of Position 97-2). The amendments align the accounting for these revenue transaction types with the amendments under ASU 2009-13 mentioned above. The guidance provided within ASU 2009-14 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010 and allows for either prospective or retrospective application, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this standard update is not expected to impact the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement 167, which amended the consolidation guidance that applies to variable interest entities (VIE) under ASC 810, *Consolidation* (ASC 810). The new guidance requires a qualitative approach to identifying a controlling financial interest in a VIE, and requires ongoing assessment of whether an entity is a VIE and whether an interest in a VIE makes the holder the primary beneficiary of the VIE. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2010. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted a new accounting standard update regarding business combinations, ASC 805, which establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer of a business recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. ASC 805 also provides guidance for recognizing and measuring the goodwill acquired in the business combination and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. ASC 805 applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after

December 15, 2008. Although the Company did not enter into any business combinations during 2009 or the first quarter of 2010, the Company believes ASC 805 may have a material impact on the Company's future consolidated financial statements if the Company were to enter into any future business combinations depending on the size and nature of any such future transactions.

Table of Contents**Note 2 Fair Value Measurements*****Fair Value Measurements***

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820), defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined under ASC 820 as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value under ASC 820 must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The standard describes a fair value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable, that may be used to measure fair value which are the following:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Effective January 1, 2010, the Company adopted ASU 2010-06, which amended ASC 820 to require new disclosures for transfers of financial assets and liabilities into and out of Levels 1 and 2 in the fair value hierarchy and for activity in Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The adoption of the amended disclosure requirements for fair value measurements did not affect the disclosures because the Company did not transfer financial assets or liabilities between levels in the fair value hierarchy. The Company's cash and investment instruments are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. The types of instruments valued based on quoted market prices in active markets include most U.S. government and agency securities, sovereign government obligations, and money market securities. Such instruments are generally classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. As of March 31, 2010, the Company had \$10,474 in cash and cash equivalents.

Note 3 Balance Sheet Components***Accounts Receivable***

	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Accounts receivable	\$ 14,102	\$ 16,576
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(758)	(546)
	\$ 13,344	\$ 16,030

Accounts receivable includes amounts billed and unbilled as of the respective balance sheet dates. The Company had no significant write-offs or recoveries during the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009.

Property and Equipment

	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Computer equipment	\$ 5,207	\$ 5,167
Furniture and fixtures	471	455
Software	2,748	2,742
Leasehold improvements	3,319	3,360
	11,745	11,724
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(8,792)	(8,380)

\$ 2,953 \$ 3,344

Table of Contents

Depreciation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$563 and \$593, respectively.

Other Long-Term Liabilities

	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Accrued royalties	\$ 440	\$ 96
Uncertain tax position obligations	4,633	4,614
Deferred income tax liability	1,737	1,736
Other	1,109	1,170
	\$ 7,919	7,616

Note 4 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company's intangible assets were acquired in connection with the acquisitions of MacroSpace in 2004, iPhone in 2006, MIG in 2007 and Superscape in 2008. The carrying amounts and accumulated amortization expense of the acquired intangible assets, including the impact of foreign currency exchange translation, at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were as follows:

			March 31, 2010 Accumulated Amortization Expense (Including Impact of Foreign Exchange)	Net Carrying Value		December 31, 2009 Accumulated Amortization Expense (Including Impact of Foreign Exchange)	Net Carrying Value
	Estimated Useful Life	Gross Carrying Value			Gross Carrying Value		
Intangible assets amortized to cost of revenues:							
Titles, content and technology	2.5 yrs	\$ 13,463	\$ (13,463)	\$	\$ 13,599	\$ (13,411)	\$ 188
Catalogs	1 yr	1,172	(1,172)		1,239	(1,239)	
ProvisionX Technology	6 yrs	193	(168)	25	204	(168)	36
Carrier contract and related relationships	5 yrs	18,488	(7,854)	10,634	18,558	(7,149)	11,409
Licensed content	5 yrs	2,744	(2,111)	633	2,753	(1,902)	851
Service provider license	9 yrs	431	(110)	321	431	(98)	333
Trademarks	3 yrs	542	(542)		544	(512)	32
		37,033	(25,420)	11,613	37,328	(24,479)	12,849
Other intangible assets amortized to operating expenses:							
Emux Technology	6 yrs	1,250	(1,104)	146	1,321	(1,111)	210
	2 yrs	547	(547)		578	(578)	

Noncompete
agreement

1,797	(1,651)	146	1,899	(1,689)	210
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Total intangibles
assets

\$ 38,830	\$ (27,071)	\$ 11,759	\$ 39,227	\$ (26,168)	\$ 13,059
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The Company has included amortization of acquired intangible assets directly attributable to revenue-generating activities in cost of revenues. The Company has included amortization of acquired intangible assets not directly attributable to revenue-generating activities in operating expenses. During the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded amortization expense in the amounts of \$1,228 and \$2,848 respectively, in cost of revenues. During the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded amortization expense in the amounts of \$55 and \$51, respectively, in operating expenses.

Table of Contents

As of March 31, 2010, the total expected future amortization related to intangible assets was as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Amortization Included in Cost of Revenues	Amortization Included in Operating Expenses	Total Amortization Expense
2010 (remaining nine months)	\$ 2,983	\$ 146	\$ 3,129
2011	2,856		2,856
2012	2,739		2,739
2013	2,671		2,671
2014	270		270
2015 and thereafter	94		94
	\$ 11,613	\$ 146	\$ 11,759

Goodwill

The Company attributes all of the goodwill resulting from the Macrospace acquisition to its Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) reporting unit. The goodwill resulting from the iPhone acquisition is evenly attributed to the Americas and EMEA reporting units. The Company attributes all of the goodwill resulting from the MIG acquisition to its Asia and Pacific (APAC) reporting unit and all of the goodwill resulting from the Superscape acquisition to the Americas reporting unit. The goodwill allocated to the Americas reporting unit is denominated in U.S. Dollars (USD), the goodwill allocated to the EMEA reporting unit is denominated in Pounds Sterling (GBP) and the goodwill allocated to the APAC reporting unit is denominated in Chinese Renminbi (RMB). As a result, the goodwill attributed to the EMEA and APAC reporting units are subject to foreign currency fluctuations.

Goodwill by geographic region for the periods indicated was as follows:

	March 31, 2010				December 31, 2009			
	Americas	EMEA	APAC	Total	Americas	EMEA	APAC	Total
Balance as of January 1								
Goodwill	\$ 24,871	\$ 25,354	\$ 23,881	\$ 74,106	\$ 24,871	\$ 25,354	\$ 23,895	\$ 74,120
Accumulated Impairment Losses	(24,871)	(25,354)	(19,273)	(69,498)	(24,871)	(25,354)	(19,273)	(69,498)
			4,608	4,608			4,622	4,622
Goodwill Acquired during the year								
Effects of Foreign Currency Exchange Adjustments			2	2			(14)	(14)
Impairment Losses								
Balance as of Goodwill	24,871	25,354	4,610	4,610	24,871	25,354	4,608	4,608
			23,883	74,108			23,881	74,106

Accumulated Impairment Losses	(24,871)	(25,354)	(19,273)	(69,498)	(24,871)	(25,354)	(19,273)	(69,498)
	\$	\$	\$ 4,610	\$ 4,610	\$	\$	\$ 4,608	\$ 4,608

In accordance with ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other* (ASC 350) the Company's goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. Under ASC 350, the Company performs the annual impairment review of its goodwill balance as of September 30.

ASC 350 requires a two-step approach to testing goodwill for impairment for each reporting unit annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the fair value of a reporting unit is below its carrying amount. The first step measures for impairment by applying the fair value-based tests at the reporting unit level. The second step (if necessary) measures the amount of impairment by applying the fair value-based tests to individual assets and liabilities within each reporting units. The fair value of the reporting units are estimated using a combination of the market approach, which utilizes comparable companies' data, and/or the income approach, which uses discounted cash flows.

The Company has three geographic segments comprised of the 1) Americas, 2) APAC and 3) EMEA regions. As of March 31, 2010, the Company had goodwill attributable to the APAC reporting unit. The Company performed an annual impairment review as of September 30, 2009 as prescribed in ASC 350 and concluded that it was not at risk of failing the first step, as the fair value of the APAC reporting unit exceeded its carrying value and thus no adjustment to the carrying value of goodwill was necessary. As a result, the Company was not required to perform the second step. In order to determine the fair value of the Company's reporting units, the Company utilizes the discounted cash flow and market methods. The Company has consistently utilized both methods in its goodwill impairment tests and weights both results equally. The Company uses both methods in its goodwill impairment tests as it believes both, in conjunction with each other, provide a reasonable estimate of the determination of fair value of the reporting unit – the discounted cash flow method being specific to anticipated future results of the reporting unit and the market method, which is based on the Company's market sector including its competitors. The assumptions supporting the discounted cash flow method, were determined using the Company's best estimates as of the date of the impairment review.

Table of Contents**Note 5 Commitments and Contingencies****Leases**

The Company leases office space under non-cancelable operating facility leases with various expiration dates through July 2013. Rent expense for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$665 and \$666, respectively. The terms of the facility leases provide for rental payments on a graduated scale. The Company recognizes rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease period, and has accrued for rent expense incurred but not paid. The deferred rent balance was \$338 and \$440 at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and was included within other long-term liabilities.

At March 31, 2010, future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases were as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Minimum Operating Lease Payments	Sub-lease Income	Net Lease Payments
2010 (remaining nine months)	\$ 2,405	\$ 88	\$ 2,317
2011	3,016	78	2,938
2012	1,837		1,837
2013	194		194
	\$ 7,452	\$ 166	\$ 7,286

Minimum Guaranteed Royalties

The Company has entered into license and development agreements with various owners of brands and other intellectual property to develop and publish games for mobile handsets. Pursuant to some of these agreements, the Company is required to pay minimum royalties over the term of the agreements regardless of actual game sales. Future minimum royalty payments for those agreements as of March 31, 2010 were as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Minimum Guaranteed Royalties
2010 (remaining nine months)	\$ 3,104
2011	348
2012	42
2013 and thereafter	50
	\$ 3,544

Commitments in the above table include \$2,052 of guaranteed royalties to licensors that are included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2010 because the licensors do not have any significant performance obligations. These commitments are included in both current and long-term prepaid and accrued royalties.

Income Taxes

As of March 31, 2010, unrecognized tax benefits and potential interest and penalties are classified within Other long-term liabilities on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. As of March 31, 2010, the settlement of the Company's income tax liabilities could not be determined; however, the liabilities are not expected to become due within the next 12 months.

Table of Contents***Indemnification Agreements***

The Company has entered into agreements under which it indemnifies each of its officers and directors during his or her lifetime for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is or was serving at the Company's request in that capacity. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited; however, the Company has a director and officer insurance policy that limits its exposure and enables the Company to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. As a result of its insurance policy coverage, the Company believes the estimated fair value of these indemnification agreements is minimal. Accordingly, the Company had recorded no liabilities for these agreements as of March 31, 2010 or December 31, 2009.

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company includes standard indemnification provisions in most of its license agreements with carriers and other distributors. Pursuant to these provisions, the Company generally indemnifies these parties for losses suffered or incurred in connection with its games, including as a result of intellectual property infringement and viruses, worms and other malicious software. The term of these indemnity provisions is generally perpetual after execution of the corresponding license agreement, and the maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification provisions is generally unlimited. The Company has never incurred costs to defend lawsuits or settle indemnified claims of these types. As a result, the Company believes the estimated fair value of these indemnity provisions is minimal. Accordingly, the Company had recorded no liabilities for these provisions as of March 31, 2010 or December 31, 2009.

Contingencies

From time to time, the Company is subject to various claims, complaints and legal actions in the normal course of business. For example, the Company is engaged in a contractual dispute with a licensor, Skinit, Inc., related to, among other claims, alleged underpayment of royalties and failure to perform under a distribution agreement, pursuant to which Skinit previously claimed that it is owed approximately \$600. On April 21, 2009, Skinit filed a complaint against the Company and other defendants, seeking unspecified damages plus attorney's fees and costs. The complaint, filed in the Superior Court of California in Orange County (case number 30-2009), alleges breach of contract, interference with economic relations, conspiracy and misrepresentation of fact. On June 25, 2009, the Company filed a motion in the Superior Court in Orange County requesting an order compelling Skinit to arbitrate its claim against the Company and requesting that the court stay the action pending the determination of the motion and the subsequent arbitration. On July 30, 2009, the court granted the Company's motion in its entirety and the dispute will now proceed to arbitration, which is currently scheduled to occur on August 9, 2010.

The Company does not believe it is party to any currently pending litigation, the outcome of which will have a material adverse effect on its operations, financial position or liquidity. However, the ultimate outcome of any litigation is uncertain and, regardless of outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on the Company because of defense costs, potential negative publicity, diversion of management resources and other factors.

Note 6 Debt***MIG Notes***

In December 2008, the Company amended the MIG merger agreement to acknowledge the full achievement of the earnout milestones and at the same time entered into secured promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$20,000 payable to the former MIG shareholders (the Earnout Notes) as full satisfaction of the MIG earnout. In March 2010, the Company entered into an agreement with the holders of the Earnout Notes and the Special Bonus Notes to postpone the payments that would have been due on March 31, 2010 until at least May 1, 2010. The Earnout Notes require that the Company pay off the principal and interest in installments with aggregate remaining principal payments scheduled as follows:

May 1, 2010	\$ 1,500
June 30, 2010	\$ 1,500
September 30, 2010	\$ 1,500
December 31, 2010	\$ 1,500

Table of Contents

The Earnout Notes are secured by a lien on substantially all of the Company's assets and are subordinated to the Company's obligations to the lender under the Company's Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of February 15, 2007, as amended (the "Credit Facility"), and any replacement credit facility that meets certain conditions. The Earnout Notes began accruing simple interest on April 1, 2009 at the rate of 7% compounded annually and may be prepaid without penalty. A change of control of the Company accelerates the payment of principal and interest under the Earnout Notes.

As of March 31, 2010, the Company had paid \$14,000 of principal and \$191 of interest to the MIG shareholders related to the Earnout Notes. On May 1, 2010, the Company paid an additional \$1,500 of principal and \$350 of interest to the MIG shareholders related to the Earnout Notes.

In December 2008, the Company also entered into secured promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$5,000 payable to two former shareholders of MIG (the "Special Bonus Notes") as full satisfaction of the special bonus provisions of their employment agreements. The Company currently intends to pay the \$5,000 of principal plus accrued interest from cash held in China. The Special Bonus Notes provide for cash payments as follows:

May 1, 2010	\$	937
June 30, 2010	\$	937
September 30, 2010	\$	1,563
December 31, 2010	\$	1,563
		5,000

The Special Bonus Notes are guaranteed by the Company and the Company's obligations are secured by a lien on substantially all of the Company's assets. The Special Bonus Notes are subordinated to the Credit Facility and any replacement credit facility that meets certain conditions. The Special Bonus Notes began accruing simple interest on April 1, 2009 at the rate of 7% compounded annually, and may be paid off in advance without penalty. A change of control of the Company accelerates the payment of principal and interest under the Earnout Notes. The Company has recorded the entire \$5,000 of the Special Bonus Notes as of March 31, 2010 as the former MIG shareholders are fully vested in the special bonus.

As of March 31, 2010, the Company's remaining debt related to the Earnout and Special Bonus Notes was all current and amounted to \$11,924. On May 1, 2010, the Company paid the MIG shareholders \$937 of principal and \$379 of interest related to the Special Bonus Notes.

Based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company with similar terms and maturities, the carrying value of the Earnout and Special Bonus Notes of \$11,924 in principal and accrued interest approximates fair value.

Credit Facility

In December 2008, the Company entered into a revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility"), which amended and superseded the Loan and Security Agreement entered into in February 2007, as amended. On August 24, 2009 and February 10, 2010, the Company entered into amendments to the Credit Facility, which reduced certain of the minimum targets contained in the EBITDA-related covenant discussed below. The February 10, 2010 amendment also changed the measurement period for the EBITDA covenant from a rolling six month calculation to a quarterly calculation. On March 18, 2010, the Company entered into a third amendment to the agreement which extended the maturity date of the Credit Facility from December 22, 2010 until June 30, 2011 and increased the interest rate for borrowings under the Credit Facility by 0.75% to the lender's prime rate, plus 1.75%, but no less than 5.0%. The Credit Facility provides for borrowings of up to \$8,000, subject to a borrowing base equal to 80% of the Company's eligible accounts receivable. The maximum amount available for borrowing under the Credit Facility was limited to \$3,871 as of March 31, 2010. The Company's obligations under the Credit Facility are guaranteed by certain of the Company's domestic and foreign subsidiaries and are secured by substantially all of the Company's assets, including all of the capital stock of certain of the Company's domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the capital stock of certain of its foreign subsidiaries.

The interest rate for the Credit Facility is the lender's prime rate, plus 1.75%, but no less than 5.0%. Interest is due monthly, with all outstanding obligations due at maturity. The Company must also pay the lender a monthly unused revolving line facility fee of 0.35% on the unused portion of the \$8,000 commitment. In addition, the Company paid the lender a non-refundable commitment fee of \$55 in December 2008 and paid an additional fee of \$55 during December 2009. The Credit Facility limits the Company and certain of its subsidiaries' ability to, among other things, dispose of assets, make acquisitions, incur additional indebtedness, incur liens, pay dividends and make other distributions, and make investments. The Credit Facility requires the Company to establish a separate account at the lender for collection of its accounts receivables. All deposits into this account are automatically applied by the lender to the Company's outstanding obligations under the Credit Facility.

Table of Contents

In addition, under the Credit Facility, the Company must comply with the following financial covenants:

- (a) EBITDA. The Company must maintain, measured on consolidated basis as of the end of each of the following periods, adjusted EBITDA of at least the following:

January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2010	\$ (2,100)
April 1, 2010 through June 30, 2010	\$ (1,100)
July 1, 2010 through September 30, 2010	\$ (500)
October 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010	\$ 1,750
January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2011	\$ (300)
April 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011	\$ 100

For purposes of the above covenant, EBITDA means (a) the Company's consolidated net income, determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, plus (b) interest expense, plus (c) to the extent deducted in the calculation of net income, depreciation expense and amortization expense, plus (d) income tax expense, plus (e) non-cash stock compensation expense, plus (f) non-cash goodwill and other intangible assets and royalty impairments, plus (g) non-cash foreign exchange translation charges, minus (h) all non-cash income of the Company and its subsidiaries for such period.

- (b) Minimum Domestic Liquidity: The Company must maintain at the lender an amount of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of not less than the greater of:
- (a) 20% of the Company's total consolidated unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, or
 - (b) 15% of

outstanding
obligations
under the Credit
Facility.

The Company's failure to comply with the financial or operating covenants in the Credit Facility would not only prohibit the Company from borrowing under the facility, but would also constitute a default, permitting the lender to, among other things, declare any outstanding borrowings, including all accrued interest and unpaid fees, becoming immediately due and payable. A change in control of the Company (as defined in the Credit Facility) also constitutes an event of default, permitting the lender to accelerate the indebtedness and terminate the Credit Facility. To the extent an event of default occurs under the Credit Facility and the lender accelerates the indebtedness and terminates the Credit Facility, this would also trigger the cross-default provisions of the Earnout Notes and Special Bonus Notes. The Credit Facility also includes a material adverse change clause. As a result, if a material adverse change occurs with respect to the Company's business, operations or financial condition, then that change could constitute an event of default under the terms of the Credit Facility. When an event of default occurs, the lender can, among other things, declare all obligations immediately due and payable, could stop advancing money or extending credit under the Credit Facility and could terminate the Credit Facility. The Company believes that the risk of a material adverse change occurring with respect to its business, operations or financial condition and the lender requesting immediate repayment of amounts already borrowed, stopping advancing the remaining credit or terminating the Credit Facility is remote.

The Credit Facility matures on June 30, 2011, when all amounts outstanding will be due. If the Credit Facility is terminated prior to maturity by the Company or by the lender after the occurrence and continuance of an event of default, then the Company will owe a termination fee equal to \$80, or 1.00% of the total commitment.

As of March 31, 2010, the Company was in compliance with all covenants of the Credit Facility and had outstanding obligations of \$3,114. Based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company with similar terms and maturities, the carrying value approximates fair value.

Table of Contents**Note 7 Stockholders Equity****Warrants to Purchase Common Stock**

Warrants outstanding as of March 31, 2010 were as follows:

Issue Date	Term (Years)	Exercise Price per Share	Number of Shares Outstanding Under Warrant
May 2006	7	\$ 9.03	106

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss consists of two components, net loss and other comprehensive income/(loss). Other comprehensive income/(loss) refers to revenue, expenses, gains, and losses that under GAAP are recorded as an element of stockholders' equity but are excluded from net income. The Company's other comprehensive income/(loss) consists of foreign currency translation adjustments from those subsidiaries not using the U.S. dollar as their functional currency.

Note 8 Stock Option and Other Benefit Plans**2007 Equity Incentive Plan**

In January 2007, the Company's Board of Directors adopted, and in March 2007 the stockholders approved, the 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2007 Plan"). At the time of adoption, there were 1,766 shares of common stock authorized for issuance under the 2007 Plan plus 195 shares of common stock from the Company's 2001 Stock Option Plan (the "2001 Plan") that were unissued. In addition, shares that were not issued or subject to outstanding grants under the 2001 Plan on the date of adoption of the 2007 Plan and any shares issued under the 2001 Plan that are forfeited or repurchased by the Company or that are issuable upon exercise of options that expire or become unexercisable for any reason without having been exercised in full, will be available for grant and issuance under the 2007 Plan.

The Company may grant options under the 2007 Plan at prices no less than 85% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of grant as determined by its Board of Directors, provided, however, that (i) the exercise price of an incentive stock option ("ISO") or non-qualified stock options ("NSO") may not be less than 100% or 85%, respectively, of the estimated fair value of the underlying shares of common stock on the grant date, and (ii) the exercise price of an ISO or NSO granted to a 10% stockholder may not be less than 110% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the grant date. Prior to the Company's IPO, the Board determined the fair value of common stock in good faith based on the best information available to the Board and Company's management at the time of the grant. Following the IPO, the fair value of the Company's common stock is determined by the last sale price of such stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on the date of determination. The stock options granted to employees generally vest with respect to 25% of the underlying shares one year from the vesting commencement date and with respect to an additional 1/48 of the underlying shares per month thereafter. Stock options granted during 2007 prior to October 25, 2007 have a contractual term of ten years and stock options granted on or after October 25, 2007 have a contractual term of six years.

The 2007 Plan also provides the Board of Directors the ability to grant restricted stock awards, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock units, performance shares and stock bonuses.

As of March 31, 2010, 2,721 shares were available for future grants under the 2007 Plan.

2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In January 2007, the Company's Board of Directors adopted, and in March 2007 the Company's stockholders approved, the 2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "2007 Purchase Plan"). The Company initially reserved 667 shares of its common stock for issuance under the 2007 Purchase Plan. On each January 1 for the first eight calendar years after the first offering date, the aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock reserved for issuance under the 2007 Purchase Plan will be increased automatically by the number of shares equal to 1% of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company's common stock on the immediately preceding December 31, provided that the Board of Directors may reduce the amount of the increase in any particular year and provided further that the

aggregate number of shares issued over the term of this plan may not exceed 5,333. The 2007 Purchase Plan permits eligible employees to purchase common stock at a discount through payroll deductions during defined offering periods. The price at which the stock is purchased is equal to the lower of 85% of the fair market value of the common stock at the beginning of an offering period or after a purchase period ends.

Table of Contents

In January 2009, the 2007 Purchase Plan was amended to provide that the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors may fix a maximum number of shares that may be purchased in the aggregate by all participants during any single offering period (the Maximum Offering Period Share Amount). The Committee may later raise or lower the Maximum Offering Period Share Amount. The Committee established the Maximum Offering Period Share Amount of 500 shares for the offering period that commenced on February 15, 2009 and ended on August 14, 2009, and a Maximum Offering Period Share Amount of 200 shares for each offering period thereafter.

As of March 31, 2010, 616 shares were available for issuance under the 2007 Purchase Plan.

2008 Equity Inducement Plan

In March 2008, the Company's Board of Directors adopted the 2008 Equity Inducement Plan (the Inducement Plan) to augment the shares available under its existing 2007 Equity Incentive Plan. The Inducement Plan did not require the approval of the Company's stockholders. The Company initially reserved 600 shares of its common stock for grant and issuance under the Inducement Plan. On December 28, 2009, the Company's Board of Directors appointed Niccolo de Masi as the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors awarded him a non-qualified stock option to purchase 1,250 shares of the Company's common stock, which was issued on January 4, 2010 under the Inducement Plan. Immediately prior to the grant of this award, the Compensation Committee amended the Inducement Plan to increase the number of shares available for grant under the plan by 819 shares to 1,250 shares. The Company may only grant NSOs under the Inducement Plan. Grants under the Inducement Plan may only be made to persons not previously an employee or director of the Company, or following a bona fide period of non-employment, as an inducement material to such individual's entering into employment with the Company and to provide incentives for such persons to exert maximum efforts for the Company's success. The Company may grant NSOs under the Inducement Plan at prices less than 100% of the fair value of the shares on the date of grant, at the discretion of its Board of Directors. The fair value of the Company's common stock is determined by the last sale price of such stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on the date of determination.

As of March 31, 2010, 18 shares were reserved for future grants under the Inducement Plan.

2009 Stock Option Exchange Program

On April 22, 2009, the Company launched a voluntary stock option exchange program (the Exchange Program) pursuant to which its eligible United States and United Kingdom employees (Eligible Employees) had the right to exchange all options to purchase shares of its common stock outstanding prior to the Exchange Program launch date having an exercise price equal to or greater than \$1.25 per share (Eligible Options) granted under the 2007 Plan or the 2001 Plan for new nonqualified stock options to be granted under the 2007 Plan (New Options). Eligible Options that were tendered for New Options were cancelled and returned to the 2007 Plan for re-issuance thereunder. The Company's executive officers and directors were not eligible to participate in the Exchange Program. The Exchange Program provided that Eligible Employees would receive a New Option for each tendered Eligible Option, depending on the exercise price of the Eligible Option tendered, in accordance with the exchange ratios set forth in the table below:

Exercise Price	Exchange Ratio (New Options-for- Eligible Options)
\$1.25 \$1.99	1-for-1
2.00 3.99	1-for-2
4.00 5.94	1-for-3
5.95 or greater	1-for-4

The Company completed the Exchange Program in the second quarter of 2009. Eligible Employees tendered options to purchase 821 shares of common stock in exchange for replacement options to purchase 261 shares of common stock under the Company's 2007 Plan. This resulted in \$15 of incremental stock-based compensation to be amortized monthly over three years. The new options have a six-year term and vest over three years in 36 equal monthly installments. The exercise price of the New Options equals the closing sale price of the Company's common stock of

\$0.78 per share as reported on The NASDAQ Global Market on May 22, 2009.

Table of Contents**Stock Option Activity**

The following table summarizes the Company's stock option activity for the three months ended March 31, 2010:

	Shares Available	Options Outstanding		Weighted Average Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
		Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price		
Balances at December 31, 2009	2,654	4,841	\$ 3.49		
Increase in authorized shares	911				
Options granted	(1,372)	1,372	1.20		
Options canceled	547	(547)	3.11		
Options exercised		(15)	0.61		
Balances at March 31, 2010	2,740	5,651	\$ 2.98	4.66	\$ 250
Options vested and expected to vest at March 31, 2010		4,797	\$ 3.27	4.51	\$ 213
Options exercisable at March 31, 2010		2,329	\$ 5.02	3.65	\$ 69

The aggregate intrinsic value in the preceding table is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the underlying awards and the quoted closing price of the Company's common stock of \$0.98 per share as of March 31, 2010. Consolidated net cash proceeds from option exercises were \$9 and \$11 for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The Company realized no significant income tax benefit from stock option exercises during the three months ended March 31, 2010 or 2009. As required, the Company presents excess tax benefits from the exercise of stock options, if any, as financing cash flows rather than operating cash flows.

The Company applies the fair value provisions of ASC 718, *Compensation-Stock Compensation* (ASC 718). Under ASC 718, the Company estimated the fair value of each option award on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option valuation model and the weighted average assumptions noted in the following table.

	Three Months Ended	
	2010	2009
Dividend yield	%	%
Risk-free interest rate	1.35%	1.52%
Expected volatility	75.7%	50.4%
Expected term (years)	3.22	3.88

The Company based its expected volatility on the historical volatility of itself and of a peer group of publicly traded entities. The expected term of options gave consideration to early exercises, post-vesting cancellations and the options contractual term, which was extended for all options granted subsequent to September 12, 2005 but prior to October 25, 2007 from five to ten years. Stock options granted on or after October 25, 2007 have a contractual term of six years. The risk-free interest rate for the expected term of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury Constant Maturity Rate as of the date of grant. The weighted-average fair value of stock options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$0.62 and \$0.25, respectively.

The Company calculated employee stock-based compensation expense recognized in the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 based on awards ultimately expected to vest and reduced it for estimated forfeitures. ASC 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual

forfeitures differ from those estimates.

The following table summarizes the consolidated stock-based compensation expense by line items in the consolidated statement of operations:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2010	2009
Research and development	\$ 164	\$ 180
Sales and marketing	73	151
General and administrative	287	433
 Total stock-based compensation expense	 \$ 524	 \$ 764

Table of Contents

As of March 31, 2010, the Company had \$3,167 of total unrecognized compensation expense under ASC 718, net of estimated forfeitures, which will be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.09 years. As permitted by ASC 718, the Company has deferred the recognition of its excess tax benefit from non-qualified stock option exercises.

Note 9 Income Taxes

The Company recorded an income tax provision of \$301 and \$2,019 for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, related to foreign withholding taxes and income taxes. The income tax rates vary from the Federal and State statutory rates due to the valuation allowances on the Company's net operating losses, foreign tax rate differences, and withholding taxes.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC 740). As of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$2,860 and \$2,899, respectively. As of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, approximately \$51 and \$90, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, would impact the Company's effective tax rate. The remaining balance, if recognized, would adjust the Company's goodwill from acquisitions or would adjust the Company's deferred tax assets which are subject to a valuation allowance.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. The Company recorded \$57 and \$57 of interest on uncertain tax positions during the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had a liability of \$3,336 and \$3,279, respectively, related to interest and penalties for uncertain tax positions.

One of the Company's subsidiaries in China has received approval as a High & New Technology Enterprise qualification from the Ministry of Science and Technology, and also as the Software Enterprise Qualification from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. These qualifications provide preferential income tax treatment which will be effected upon the approval of the Company's application with the State Administration of Taxation to apply the favorable tax benefits to operations beginning January 1, 2009. In the event that the State Administration for Taxation approves the Company's application, certain taxes that were expensed in 2009 could be refunded and certain deferred tax assets and liabilities will be revalued.

The Company is subject to taxation in the United States and various foreign jurisdictions. The material jurisdictions subject to examination by tax authorities are primarily the State of California, United States, United Kingdom and China. The Company's federal tax return is open by statute for tax years 2001 and forward and could be subject to examination by the tax authorities. The Company's California income tax returns are open by statute for tax years 2001 and forward. The statute of limitations for the Company's 2007 tax return in the United Kingdom will close in 2010. The Company's China income tax returns are open by statute for tax years 2002 and forward. In practice, a tax audit, examination or tax assessment notice issued by the Chinese tax authorities does not represent finalization or closure of a tax year.

Note 10 Segment Reporting

ASC 280, *Segment Reporting* (ASC 280), establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments. It defines operating segments as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision-maker, or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision-maker is its Chief Executive Officer. The Company's Chief Executive Officer reviews financial information on a geographic basis, however these aggregate into one operating segment for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating financial performance.

Accordingly, the Company reports as a single operating segment—mobile games. It attributes revenues to geographic areas based on the country in which the carrier's principal operations are located.

Table of Contents

The Company generates its revenues in the following geographic regions:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
United States of America	\$ 8,249	\$ 10,023
China	1,600	2,544
Americas, excluding the USA	2,176	2,154
EMEA	4,662	5,567
Other	602	487
	\$ 17,289	\$ 20,775

The Company attributes its long-lived assets, which primarily consist of property and equipment, to a country primarily based on the physical location of the assets. Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, summarized by geographic location was as follows:

	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Americas	\$ 1,872	\$ 2,194
EMEA	774	700
Other	307	450
	\$ 2,953	\$ 3,344

Note 11 Restructuring

Restructuring information as of March 31, 2010 was as follows:

	Restructuring						
	2010	2009		2008		Superscape Plan	Total
	Workforce	Workforce	Facilities Related	Workforce	Facilities Related		
Balance as of January 1, 2007	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Charges assumed as part of acquisition						3,768	3,768
Charges to operations				989	755		1,744
Charges settled in cash				(889)	(312)	(3,311)	(4,512)
Balance as of December 31, 2008				100	443	457	1,000
Charges to operations		1,009	867				1,876
Non Cash Adjustments			(62)			(11)	(73)
Charges settled in cash		(380)	(68)	(100)	(443)	(406)	(1,397)
Balance as of December 31, 2009			629	737		40	1,406
Charges to operations	594						594
Non Cash Adjustments						(2)	(2)

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Charges settled in cash	(435)	(629)	(110)				(1,174)
Balance as of March 31, 2010	\$ 159	\$	\$ 627	\$	\$	\$ 38	\$ 824

During 2008, 2009 and the first quarter of 2010, the Company's management approved restructuring plans to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its operating model and reduce operating expenses around the world. The 2010 restructuring plan included \$594 of restructuring charges relating to employee termination costs in the Company's United States, APAC, Latin America and United Kingdom offices. Since the inception of the 2009 restructuring plan through March 31, 2010, the Company incurred \$1,876 in restructuring charges. These charges included \$1,009 of workforce related charges, comprised of severance and termination benefits of \$657 associated with the departure of the Company's former Chief Executive Officer, and \$352 relating to employee termination costs in the Company's United States and United Kingdom offices. The remaining restructuring charge included \$867 of facility related charges, comprised of \$709 of charges associated with changes in the sublease probability assumption for the vacated office space in the Company's United States headquarters and an additional restructuring charge of \$158 net of sublease income, resulting from vacating a portion of the Company's EMEA headquarters based in the United Kingdom. These amounts were partially offset by a \$73 non-cash adjustment, primarily relating to a write down in fixed assets associated with the restructuring of the Company's EMEA headquarters. Since the inception of the 2008 restructuring plan through March 31, 2010, the Company incurred \$1,744 in restructuring charges. These charges included \$989 related to employee severance and benefit arrangements due to the termination of employees in France, Hong Kong, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States and \$755 related to vacated office space at the Company's headquarters. The Company does not expect to incur any additional charges under the 2009 and 2008 restructuring plans.

Table of Contents

As of March 31, 2010, the Company's remaining restructuring liability of \$824 was comprised of \$159 of severance and benefits payments due to the Company's former General Manager of APAC, which are due to be paid in the second quarter of 2010, and \$665 of facility related costs that are expected to be paid over the remainder of the lease terms of one to three years. However, any changes in the assumptions used in the Company's vacated facility accrual could result in additional charges in the future. As of December 31, 2009, the Company's remaining restructuring liability of \$1,406 was comprised of \$629 of severance and benefit payments due to the Company's former Chief Executive Officer, which were paid in the first quarter of 2010, and \$777 of facility related costs.

In the second quarter of 2010 and as part of the 2010 restructuring, the Company anticipates incurring approximately \$350 of restructuring charges related to employee severance and benefit arrangements. A significant portion of these charges related to termination costs associated with fulfilling the terms of the separation agreement with the Company's former Senior Vice President of Global Product Development and Chief Technology Officer, Alessandro Galvagni, announced on April 6, 2010.

Note 12 Subsequent Events

On April 6, 2010, the Company announced that Alessandro Galvagni and Thomas M. Perrault, the Company's former Vice President of Global Human Resources, would be leaving the Company, effective as of April 10 and April 15, 2010, respectively.

On May 6, 2010, the Company's Board of Directors increased the size of the Board of Directors from eight directors to nine directors and elected Matthew A. Drapkin to the Board of Directors as a Class II director.

Table of Contents

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

The information in this discussion and elsewhere in this report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such statements are based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. For example, the words may, will, believe, anticipate, plan, expect, intend, could, estimate, continue and similar expressions or variations are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In this report, forward-looking statements include, without limitation, the following:

our expectations and beliefs regarding the future conduct and growth of our business, including our intention to significantly increase our studio capacity dedicated toward advanced platforms and smartphones;

our expectations regarding competition and our ability to compete effectively;

our expectations regarding the development of future products, including those for smartphones, as well as our intention to shift a larger portion of our research and development expenses towards these development efforts;

our expectation that a larger portion of the games we develop for smartphones will be based on our own intellectual property;

our intention to focus our development efforts on persistent-state, freemium games and increase our use of in-game advertising, micro-transactions and other monetization techniques with respect to the games we develop for smartphones;

our expectations regarding our revenues and expenses, including the expected decline in revenues from games we develop for feature phones in our base carrier business;

our assumptions regarding the impact of Recent Accounting Pronouncements applicable to us;

our assessments and estimates that determine our effective tax rate and valuation allowance;

our belief that our cash and cash equivalents, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our working capital needs, contractual obligations, debt service obligations, capital expenditure requirements and similar commitments;

our expectation regarding repatriating funds from China to the United States in the late second or early third quarter of 2010;

our expectation regarding our ability to maintain compliance with or negotiate the financial and other covenants in our credit facility; and

our assessments and beliefs regarding the future outcome of pending legal proceedings and the liability, if any, that we may incur as a result of those proceedings.

Table of Contents

Our actual results and the timing of certain events may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a discrepancy include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Risk Factors elsewhere in this report. All forward-looking statements in this document are based on information available to us as of the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements to reflect future events or circumstances.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this report. Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) includes the following sections:

- An Overview that discusses at a high level our operating results and some of the trends that affect our business;
- Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates that we believe are important to understanding the assumptions and judgments underlying our financial statements;
- Recent Accounting Pronouncements;
- Results of Operations, including a more detailed discussion of our revenues and expenses; and
- Liquidity and Capital Resources, which discusses key aspects of our statements of cash flows, changes in our balance sheets and our financial commitments.

Overview

This overview provides a high-level discussion of our operating results and some of the trends that affect our business. We believe that an understanding of these trends is important to understand our financial results for the first quarter of 2010, as well as our future prospects. This summary is not intended to be exhaustive, nor is it intended to be a substitute for the detailed discussion and analysis provided elsewhere in this report, including our unaudited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

Financial Results and Trends

Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2010 were \$17.3 million, a 17% decrease compared to the three months ended March 31, 2009, in which we reported revenues of \$20.8 million. This decrease was primarily driven by a decline in feature phones sold in the channel relating to our traditional carrier business, which in turn led to a decrease in the number of games that we sold. The decrease was partially offset by the impact of foreign currency exchange rates, which had a greater positive impact on our revenues for the first three months of 2010 compared to the comparable period of 2009. The decline in our feature phone revenues was both a result of the global economic slowdown and the continued migration of users from traditional feature phones to more advanced platforms and smartphones, such as Apple's iPhone, Google's Android and Research In Motion's BlackBerry, which offer enhanced functionality. We believe that this transition will continue to accelerate in 2010 as consumers increasingly upgrade their phones. As a result, we expect an overall decline in our revenues in 2010 from the sale of games that we develop for feature phones in our base carrier business, which we expect will still generate the substantial majority of our revenues in 2010.

As part of our strategy for growth in 2010 and beyond, we intend to significantly increase our studio capacity that is dedicated towards publishing mobile games that are widely accepted and commercially successful on the smartphone storefronts, which include Apple's App Store, Google's Android Market, Microsoft's Windows Marketplace for Mobile, Palm's App Catalog, Nokia's Ovi Store and Research In Motion's Blackberry App World. Although we experienced certain successes on these smartphone storefronts in 2009 and the first three months of 2010, particularly with respect to the Apple App Store, our smartphone revenues did not meet our expectations and represented less than 10% of our revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2010. We expect that a significant portion of our development activities for these smartphone storefronts will be focused on persistent-state, freemium games games that are downloadable without an initial charge or for a small fee, but which enable a variety of additional features to be accessed for a fee or otherwise monetized through various advertising and offering techniques. We believe this approach will enable us to build and grow and more direct relationship with our customers. We intend to have the significant majority of these persistent-state, freemium games be based upon our own intellectual property, which we believe will significantly enhance our margins and long-term value. However, we do not expect to release any persistent-state, freemium titles prior to the fourth quarter of 2010, which we expect will negatively impact the

revenues we generate from smartphones in the second and third quarters of 2010.

Although we expect our revenues from advanced platforms and smartphones to increase in 2010 as compared to 2009, we do not expect this increase to fully offset the anticipated decline in revenues from games we develop for feature phones in our traditional base carrier business. Significantly growing our revenues and further succeeding in this channel may be challenging for us for several reasons, including: (1) the open nature of many new smartphone storefronts increases substantially the number of our competitors and competitive products, which makes it more difficult for us to achieve prominent placement or featuring for our games, (2) the competitive advantage of our porting capabilities may be reduced as these advanced platforms and smartphones become more widely adopted; (3) many of our key licenses do not grant us the rights to develop games for the iPhone and other smartphones; (4) open storefront distribution is still relatively new for us, and we must develop a marketing strategy that allows us to generate sustainable and increasingly profitable revenues, without significantly increasing our marketing or development expenses; (5) the pricing and revenue models for titles on these smartphone storefronts are rapidly evolving, and has resulted, and may continue to result, in significantly lower average selling prices for our games developed for smartphones as compared to games we have developed for feature phones in our traditional carrier channels; and (6) we have a limited ability to invest heavily in this strategy.

Table of Contents

In addition, our revenues will continue to depend significantly on growth in the mobile games market, our ability to continue to attract new end users in that market and the overall strength of the economy, particularly in the United States. Our revenues may also be adversely impacted by decisions by our carriers to alter their customer terms for downloading our games. For example, Verizon Wireless, our largest carrier, imposes a data surcharge to download content on those Verizon customers who have not otherwise subscribed to a data plan. Our revenues depend on a variety of other factors, including our relationships with the feature phone and smartphone storefronts and our licensors. Even if mobile games based on licensed content or brands remain popular with end users, any of our licensors could decide not to renew an existing license or not to license additional intellectual property to us and instead license to our competitors or develop and publish their own mobile games or other applications, competing with us in the marketplace. The loss of any key relationships with our carriers, other distributors or licensors could impact our revenues in the future. We expect our 2010 revenues to be lower than our 2009 revenues, and in future periods, our revenues could continue to decline.

Our net loss in three months ended March 31, 2010 was \$3.7 million versus a net loss of \$5.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009. This decrease was driven primarily by a decrease in cost of revenues of \$2.7 million, a decrease in income tax provision of \$1.7 million, a decrease in operating expenses of \$951,000 and a decrease in interest and other expense of \$176,000, which was partially offset by a \$3.5 million reduction in revenues. The decrease in our operating expense for the three months ended March 31, 2010 compared with the three months ended March 31, 2009 was in part due to the headcount reductions and related measures that we took in connection with the restructurings that we implemented in both the third quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010. Our operating results are also affected by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates of the currencies in which we incur meaningful operating expenses (principally the British Pound Sterling, Chinese Renminbi, Brazilian Real and Russian Ruble) and our customers' reporting currencies, as we transact business in more than 70 countries in more than 20 different currencies, and in 2009 and the first three months of 2010, some of these currencies fluctuated by up to 40%.

We expect that our expenses to develop and port games for advanced platforms and smartphones will increase as we enhance our existing titles and develop new titles to take advantage of the additional functionality offered by these platforms. Our ability to attain profitability will be affected by our ability to grow our revenues and the extent to which we must incur additional expenses to expand our sales, marketing, development, and general and administrative capabilities to grow our business. The largest component of our recurring expenses is personnel costs, which consist of salaries, benefits and incentive compensation, including bonuses and stock-based compensation, for our employees. We expect that our cash expenses will decline in 2010 compared to 2009 in terms of absolute dollars as a result of the restructuring measures we implemented in the first quarter of 2010, which primarily consisted of headcount reductions. Our business has historically been impacted by seasonality, as many new mobile handset models are released in the fourth calendar quarter to coincide with the holiday shopping season. Because many end users download our games soon after they purchase new handsets, we generally experience seasonal sales increases based on the holiday selling period. However, due to the time between handset purchases and game purchases, most of this holiday impact occurs for us in our first calendar quarter. In addition, we release many of our products in conjunction with specific events, such as the release of a related movie. Further, for a variety of reasons, including roaming charges for data downloads that may make purchase of our games prohibitively expensive for many end users while they are traveling, we sometimes experience seasonal sales decreases during the summer, particularly in parts of Europe. We expect these seasonal trends to continue in the future.

Cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2010 totaled \$10.5 million, a decrease of \$36,000 from the balance at December 31, 2009. This decrease was primarily due to \$1.5 million that we paid under our credit facility and \$108,000 for capital expenditures. These outflows were partially offset by \$1.6 million of cash generated from operations. We believe our cash and cash equivalents, together with cash flows from operations and borrowings under our credit facility, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months.

We currently expect that we will be able to comply with the EBITDA-related covenant contained in our revolving credit facility. However, if our revenues are lower than we anticipate, we will be required to further reduce our operating expenses to remain in compliance with these covenants. Reducing our operating expenses could be very challenging for us, since we undertook operating expense reductions and restructuring activities in the third and fourth

quarters of 2008, the third quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010 that reduced our operating expenses significantly. However, we expect to continue our efforts to reduce operating expenses during the first half of 2010. Reducing operating expenses further than we currently anticipate could have the effect of negatively impacting our revenues. In August 2009, February 2010 and March 2010, we entered into amendments to our revolving credit facility with the lender, which (1) reduced certain of the minimum targets contained in the earnings before interest, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) related covenant, (2) changed the measurement period for the EBITDA covenant from a rolling six-month calculation to a quarterly calculation, (3) extended the maturity date of the credit facility from December 22, 2010 to June 30, 2011 and (4) increased the interest rate for borrowings under the credit facility by 0.75% to the higher of the lender's prime rate plus 1.75%, or 5% (see Liquidity and Capital Resources Sufficiency of Current Cash and Cash Equivalents below). A failure on our part to remain in compliance with the covenants under the revolving credit facility could adversely impact our cash requirements for the next twelve months.

Table of Contents**Significant Transaction**

In December 2007, we acquired MIG to accelerate our presence in China, deepen our relationship with China Mobile, the largest wireless carrier in China, acquire access and rights to leading franchises for the Chinese market, and augment our internal production and publishing resources with a studio in China. We purchased all of MIG's then outstanding shares for a total purchase price of \$30.5 million, consisting of cash consideration to MIG shareholders of \$14.7 million and transaction costs of \$1.3 million. As a result of the attainment of the revenue and operating income milestones in 2008 by MIG, we were committed to pay the \$20.0 million in additional consideration to the MIG shareholders and the \$5.0 million of bonuses to two officers of MIG. In December 2008, we restructured the timing and nature of these payments and issued to former shareholders of MIG an aggregate of \$25.0 million in promissory notes, which are due in 2009 and 2010. Due to decreases in our long-term forecasts and current market capitalization, a portion of the goodwill resulting from the MIG acquisition was impaired during the year ended December 31, 2008.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

There were no significant changes in our Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates during the three months ended March 31, 2010 as compared to the Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates disclosed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Information with respect to Recent Accounting Pronouncements may be found in Note 1 of Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Results of Operations**Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2010 and 2009***Revenues*

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
Revenues	\$ 17,289	\$ 20,775

Our revenues decreased \$3.5 million, or 16.8%, from \$20.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 to \$17.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. This decrease was primarily driven by a decline in feature phones sold in the channel relating to our traditional carrier business, which in turn led to a decrease in the number of games that we sold, and a migration of users from feature phones to smartphones where we were unable to capture the same market share as we have in our traditional carrier business. This was partially offset by foreign currency exchange rates which had a more favorable impact on our revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2010 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2009. International revenues (defined as revenues generated from carriers whose principal operations are located outside the United States) decreased by \$1.8 million, from \$10.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009 to \$9.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010. This was primarily related to a \$800,000 decrease in our APAC revenues due to \$700,000 of one time revenues recorded from an APAC customer in the first quarter of 2009 and a decrease in our revenue share arrangements with China Mobile, which accounts for approximately 90% of our revenues in China. In the first quarter of 2010, China Mobile reduced the revenue share for all publishers, including us, in 15 provinces for its mBox platform. We expect our 2010 revenues to be lower than our 2009 revenues primarily as a result of the anticipated acceleration of the slowdown in the sale of our games on feature phones in our base carrier business as consumers increasingly migrate from traditional feature phones to more advanced platforms and smartphones. Although we expect our revenues from games designed for smartphones to increase in 2010, we do not expect this increase to fully offset the anticipated decline in revenues from feature phones.

Table of Contents*Cost of Revenues*

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
Cost of revenues:		
Royalties	\$ 4,691	\$ 5,813
Amortization of intangible assets	1,228	2,848
Total cost of revenues	\$ 5,919	\$ 8,661
Revenues	\$ 17,289	\$ 20,775
Gross margin	65.8%	58.3%

Our cost of revenues decreased \$2.7 million, or 31.7%, from \$8.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009 to \$5.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010. This decrease was primarily due to a \$1.6 million reduction in amortization for titles and content associated with intangible assets acquired from Superscape in March 2008 that were fully amortized in the first quarter of 2009 and a decrease of \$1.1 million in royalties associated with a decline in revenue. Revenues attributable to games based upon branded intellectual property increased as a percentage of revenues from 75.9% in the three months ended March 31, 2009 to 79.8% in the three months ended March 31, 2010, primarily due to a decrease in sales of games developed by MIG and Superscape based on their original intellectual property. Revenues attributable to games based upon original intellectual property were 20.2% of our total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2010, of which nearly one-third related to MIG. The average royalty rate that we paid on games based on licensed intellectual property, excluding royalty impairments, decreased from 36.9% in the three months ended March 31, 2009 to 34.0% in the three months ended March 31, 2010 due to decreased sales of titles with higher royalty rates. Overall royalties, including impairment of prepaid royalties and guarantees, as a percentage of total revenues decreased from 28.0% in the three months ended March 31, 2009 to 27.1% in the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Research and Development Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
Research and development expenses	\$ 6,661	\$ 6,397
Percentage of revenues	38.5%	30.8%

Our research and development expenses increased \$264,000, or 4.1%, from \$6.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009 to \$6.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase in research and development costs was primarily due to increases in salaries and benefits of \$203,000 associated with higher executive bonuses and an increase in allocated facilities and overhead costs of \$344,000, which was partially offset by a \$234,000 decrease in outside services costs due to a reduction in third-party costs for porting and external development. We decreased our research and development staff from 422 employees at March 31, 2009 to 365 as of March 31, 2010; however the majority of these staff reductions occurred during March 2010. As a percentage of revenues, research and development expenses increased from 30.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to 38.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Research and development expenses included \$164,000 of stock-based compensation expense in the three months ended March 31, 2010 and \$180,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2009.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 2,971	\$ 4,112
Percentage of revenues	17.2%	19.8%

Table of Contents

Our sales and marketing expenses decreased \$1.1 million, or 27.7%, from \$4.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009 to \$3.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease was primarily due to a \$656,000 decrease in the MIG earnout expense due to lower amortization of stock-based compensation associated with reaching the end of the vesting terms and conditions, a \$342,000 decrease in salaries, benefits, variable compensation and expatriate costs as we reduced our sales and marketing headcount from 67 at March 31, 2009 to 54 at March 31, 2010, and a \$78,000 decrease in stock-based compensation costs due to reduced headcount. As a percentage of revenues, sales and marketing expenses decreased from 19.8% in the three months ended March 31, 2009 to 17.2% in the three months ended March 31, 2010. Sales and marketing expenses included \$73,000 of stock-based compensation expense in the three months ended March 31, 2010 and \$151,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2009.

General and Administrative Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
General and administrative expenses	\$ 3,813	\$ 4,485
Percentage of revenues	22.1%	21.6%

Our general and administrative expenses decreased \$672,000, or 15.0%, from \$4.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009 to \$3.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to a \$393,000 decrease in facility and overhead costs, a \$195,000 decrease in professional and consulting fees and a \$146,000 decrease in stock-based compensation. We decreased our general and administrative headcount from 68 at March 31, 2009 to 60 at March 31, 2010. As a percentage of revenues, general and administrative expenses increased from 21.6% in the three months ended March 31, 2009 to 22.1% in the three months ended March 31, 2010. General and administrative expenses included \$287,000 of stock-based compensation expense in the three months ended March 31, 2010 and \$433,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2009.

Restructuring

Our restructuring charge was \$594,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2010; there was no charge in the same period last year.

In the second quarter of 2010 and as part of the 2010 restructuring, we anticipate incurring approximately \$350,000 of restructuring charges related to employee severance and benefit arrangements. A significant portion of these charges relate to termination costs associated with fulfilling the terms of the separation agreement with our former Senior Vice President of Global Product Development and Chief Technology Officer, Alessandro Galvagni, announced in April 2010.

Interest and other Income/(Expense), Net

Interest and other income/(expense), net, decreased from a net expense of \$807,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2009 to a net expense of \$631,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2010. This change was primarily due to a decrease in foreign currency loss of \$127,000 related to the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities and a \$60,000 decrease in interest expense related to the MIG notes and borrowings under our credit facility. We expect to generate minimal interest income during 2010 as a result of lower cash balances. We also expect to incur interest expense on the MIG notes and borrowings under our credit facility through 2010.

Income Tax Provision

Income tax provision decreased from \$2.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009 to \$301,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2010 primarily as a result of the interim period tax allocation and changes in income tax in certain foreign entities. We expect our effective tax rate in 2010 to fluctuate on a quarterly basis. The effective tax rate could be affected by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets, changes in actual results versus our estimates, or by changes in tax laws, regulations, accounting principles, or interpretations thereof.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Data:		
Capital expenditures	\$ 108	\$ 305
Depreciation and amortization	1,846	3,492
Cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities	1,570	(2,544)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(108)	(305)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(1,388)	(1,528)

Since our inception, we have incurred recurring losses and negative annual cash flows from operating activities, and we had an accumulated deficit of \$181.0 million as of March 31, 2010. Prior to our initial public offering, our primary sources of liquidity had been private placements of shares of our preferred stock and borrowings under our credit facilities.

Operating Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2010, net cash provided by operating activities was \$1.6 million, primarily due to a decrease in accounts receivable of \$2.3 million due to declining sales in our carrier business and improved cash collections, a \$1.4 million decrease in our prepaid royalties and a \$708,000 increase in accrued compensation. In addition, we had adjustments for non-cash items, including amortization expense of \$1.3 million, depreciation expense of \$563,000, stock-based compensation expense of \$524,000, non-cash foreign currency re-measurement loss of \$332,000 and interest expense on debt of \$265,000. These amounts were partially offset by a net loss of \$3.7 million, a decrease in accrued royalties of \$2.4 million and a decrease in accrued restructuring charges of \$582,000 due to severance payments made to our former CEO.

We may decide to enter into new licensing arrangements for existing or new licensed intellectual properties that may require us to make royalty payments at the outset of the agreement. If we do sign these agreements, this could significantly increase our future use of cash in operating activities.

Investing Activities

In the three months ended March 31, 2010, we used \$108,000 of cash for investing activities resulting primarily from purchases of computer and networking equipment, and leasehold improvements.

In the three months ended March 31, 2009, we used \$305,000 of cash for investing activities resulting primarily from purchases of property and equipment, all of which related to additional network and server equipment.

Financing Activities

In the three months ended March 31, 2010, net cash used in financing activities was \$1.4 million due to net payments of \$1.5 million under our line of credit facility, which was partially offset by proceeds from option exercises and purchases under our employee stock purchase plan of \$156,000.

In the three months ended March 31, 2009, net cash used in financing activities was \$1.5 million due to the payment of \$6.0 million related to the MIG notes but offset by the net proceeds from borrowings under our credit facility of \$4.5 million.

Table of Contents***Sufficiency of Current Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Our cash and cash equivalents were \$10.5 million as of March 31, 2010. During the three months ended March 31, 2010, we used \$36,000 of cash. We expect to continue to fund our operations and satisfy our contractual obligations for 2010 primarily through our cash and cash equivalents, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and any cash generated by operations. However, there can be no assurances that we will be able to generate positive operating cash flow during 2010 or beyond. We believe our cash and cash equivalents, together with any cash flows from operations and borrowings under our credit facility, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months. However, our cash requirements for the next 12 months may be greater than we anticipate due to, among other reasons, lower than expected cash generated from operating activities including the impact of foreign currency rate changes, revenues that are lower than we currently anticipate, greater than expected operating expenses, usage of cash to fund our foreign operations, unanticipated limitations or timing restrictions on our ability to access funds that are held in our non-U.S. subsidiaries, a deterioration of the quality of our accounts receivable, which could lower the borrowing base under our credit facility, and any failure on our part to remain in compliance with the covenants under our revolving credit facility. Our expectations regarding cash sufficiency assume that our operating results will be sufficient to enable us to comply with our credit facility's EBITDA-related covenant discussed below. If our revenues are lower than we anticipate, we might be required to reduce our operating expenses to remain in compliance with this financial covenant. Reducing our operating expenses could be very challenging for us, since we undertook operating expense reductions and restructuring activities in the third and fourth quarters of 2008, the third quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010 that reduced our operating expenses significantly from second quarter of 2008 levels. However, we expect to continue our efforts to reduce operating expenses during the first half of 2010. Reducing operating expenses further than we currently expect could have the effect of reducing our revenues.

Our cash needs include our requirement to repay \$6.0 million of principal under the MIG notes as of March 31, 2010, which is payable in 2010 from our domestic entities, as well as \$5.0 million of principal under promissory notes issued to two former shareholders of MIG which is payable in 2010 from our Chinese entities. These amounts do not reflect the payment of \$3.2 million on the MIG subordinated notes on May 1, 2010 (see Note 6 of Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item I of this report for more information regarding our debt). Our anticipated cash requirements during 2010 also include payments for prepaid royalties and guarantees, of which a portion is related to anticipated new license agreements (for which there are no existing contractual commitments), which amount we may elect to reduce if we require more working capital than we currently anticipate. (See Note 5 of Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item I of this report for more information regarding our contractual commitments.) However, this reduced spending on new licenses and any additional reduction in spending may adversely impact our title plan for 2010 and beyond, and accordingly our ability to generate revenues in future periods. Conversely, if cash available to us is greater than we currently anticipate, we may elect to increase prepaid royalties above currently anticipated levels if we believe it will contribute to enhanced revenue growth and profitability.

We currently have an \$8.0 million credit facility, which expires in June 30, 2011. Our credit facility contains financial covenants and restrictions that limit our ability to draw down the entire \$8.0 million. These covenants are as follows:

EBITDA. On August 24, 2009, we entered into an amendment to our credit facility, which reduced certain of the minimum targets contained in the EBITDA-related covenant. On February 10, 2010 we entered into a second amendment to the agreement. The second amendment changed the measurement period for the EBITDA covenant from a rolling six month calculation to a quarterly calculation. On March 18, 2010, we entered into a third amendment to the agreement which (1) extended the maturity date of the credit facility from December 22, 2010 until June 30, 2011, (2) increased the interest rate for borrowings under the credit facility by 0.75% to the lender's prime rate, plus 1.75%, but no less than 5.0%, and (3) requires us to maintain, measured on a consolidated basis at the end of each of the following periods, EBITDA of at least the following:

January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2010	\$ (2,100,000)
April 1, 2010 through June 30, 2010	\$ (1,100,000)
July 1, 2010 through September 30, 2010	\$ (500,000)

October 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010	\$ 1,750,000
January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2011	\$ (300,000)
April 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011	\$ 100,000

We currently believe that we will be able to comply with the minimum EBITDA targets set forth above. For purposes of the above covenant, EBITDA means (a) our consolidated net income, determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, plus (b) interest expense, plus (c) to the extent deducted in the calculation of net income, depreciation expense and amortization expense, plus (d) income tax expense, plus (e) non-cash stock compensation expense, plus (f) non-cash goodwill and other intangible assets and royalty impairments, plus (g) non-cash foreign exchange translation charges, minus (h) all of our non-cash income and the non-cash income of our subsidiaries for such period.

Minimum Domestic Liquidity: We must maintain at the lender an amount of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of not less than the greater of: (a) 20% of our total consolidated unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, or (b) 15% of outstanding obligations under the credit facility.

Table of Contents

The credit facility also includes a material adverse change clause. As a result, if a material adverse change occurs with respect to our business, operations or financial condition, then that change could constitute an event of default under the terms of our credit facility. When an event of default occurs, the lender can, among other things, declare all obligations immediately due and payable, could stop advancing money or extending credit under the credit facility and could terminate the credit facility. We believe that the risk of a material adverse change occurring with respect to our business, operations or financial condition and the lender requesting immediate repayment of amounts already borrowed, stopping advancing the remaining credit or terminating the credit facility is remote.

Our credit facility is collateralized by eligible customer accounts receivable balances, as defined by the lender. There can be no assurances that our eligible accounts receivable balances will be adequate to allow us to draw down on the entire \$8.0 million credit facility particularly if any of our larger customers' creditworthiness deteriorates. At our current revenue levels, we are not able to access the full \$8.0 million of the credit facility. The maximum amount available for borrowing under the credit facility was limited to \$3.9 million as of March 31, 2010. In addition, among other things, the credit facility limits our ability to dispose of certain assets, make acquisitions, incur additional indebtedness, incur liens, pay dividends and make other distributions, and make investments. Further, the credit facility requires us to maintain a separate account with the lender for collection of our accounts receivables. All deposits into this account will be automatically applied by the lender to our outstanding obligations under the credit facility.

As of March 31, 2010, we had outstanding borrowings of \$3.1 million under our credit facility, which is classified as a current liability on the March 31, 2010 balance sheet. In March 2010, the maturity date of the credit facility was extended to June 30, 2011. Our failure to comply with the financial or operating covenants in the credit facility would not only prohibit us from borrowing under the facility, but would also constitute a default, permitting the lender to, among other things, declare any outstanding borrowings, including all accrued interest and unpaid fees, immediately due and payable. A change in control of Glu also constitutes an event of default, permitting the lender to accelerate the indebtedness and terminate the credit facility. The credit facility also contains other customary events of default. To the extent an event of default occurred under the credit facility and the lender accelerated the indebtedness and terminated the credit facility, this would also trigger the cross-default provisions of the MIG notes. Utilizing our credit facility results in debt payments that bear interest at the lender's prime rate plus 1.75%, but no less than 5.0%, which adversely impacts our cash position and result in operating and financial covenants that restrict our operations. (See Note 6 of Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item I of this report for more information regarding our debt.)

The credit facility matures on June 30, 2011, when all amounts outstanding will be due. If the credit facility is terminated prior to maturity by us or by the lender after the occurrence and continuance of an event of default, then we will owe a termination fee equal to \$80,000, or 1.00% of the total commitment. As of March 31, 2010, we were in compliance with all covenants.

Of the \$10.5 million of cash and cash equivalents that we held at March 31, 2010, approximately \$5.4 million were held in accounts in China. To fund our operations and repay our debt obligations, we repatriated approximately \$4.0 million of available funds from China to the United States during 2009, which was subject to withholding taxes of 5%, and we intend to repatriate an additional \$1.4 million of funds available from China to the United States in the late second or early third quarter of 2010. Subsequent to such anticipated repatriation, we do not anticipate repatriating any additional funds from China for the foreseeable future, as changes in our revenue share arrangement with China Mobile has significantly impacted our ability to generate meaningful cash from our China operations. We paid \$937,000 of principal under promissory notes due to the former MIG shareholders on May 1, 2010 and intend to pay the remaining \$4.1 million of principal in 2010 from our Chinese entities. In addition, given the current global economic environment and other potential developments outside of our control, we may be unable to utilize the funds that we hold in all of our non-U.S. accounts, which funds include cash and marketable securities, since the funds may be frozen by additional international regulatory actions, the accounts may become illiquid for an indeterminate period of time or there may be other such circumstances that we are unable to predict.

In addition, we may require additional cash resources due to changes in business conditions or other future developments, including any investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue, and to defend against, settle or pay damages related to a litigation dispute to which we are currently a party. We also intend to enter into new licensing

arrangements for existing or new licensed intellectual properties, which may require us to make royalty payments at the outset of the agreements well before we are able to collect cash payments and/or recognize revenues associated with the licensed intellectual properties.

Table of Contents

If our cash sources are insufficient to satisfy our cash requirements, we may seek to raise additional capital by selling convertible debt, preferred stock (convertible into common stock or unconvertible) or common stock, seeking to increase the amount available to us for borrowing under our credit facility, procuring a new debt facility, selling some of our assets, and/or seeking to restructure our obligations under the MIG notes. We may be unable to raise additional capital through the sale of securities, or to do so on terms that are favorable to us, particularly given current capital market and overall economic conditions. Any sale of convertible debt securities or additional equity securities could result in substantial dilution to our stockholders. The holders of new securities may also receive rights, preferences or privileges that are senior to those of existing holders of our common stock, all of which is subject to the provisions of the credit facility. Additionally, we may be unable to increase the size of our credit facility or procure a new debt facility, or to do so on terms that are acceptable to us, particularly in light of the current credit market conditions. We may also be unable to restructure our obligations under the MIG notes to the extent we may need. If the amount of cash that we generate from operations is less than anticipated, or if we use cash in our operations, we could also be required to extend the term of our credit facility beyond its June 30, 2011 expiration date (or replace it with an alternate loan arrangement), and resulting debt payments thereunder could further inhibit our ability to achieve profitability in the future.

Contractual Obligations

The following table is a summary of our contractual obligations as of March 31, 2010:

	Total	Payments Due by Period			Thereafter
		1 Year*	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	
			(in thousands)		
Operating lease obligations, net of sublease income	\$ 7,286	\$ 2,317	\$ 4,969	\$	\$
Guaranteed royalties(1)	3,544	3,104	390	50	
MIG earnout and bonus notes(2)	11,924	11,924			
Uncertain tax position obligations, including interest and penalties(3)	4,633				4,633
Line of credit	3,114	3,114			

* Represents the remaining nine months of 2010

(1) We have entered into license and development arrangements with various owners of brands and other intellectual property so that we can create and publish games for mobile handsets based on that

intellectual property. A significant portion of these agreements require us to pay guaranteed royalties over the term of the contracts regardless of actual game sales. Some of these minimum payments totaling \$2.0 million have been recorded as liabilities on our unaudited consolidated balance sheet because payment is not contingent upon performance by the licensor.

- (2) We have issued \$25.0 million of notes payable to former shareholders of MIG, of which we had paid an aggregate principal amount of \$14.0 million as of March 31, 2010. The amounts in the table above include interest accrued through March 31, 2010. See Note 6 of Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

included in
Part I, Item 1 of
this report for
further details.

- (3) As of March 31, 2010, unrecognized tax benefits and potential interest and penalties were classified within Other long-term liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets. As of March 31, 2010, the settlement of our income tax liabilities cannot be determined; however, the liabilities are not expected to become due within the next twelve months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At March 31, 2010, we did not have any significant off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate and Credit Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to (1) our interest payable under our \$8.0 million credit facility and potential increases in our interest payments arising from increases in interest rates and (2) our investment portfolio and the potential losses arising from changes in interest rates.

Table of Contents

We are exposed to the impact of changes in interest rates as they affect interest payments under our \$8.0 million credit facility. Advances under the credit facility accrue interest at rates that are equal to our credit facility lender's prime rate, plus 1.75%, but no less than 5.0%. Consequently, our interest expense will fluctuate with changes in the general level of interest rates. At March 31, 2010, we had \$3.1 million outstanding under the credit facility and our effective interest rate at that time was approximately 5.0%. We believe that a 10% change in the lender's prime rate would have a significant impact on our interest expense, results of operations and liquidity.

We are also potentially exposed to the impact of changes in interest rates as they affect interest earned on our investment portfolio. As of March 31, 2010, we had no short-term investments and substantially all \$10.5 million of our cash and cash equivalents was held in operating bank accounts earning nominal interest. Accordingly, we do not believe that a 10% change in interest rates would have a significant impact on our interest income, operating results or liquidity related to these amounts.

The primary objectives of our investment activities are, in order of importance, to preserve principal, provide liquidity and maximize income without significantly increasing risk. We do not currently use or plan to use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio.

As of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, our cash and cash equivalents were maintained by financial institutions in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Columbia, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Russia and Spain, and our current deposits are likely in excess of insured limits.

Our accounts receivable primarily relate to revenues earned from domestic and international wireless carriers. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our carriers' financial condition but generally require no collateral from them. As of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, Verizon Wireless accounted for 24.4% and 24.1% of our total accounts receivable, respectively, and no other carrier represented more than 10% of our total accounts receivable as of these dates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We transact business in more than 70 countries in more than 20 different currencies, and in 2009 and 2010, some of these currencies fluctuated by up to 40%. Our revenues are usually denominated in the functional currency of the carrier while the operating expenses of our operations outside of the United States are maintained in their local currency, with the significant operating currencies consisting of British Pound Sterling (GBP), Chinese Renminbi, Brazilian Real and Russian Ruble. Although recording operating expenses in the local currency of our foreign operations mitigates some of the exposure of foreign currency fluctuations, variances among the currencies of our customers and our foreign operations relative to the United States Dollar (USD) could have and have had a material impact on our results of operations.

Our foreign currency exchange gains and losses have been generated primarily from fluctuations in GBP versus the USD and in the Euro versus GBP. At month-end, foreign currency-denominated accounts receivable and intercompany balances are marked to market and unrealized gains and losses are included in other income (expense), net. Translation adjustments arising from the use of differing exchange rates are included in accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity. We have in the past experienced, and in the future may experience, foreign currency exchange gains and losses on our accounts receivable and intercompany receivables and payables. Foreign currency exchange gains and losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

There is also additional risk if the currency is not freely or actively traded. Some currencies, such as the Chinese Renminbi, in which our Chinese operations principally transact business, are subject to limitations on conversion into other currencies, which can limit our ability to react to foreign currency devaluations.

To date, we have not engaged in exchange rate hedging activities and we do not expect to do so in the foreseeable future.

Inflation

We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. If our costs were to become subject to significant inflationary pressures, we might not be able to offset these higher costs fully through price increases. Our inability or failure to do so could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Table of Contents

ITEM 4T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based upon an evaluation of the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures, our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e), were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION****ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

From time to time, we are subject to various claims, complaints and legal actions in the normal course of business. For example, we are engaged in a contractual dispute with a licensor, Skinit, Inc., related to, among other claims, alleged underpayment of royalties and failure to perform under a distribution agreement, pursuant to which Skinit previously claimed that it is owed approximately \$600,000. On April 21, 2009, Skinit filed a complaint against us and other defendants, seeking unspecified damages plus attorney's fees and costs. The complaint, filed in the Superior Court of California in Orange County (case number 30-2009), alleges breach of contract, interference with economic relations, conspiracy and misrepresentation of fact. On June 25, 2009, we filed a motion in the Superior Court in Orange County requesting an order compelling Skinit to arbitrate its claim against us and requesting that the court stay the action pending the determination of the motion and the subsequent arbitration. On July 30, 2009, the court granted our motion in its entirety and the dispute will now proceed to arbitration, which is currently scheduled to occur on August 9, 2010.

We do not believe we are party to any currently pending litigation, the outcome of which will have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial position or liquidity. However, the ultimate outcome of any litigation is uncertain and, regardless of outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us because of defense costs, potential negative publicity, diversion of management resources and other factors.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to many risks and uncertainties, which may affect our future financial performance. If any of the events or circumstances described below occurs, our business and financial performance could be harmed, our actual results could differ materially from our expectations and the market value of our stock could decline. The risks and uncertainties discussed below are not the only ones we face. There may be additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently do not believe are material that may harm our business and financial performance. Because of the risks and uncertainties discussed below, as well as other variables affecting our operating results, past financial performance should not be considered as a reliable indicator of future performance and investors should not use historical trends to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

We have a history of net losses, may incur substantial net losses in the future and may not achieve profitability.

We have incurred significant losses since inception, including a net loss of \$3.3 million in 2007, a net loss of \$106.7 million in 2008, a net loss of \$18.2 million in 2009 and a net loss of \$3.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. As of March 31, 2010, we had an accumulated deficit of \$181.0 million. We may be required to incur increased costs in order to implement additional initiatives designed to increase revenues, such as increased marketing for our new games, particularly those designed for advanced platforms and smartphones, such as the Apple iPhone, Google Android and Research In Motion's BlackBerry. If our revenues do not increase to offset these additional expenses, if we experience unexpected increases in operating expenses or if we are required to take additional charges related to impairments or restructurings, we will continue to incur significant losses and will not become profitable. In addition, our 2009 revenues were lower than our 2008 revenues, and we expect that our revenues will likely decline in 2010 from 2009 levels. If we are not able to significantly increase our revenues, we will likely not be able to achieve profitability in the future. Furthermore, during 2008, we incurred aggregate charges of approximately \$77.6 million for goodwill, royalty impairments and restructuring activities, and during 2009, we incurred aggregate charges of approximately \$8.5 million for royalty impairments and restructuring activities. If we continue to incur these charges, it will continue to negatively affect our operating results and our ability to achieve profitability.

Our financial results could vary significantly from quarter to quarter and are difficult to predict, particularly in light of the current economic environment, which in turn could cause volatility in our stock price.

Our revenues and operating results could vary significantly from quarter to quarter because of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. As a result, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful. In addition, we may not be able to predict our future revenues or results of operations. We base our current and future expense levels on our internal operating plans and sales forecasts, and our operating costs are to a large extent fixed. As a result, we may not be able to reduce our costs sufficiently to compensate for an unexpected shortfall in revenues, and even a small shortfall in revenues could disproportionately and adversely affect financial

results for that quarter. This will be particularly true for 2010, as we implemented significant cost-reduction measures in 2008 and 2009, as well as in the first quarter of 2010, making it more difficult for us to further reduce our operating expenses without a material adverse impact on our prospects in future periods. Individual games and carrier relationships represent meaningful portions of our revenues and net income or loss in any quarter. We may incur significant or unanticipated expenses when licenses are added or renewed, we may experience a significant reduction in revenue if licenses are not renewed or we may incur impairments of prepaid royalty guarantees if our forecast for games based on licensed intellectual property is lower than we anticipated at the time we entered into the agreement. For example, in 2008 and 2009, we impaired \$6.3 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, of certain prepaid royalties and royalty guarantees primarily due to several distribution arrangements in our Europe, Middle East and Africa region and other global development and distribution arrangements that we entered into in 2007 and 2008. In addition, some payments from carriers that we recognize as revenue on a cash basis may be delayed unpredictably.

Table of Contents

We are also subject to macroeconomic fluctuations in the United States and global economies, including those that impact discretionary consumer spending, which have deteriorated significantly in many countries and regions, including the United States, and may remain depressed for the foreseeable future. Some of the factors that could influence the level of consumer spending include continuing conditions in the residential real estate and mortgage markets, labor and healthcare costs, access to credit, consumer confidence and other macroeconomic factors affecting consumer spending. These issues can also cause foreign currency rates to fluctuate, which can have an adverse impact on our business since we transact business in more than 70 countries in more than 20 different currencies. In 2008, some of these currencies fluctuated by up to 40%, and we experienced continued significant fluctuations in 2009. These issues may continue to negatively impact the economy and our growth. If these issues persist, or if the economy enters a prolonged period of decelerating growth or recession, our results of operations may be harmed. As a result of these and other factors, our operating results may not meet the expectations of investors or public market analysts who choose to follow our company. Our failure to meet market expectations would likely result in a decline in the trading price of our common stock.

In addition to other risk factors discussed in this section, factors that may contribute to the variability of our quarterly results include:

- the number of new games released by us and our competitors, including those for smartphones and advanced platforms;
- the timing of release of new games by us and our competitors, particularly those that may represent a significant portion of revenues in a period;
- the popularity of new games and games released in prior periods;
- changes in the prominence of deck placement or storefront featuring for our leading games and those of our competitors;
- fluctuations in the size and rate of growth of overall consumer demand for mobile handsets, games and related content;
- the rate at which consumers continue to migrate from traditional feature phones to more advanced platforms and smartphones;
- our success in developing and monetizing persistent-state, freemium games for smartphones;
- the strength or weakness in consumer demand for new mobile devices;
- the expiration of existing content licenses for particular games;
- the timing of charges related to impairments of goodwill, intangible assets, prepaid royalties and guarantees;
- changes in pricing policies by us, our competitors or our carriers and other distributors;
- changes in pricing policies by our carriers related to downloading content, such as our games, which pricing policies could be influenced by the lower average prices for content on advanced platforms and smartphones;
- changes in the mix of original and licensed games, which have varying gross margins;
- carrier policies around off portal marketing and monetization;

Table of Contents

the timing of successful mobile handset launches;
the timeliness and accuracy of reporting from carriers;
the seasonality of our industry;
strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestitures, spin-offs, joint ventures,
strategic investments or changes in business strategy;
our success in entering new geographic markets;
changes in accounting rules, such as those governing recognition of revenue;
the timing of compensation expense associated with equity compensation grants; and
decisions by us to incur additional expenses, such as increases in marketing or research and development.

We may need to raise additional capital or borrow funds to grow our business, and we may not be able to raise capital or borrow funds on terms acceptable to us or at all.

The operation of our business, and our efforts to grow our business, requires significant cash outlays and commitments. As of March 31, 2010, we had \$10.5 million of cash and cash equivalents, which does not take into account our payment of \$3.2 million on May 1, 2010 on the subordinated notes that we issued in December 2008 in connection with our restructuring of the MIG earnout and bonus payments (the MIG subordinated notes). In addition to our general operating expenses and prepaid and guaranteed royalty payments, we had debt service obligations related to \$15.0 million outstanding as of March 31, 2010. These debt service obligations consisted of \$11.9 million in remaining principal and accrued interest that we owed under the MIG subordinated notes, which does not take into account our payment of \$3.2 million on the MIG subordinated notes on May 1, 2010, and \$3.1 million that was outstanding under our revolving credit facility. In addition, of our \$10.5 million of cash and cash equivalents that we held as of March 31, 2010, \$5.4 million was held in our China subsidiaries. To the extent we require additional working capital in our U.S. or other non-Chinese operations, it could be very difficult to repatriate this money due to foreign exchange controls and such repatriation would be subject to taxation, potentially at high rates.

If our cash and cash equivalents, together with any cash generated from operations and borrowings under our credit facility, are insufficient to meet our cash requirements, we will either need to seek additional capital, potentially through debt or equity financings, by increasing the amount available to us for borrowing under the credit facility, procuring a new debt facility or selling some of our assets, to fund our operations and debt repayment obligations or we will need to restructure our obligations under the MIG subordinated notes. We may not be able to raise needed cash on terms acceptable to us or at all. Financings, if available, may be on terms that are dilutive or potentially dilutive to our stockholders, particularly given our current stock price. The holders of new securities may also receive rights, preferences or privileges that are senior to those of existing holders of our common stock, all of which is subject to the provisions of our credit facility. Additionally, we may be unable to increase the size of the credit facility or procure a new debt facility, or to do so on terms that are acceptable to us, particularly in light of the current credit market conditions. We also may not be able to access the full amount of our credit facility, as the credit facility's borrowing base is based upon our accounts receivable; at our current revenue levels, we are not able to access the full \$8.0 million of the credit facility. If new sources of financing are required but are insufficient or unavailable, or if we are unable to restructure our obligations under the MIG subordinated notes to the extent we may need to do so, we would be required to modify our growth and operating plans to the extent of available funding, which would harm our ability to grow our business. Furthermore, if we are unable to remain in compliance with the financial or other covenants contained in the credit facility and do not obtain a waiver from the lender then, subject to applicable cure periods, any outstanding indebtedness under the credit facility could be declared immediately due and payable, which would also trigger the cross-default provisions of the MIG subordinated notes. This credit facility also is scheduled to expire on June 30, 2011, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to extend the terms of this facility on terms favorable to us or at all. In the event that we default under our credit facility or are unable to successfully extend its term beyond June 30, 2011, we would need to seek additional sources of financing, which could have unfavorable terms, and any failure to do so would have a serious impact on our business, financial position and liquidity, including potentially forcing us to file for bankruptcy protection. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sufficiency of Current Cash, and Cash Equivalents.

Table of Contents***We have outstanding debt obligations and may incur additional debt in the future, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.***

In December 2008, we renegotiated and extended our \$8.0 million revolving credit facility, which is secured by substantially all of our assets, including our intellectual property, and we further amended this credit facility in August 2009, February 2010 and March 2010. As of March 31, 2010, we had outstanding borrowings of \$3.1 million under this credit facility, and we expect to continue to borrow during the term of the facility for general working capital purposes and to satisfy our other debt obligations. In addition, in December 2008, we issued an aggregate of \$25.0 million in principal amount of the MIG subordinated notes, of which we had repaid \$16.4 million in principal as of May 1, 2010. This debt may adversely affect our operating results and financial condition by, among other things:

- requiring us to dedicate a portion of our expected cash from operations to service our debt, thereby reducing the amount of expected cash flow available for other purposes, including funding our operations;
- increasing our vulnerability to downturns in our business, to competitive pressures and to adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limiting our ability to pursue acquisitions that may be accretive to our business; and
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry.

Our credit facility imposes restrictions on us, including restricting our ability to incur specified liens and sell the company and requiring us to maintain compliance with specified covenants and to maintain a certain level of cash deposits with the lender. Our ability to comply with certain of these covenants may be affected by events beyond our control. Our expectations regarding cash sufficiency assume that our operating results will be sufficient to enable us to comply with the EBITDA-related covenant. Our revenues depend on a number of factors, including the rate of sales of mobile devices, our relationships with our carriers and licensors, consumer tastes, competitive pressures, our ability to generate revenues from advanced platforms and smartphones and foreign exchange rate fluctuations. If our revenues are lower than we anticipate, we will be required to reduce our operating expenses to remain in compliance with this covenant. However, reducing our operating expenses could be very challenging for us, since we undertook operating expense reductions and restructuring activities in the third and fourth quarters of 2008 that reduced our operating expenses significantly from second quarter of 2008 levels, and we implemented additional expense reduction measures in the third quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010. Reducing operating expenses further could have the effect of reducing our revenues. If we breach any of the covenants under our credit facility and do not obtain a waiver from the lender, then, subject to applicable cure periods, any outstanding indebtedness under the credit facility could be declared immediately due and payable, which would also trigger the cross-default provision of our MIG subordinated notes. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Sufficiency of Current Cash and Cash Equivalents for additional information regarding our credit facility and the MIG subordinated notes. Should the lender call the loan at a time when we did not have or were unable to secure cash to repay it, it would have a serious impact on our business, financial position and liquidity, including potentially forcing us to file for bankruptcy protection. In addition, this credit facility also is scheduled to expire on June 30, 2011, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to extend the terms of this facility on terms favorable to us or at all. For more information about our debt obligations, see Note 6 to Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive, and many of our competitors have significantly greater resources than we do.

The development, distribution and sale of mobile games is a highly competitive business. For end users, we compete primarily on the basis of game quality, brand and price. For carrier and other application storefronts, we compete for promotional placement based on these factors, as well as historical performance and perception of sales potential and relationships with licensors of brands and other intellectual property. For content and brand licensors, we compete based on royalty and other economic terms, perceptions of development quality, porting abilities, speed of execution, distribution breadth and relationships with carriers. We also compete for experienced and talented employees.

Our primary competitors in both our traditional carrier-based mobile phone business and for advanced platforms and smartphones include Electronic Arts (EA Mobile) and Gameloft, with Electronic Arts having the largest market share of any company in the mobile games market. In the future, likely competitors in our target markets include major

media companies, traditional video game publishers, content aggregators, mobile software providers and independent mobile game publishers. Wireless carriers may also decide to develop, internally or through a managed third-party developer, and distribute their own mobile games.

Table of Contents

Some of our competitors and our potential competitors' advantages over us, either globally or in particular geographic markets, include the following:

- significantly greater revenues and financial resources;
- stronger brand and consumer recognition regionally or worldwide;
- the capacity to leverage their marketing expenditures across a broader portfolio of mobile and non-mobile products;
- more substantial intellectual property of their own from which they can develop games without having to pay royalties;
- greater platform specific focus, experience and expertise;
- pre-existing relationships with brand owners or carriers that afford them access to intellectual property while blocking the access of competitors to that same intellectual property;
- greater resources to make acquisitions;
- the ability or willingness to offer competing products at no charge or supported by in-game advertising;
- lower labor and development costs; and
- broader global distribution and presence.

In addition, given the open nature of the development and distribution for certain advanced platforms and smartphones, we also compete or will compete with a vast number of small companies and individuals who are able to create and launch games and other content for these mobile devices utilizing limited resources and with limited start-up time or expertise. Many of these smaller developers are able to offer their games at no cost or substantially reduce prices to levels at which we may be unable to respond competitively and still achieve profitability given their low overhead. In addition, publishers who create content for traditional gaming consoles and for online play have also begun developing games for smartphones. As an example of the competition that we face, it has been estimated that more than 29,000 active games were available on the Apple App Store as of May 7, 2010. The proliferation of titles in these open developer channels makes it difficult for us to differentiate ourselves from other developers and to compete for end users who purchase content for their smartphones without substantially reducing our prices, increasing development costs or increasing spending to market our products. Certain of our large competitors have greater intellectual property rights and access to more licenses to develop titles for the Apple App Store and have considerably greater resources than we do, which enables them to develop a greater volume of games, more rapidly than us. If our industry continues to shift to a sales and distribution model similar to the Apple App Store our ability to compete would be further challenged, since the substantial majority of our current revenue is currently derived from our wireless carrier-based distribution channel and not from fully open storefront channels.

If we are unable to compete effectively or we are not as successful as our competitors in our target markets, our sales could decline, our margins could decline and we could lose market share, any of which would materially harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Table of Contents

Our stock price has fluctuated and declined significantly since our initial public offering in March 2007, and may continue to fluctuate, may not rise and may decline further, which could cause our stock to be delisted from trading on the NASDAQ Global Market.

The trading price of our common stock has fluctuated in the past and is expected to continue to fluctuate in the future, as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside our control, such as:

- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market, including as a result of trends in the economy as a whole, such as the recent and continuing unprecedented volatility in the financial markets;
- changes in the operating performance and stock market valuations of other technology companies generally, or those in our industry in particular;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;
- the financial projections we may provide to the public, any changes in these projections or our failure to meet these projections;
- failure of securities analysts to initiate or maintain coverage of us, changes in financial estimates by any securities analysts who follow our company or our industry, our failure to meet these estimates or failure of those analysts to initiate or maintain coverage of our stock;
- ratings or other changes by any securities analysts who follow our company or our industry;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant technical innovations, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, capital raising activities or capital commitments;
- the public's response to our press releases or other public announcements, including our filings with the SEC;
- lawsuits threatened or filed against us; and
- market conditions or trends in our industry or the economy as a whole.

In addition, the stock markets, including the NASDAQ Global Market on which our common stock is listed, have recently and in the past, experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market prices of many companies, some of which appear to be unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. These broad market fluctuations could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. Securities class action litigation against us could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources.

Since becoming a publicly traded security listed on the NASDAQ Global Market in March 2007, our common stock has reached a closing high of \$14.67 per share and closing low of \$0.23 per share. Our common stock traded below \$1.00 per share from October 30, 2008 until June 12, 2009, for portions of July and August 2009 and for portions of February, March and April 2010, and the last reported sale price of our common stock on May 11, 2010 was \$1.38 per share. Under NASDAQ's continued listing standards, if the closing bid price of our common stock is under \$1.00 per share for 30 consecutive trading days, NASDAQ may notify us that it may delist our common stock from the NASDAQ Global Market. If the closing bid price of our common stock does not thereafter regain compliance for a minimum of ten consecutive trading days during the 180-days following notification by NASDAQ, NASDAQ may delist our common stock from trading on the NASDAQ Global Market. As a result, we cannot assure you that our common stock will remain eligible for trading on the NASDAQ Global Market. If our stock were delisted, the ability of our stockholders to sell any of our common stock at all would be severely, if not completely, limited, causing our stock price to continue to decline.

An acceleration in the slowdown in sales of feature phones in our traditional carrier-based business, which represents the substantial majority of our revenues, or a decline in the average selling prices of our games sold through wireless carriers, could have a material adverse impact on our revenues, financial position and results of operations.

We currently derive the substantial majority of our revenues from sales of our games on traditional feature phones through wireless carriers. Our revenues for each of the year ended December 31, 2009 and the three months ended March 31, 2010 declined from the corresponding period of the prior year due to a decrease in sales in our carrier-based business, resulting primarily from a decrease in feature phone sales, which in turn led to a decrease in the number of games that we sold, as well as increasing movement by a number of consumers to smartphones that

enable the download of applications from sources other than a carrier's branded e-commerce service, such as the Apple App Store. We expect that we will continue to derive the substantial majority of our revenues from sales of our games on traditional feature phones during 2010. However, we believe that the slowdown in the sales of feature phones will continue to accelerate and will result in an overall decline in our revenues in 2010. The ability of smartphones to serve as a source of significant revenues is uncertain, and we will likely be unable to generate sufficient revenues from these platforms in 2010 to make up for the expected decline in sales of our games on traditional feature phones. In addition, games sold on smartphones typically have lower average prices than our games sold on traditional feature phones, and to the extent consumers continue to migrate to smartphones, it could result in lower average prices for our games sold on traditional feature phones. Any acceleration in the slowdown in our carrier business or in sales of feature phones for that business, or any reduction in the average prices of our games sold through our wireless carriers, could have a material adverse impact on our revenues, financial position and results of operations.

Table of Contents

Our strategy to grow our business includes developing titles for advanced platforms and smartphones beyond our wireless carrier channel, which currently comprises the substantial majority of our revenues. If we do not succeed in generating considerable revenues and gross margins from these advanced platforms and smartphones, our revenues, financial position and operating results may suffer.

We believe that the slowdown in sales of feature phones in our base carrier business, which currently comprises the substantial majority of our revenues, will continue to accelerate and will result in an overall decline in our revenues in 2010. As part of our strategy to grow our business, we intend to significantly increase our studio capacity that is dedicated towards developing titles for smartphone digital storefronts (such as Apple's App Store, Google's Android Market, Research In Motion's BlackBerry App World, Palm's App Catalog, Nokia's Ovi Store and Microsoft's Windows Marketplace for Mobile). The introduction of these smartphone storefronts has drawn many of our customers away from our carrier-based business. In order to succeed, we believe that we must publish mobile games that are widely accepted and commercially successful on the new advanced platforms and smartphones. However, our efforts on these advanced platforms and smartphones may prove unsuccessful or, even if successful, it may take us longer to achieve significant revenue than anticipated because, among others reasons:

- the open nature of many of these smartphone storefronts increases substantially the number of our competitors and competitive products and makes it more difficult for us to achieve prominent placement or featuring for our games;
- the pricing and revenue models for titles on these smartphone storefronts are rapidly evolving (for example, the recent introduction of micro-transaction capabilities and the potential introduction of usage-based pricing for games), and has resulted, and may continue to result, in significantly lower average selling prices for our games developed for smartphones as compared to games developed for feature phones in our traditional carrier channels, and a lower than expected return on investment for these games;
- the billing and provisioning capabilities of some smartphones are currently not optimized to enable users to purchase games, which could make it difficult for users of these smartphones to purchase our games and could reduce our addressable market, at least in the short term;
- the competitive advantage of our porting capabilities may be reduced as these advanced platforms and smartphones become more widely adopted;
- many of our key licenses do not grant us the rights to develop games for the iPhone and certain other smartphones;
- we have relatively little experience with open storefront distribution channels;
- these smartphone digital storefronts are effectively new markets, for which we are less able to forecast with accuracy revenue levels, required marketing and developments expenses, and net income or loss;
- many OEMs and carriers are developing their own storefronts and it may be difficult for us to predict which ones will be successful, and we may expend time and resources developing games for storefronts that ultimately do not succeed; and
- competitors may have substantially greater resources available to invest in development and publishing of products for advanced platforms and smartphones.

If we do not succeed in generating considerable revenues and gross margins from the advanced platforms and smartphones, our revenues, financial position and operating results may suffer.

Table of Contents

If we do not achieve a sufficient return on our investment with respect to our efforts to develop persistent-state, freemium games for smartphones and advanced platforms, it could negatively affect our operating results.

We expect that a significant portion of our development activities for advanced platforms and smartphones in 2010 and beyond will be focused on persistent-state, freemium games – games that are downloadable without an initial charge or for a small fee, but which enable a variety of additional features to be accessed for a fee or otherwise monetized through various advertising and offering techniques. Our efforts to develop persistent-state, freemium games for multiple smartphone and other advanced platforms may prove unsuccessful or, even if successful, may take us longer to achieve significant revenue than anticipated because, among others reasons:

- we do not have any experience in successfully developing and marketing persistent-state, freemium games;
- we have only recently begun to embed micro-transaction capabilities into some of our games for smartphones as well as experiment with a number of advertising monetization techniques, and our limited experience in these areas may cause us to have difficulty optimizing the monetization of our games;
- some of our competitors have already released persistent-state, freemium games on smartphones, and other competitors will likely do so prior to the currently scheduled release of our first persistent-state, freemium games in the fourth quarter of 2010, and this competition will make it more difficult for us to differentiate our games and derive significant revenues from them;
- our competitors may have substantially greater resources available to invest in the development and publishing of persistent-state, freemium games;
- we intend to have the significant majority of our persistent-state, freemium games be based upon our own intellectual property rather than well-known licensed brands, and, as a result, we may encounter difficulties in generating sufficient consumer interest in our games, particularly since we historically have had limited success in generating significant revenues from games based on our own intellectual property;
- persistent-state, freemium games currently represent a significant minority of the games available on smartphones and other advanced platforms and have a limited history, and it is unclear how popular this style of game will become on smartphones or their revenue potential;
- our strategy with respect to developing persistent-state, freemium games for smartphones assumes that a large number of consumers will download our games because they are free and that we will subsequently be able to effectively monetize these games; however, some smartphones charge users a fee for downloading content, and users of these smartphones may be reluctant to download our freemium games because of these fees, which would reduce the effectiveness of our product strategy; and
- because these are effectively new products for us, we are less able to forecast with accuracy revenue levels, required marketing and development expenses, and net income or loss.

If we do not achieve a sufficient return on our investment with respect to developing and selling persistent-state, freemium games, it will negatively affect our operating results.

Changes in foreign exchange rates and limitations on the convertibility of foreign currencies could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Although we currently transact approximately one-half of our business in U.S. Dollars, we also transact approximately one-fourth of our business in pounds sterling and Euros and the remaining portion of our business in other currencies. Conducting business in currencies other than U.S. Dollars subjects us to fluctuations in currency exchange rates that could have a negative impact on our reported operating results. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. Dollar relative to other currencies impact our revenues, cost of revenues and operating margins and result in foreign currency exchange gains and losses. For example, in 2008, we recorded a \$3.0 million foreign currency exchange loss primarily related to the revaluation of intercompany balance sheet accounts. To the extent foreign exchange rates continue to negatively affect our operating results, it will negatively affect our ability to remain in compliance with the EBITDA-related covenant in our credit facility. To date, we have not engaged in exchange rate hedging activities, and we do not expect to do so in the foreseeable future. Even if we were to implement hedging strategies to mitigate this risk, these strategies might not eliminate our exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations and would involve costs and risks of their own, such as cash expenditures, ongoing management time and expertise, external costs to implement the strategies and potential accounting implications.

Table of Contents

We face additional risk if a currency is not freely or actively traded. Some currencies, such as the Chinese Renminbi, in which our Chinese operations principally transact business, are subject to limitations on conversion into other currencies, which can limit our ability to react to rapid foreign currency devaluations and to repatriate funds to the United States should we require additional working capital.

Failure to renew our existing brand and content licenses on favorable terms or at all and to obtain additional licenses would impair our ability to introduce new mobile games or to continue to offer our current games based on third-party content.

Revenues derived from mobile games and other applications based on or incorporating brands or other intellectual property licensed from third parties accounted for 77.5%, 75.0% and 88.1% of our revenues in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In 2009, revenues derived under various licenses from our five largest licensors, Activision, Atari, Fox Mobile Entertainment, Freemantle Media and Harrah's, together accounted for approximately 27.8% of our revenues, and we expect that this percentage will increase in 2010. Even if mobile games based on licensed content or brands remain popular, any of our licensors could decide not to renew our existing license or not to license additional intellectual property and instead license to our competitors or develop and publish its own mobile games or other applications, competing with us in the marketplace. For example, one of our licenses with Hasbro under which we created our Battleship, Clue, Game of Life and Monopoly games, which in the past had accounted for a significant portion of our revenues, expired in March 2008, and we experienced a decline in revenues as a result. Many of these licensors already develop games for other platforms and may have significant experience and development resources available to them should they decide to compete with us rather than license to us. In addition, our licensors could decide to breach the terms of our license agreements, including failure to provide the content and intellectual property required under our license agreements and necessary to develop our games, and our remedies may be limited to recovering our direct costs but not our lost profits, and we may not be able to realize profits that we may have anticipated from such license agreements. We may be required to resort to potentially costly litigation in an effort to enforce our rights, which efforts might prove unsuccessful. Moreover, many of our licensors have not granted us the right to develop games for some smartphones, such as the iPhone, and may instead choose to develop games for such platforms themselves. Additionally, licensors may elect to work with publishers who can develop and publish products across multiple platforms, such as mobile, online and console, which we currently cannot offer.

Increased competition for licenses may lead to larger guarantees, advances and royalties that we must pay to our licensors, which could significantly increase our cost of revenues and cash usage. We may be unable to renew these licenses or to renew them on terms favorable to us, and we may be unable to secure alternatives in a timely manner. Our budget for new licenses in 2009 was a substantial reduction from the amount we spent for new licenses in prior years, and we expect our spending for new licenses in 2010 to be significantly reduced from 2009 levels. Our reduced spending on new licenses may adversely impact our title plan and our ability to generate revenues in 2010 and future periods. Failure to maintain or renew our existing licenses or to obtain additional licenses would impair our ability to introduce new games or to continue to offer our current games, which would materially harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Even if we succeed in gaining new licenses or extending existing licenses, we may fail to anticipate the entertainment preferences of our end users when making choices about which brands or other content to license. If the entertainment preferences of end users shift to content or brands owned or developed by companies with which we do not have relationships, we may be unable to establish and maintain successful relationships with these developers and owners, which would materially harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Table of Contents

We currently rely primarily on wireless carriers, in particular Verizon Wireless, to market and distribute our games and thus to generate our revenues. The loss of or a change in any significant carrier relationship, including their credit worthiness, could materially reduce our revenues and adversely impact our cash position.

A significant portion of our revenues is derived from a limited number of carriers. In 2009, we derived approximately 49.1% of our revenues from relationships with five carriers, including Verizon Wireless, which accounted for 20.5% of our revenues. We expect that we will continue to generate a substantial majority of our revenues through distribution relationships with fewer than 20 carriers for the foreseeable future. If any of our carriers decides not to market or distribute our games or decides to terminate, not renew or modify the terms of its agreement with us or if there is consolidation among carriers generally, we may be unable to replace the affected agreement with acceptable alternatives, causing us to lose access to that carrier's subscribers and the revenues they afford us. In addition, having our revenues concentrated among a limited number of carriers also creates a credit concentration risk for us, and in the event that any significant carrier were unable to fulfill its payment obligations to us, our operating results and cash position would suffer. Finally, our credit facility's borrowing base is tied to our accounts receivable. If any of our wireless carriers were delinquent in their payments to us, it would reduce our borrowing base and could require us to immediately repay any borrowings outstanding related to such carrier. If any of these eventualities come to pass, it could materially reduce our revenues and otherwise harm our business.

Changes made by wireless carriers to their policies regarding pricing, revenue sharing, supplier status, billing and collections could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Wireless carriers generally control the price charged for our mobile games either by approving or establishing the price of the games charged to their subscribers. Some of our carrier agreements also restrict our ability to change prices. In cases where carrier approval is required, approvals may not be granted in a timely manner or at all. A failure or delay in obtaining these approvals, the prices established by the carriers for our games, or changes in these prices could adversely affect market acceptance of those games. Similarly, for some of our carriers, including Verizon Wireless, when we make changes to a pricing plan (the wholesale price and the corresponding suggested retail price based on our negotiated revenue-sharing arrangement), adjustments to the actual retail price charged to end users may not be made in a timely manner or at all (even though our wholesale price was reduced). A failure or delay by these carriers in adjusting the retail price for our games, could adversely affect sales volume and our revenues for those games.

In addition, wireless carriers have the ability to change their pricing policy with their customers for downloading content, such as our games. For example, Verizon Wireless, our largest carrier, in 2008 began imposing a data surcharge to download content on those of its customers who had not otherwise subscribed to a data plan. Such charges have, and could in the future, deter end users from purchasing our content. In addition, wireless carriers could renegotiate the revenue sharing arrangement that we have in place with them to our detriment. For example, China Mobile, the largest carrier in China, has reduced the revenue share that we receive from our games sold on the mBox platform in approximately 15 provinces in China, which has begun, and will likely continue, to negatively impact our revenues in China. Furthermore, a portion of our revenues is derived from subscriptions. Our wireless carriers have the ability to discontinue offering subscription pricing, without our approval.

In China, sales to wireless carriers such as China Mobile may only be made by service providers, which are companies who have been licensed by the government to operate and publish mobile games. China Mobile has designated four classes of licenses for service providers with respect to mobile gaming, with a Class A license being the highest designation. We hold, through our Chinese subsidiaries, one of the five Class A licenses that have been awarded by China Mobile. In order to maintain this Class A license, we must maintain monthly revenues of at least two million Chinese Renminbi, as well as meet certain minimum download and customer satisfaction levels. If we were to lose this Class A license, our revenues in China would be significantly and adversely impacted.

Carriers and other distributors also control billings and collections for our games, either directly or through third-party service providers. If our carriers or their third-party service providers cause material inaccuracies when providing billing and collection services to us, our revenues may be less than anticipated or may be subject to refund at the discretion of the carrier. Our market is experiencing a growth in adoption of smartphones, such as the Apple iPhone and Research In Motion Blackberry devices. For many of our wireless carriers, these smartphones are not yet directly

integrated into the carrier's provisioning infrastructure that would allow them to sell games directly to consumers, and games are instead sold through third parties, which is a more cumbersome process for consumers and results in a smaller revenue share for us. These factors could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

End user tastes are continually changing and are often unpredictable; if we fail to develop and publish new mobile games that achieve market acceptance, our sales would suffer.

Our business depends on developing and publishing mobile games that wireless carriers will place on their decks or digital storefront owners will prominently feature and that end users will buy. We must continue to invest significant resources in research and development, licensing efforts, marketing and regional expansion to enhance our offering of games and introduce new games, and we must make decisions about these matters well in advance of product release to timely implement them. Our success depends, in part, on unpredictable and volatile factors beyond our control, including end-user preferences, competing games, new mobile platforms and the availability of other entertainment activities. If our games and related applications do not respond to the requirements of carriers and digital storefront owners or the entertainment preferences of end users, or they are not brought to market in a timely and effective manner, our business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed. Even if our games are successfully introduced and initially adopted, a subsequent shift in our carriers or the entertainment preferences of end users could cause a decline in our games' popularity that could materially reduce our revenues and harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Table of Contents

A shift of technology platform by wireless carriers and mobile handset manufacturers could lengthen the development period for our games, increase our costs and cause our games to be of lower quality or to be published later than anticipated.

End users of games must have a mobile handset with multimedia capabilities enabled by technologies capable of running third-party games and related applications such as ours. Our development resources are concentrated in the BREW and Java platforms, and more recently the Apple iPhone, Google Android, Blackberry, i-mode, Mophun, Palm, Symbian and Windows Mobile platforms. If one or more of these technologies fall out of favor with handset manufacturers and wireless carriers and there is a rapid shift to a different technology platform, such as Adobe Flash or Flash Lite, or a new technology where we do not have development experience or resources, the development period for our games may be lengthened, increasing our costs, and the resulting games may be of lower quality, and may be published later than anticipated. In such an event, our reputation, business, operating results and financial condition might suffer.

Inferior deck placement or storefront featuring would likely adversely impact our revenues and thus our operating results and financial condition.

Wireless carriers provide a limited selection of games that are accessible to their subscribers through a deck on their mobile handsets. The inherent limitation on the number of games available on the deck is a function of the limited screen size of handsets and carriers' perceptions of the depth of menus and numbers of choices end users will generally utilize. Carriers typically provide one or more top-level menus highlighting games that are recent top sellers, that the carrier believes will become top sellers or that the carrier otherwise chooses to feature, in addition to a link to a menu of additional games sorted by genre. We believe that deck placement on the top-level or featured menu or toward the top of genre-specific or other menus, rather than lower down or in sub-menus, is likely to result in higher game sales. If carriers choose to give our games less favorable deck placement, our games may be less successful than we anticipate, our revenues may decline and our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially harmed.

Conversely, the open nature of the smartphone storefronts, such as the Apple App Store, allow for vast numbers of applications to be offered to consumers from a much wider array of competitors than in the traditional carrier channel. This may reduce the competitive advantage of our established network of relationships with wireless carriers. It may also require us to expend significantly increased amounts to generate substantial revenues on these platforms, reducing or eliminating the profitability of publishing games for them.

The open nature of many of the smartphone storefronts substantially increases the number of our competitors and competitive products, which makes it more difficult for us to achieve prominent placement or featuring for our games. Our failure to achieve prominent placement or featuring for our games on the smartphone storefronts could result in our games not generating significant sales. We believe that a number of factors may influence the featuring or placement of a game in these digital storefronts, including:

- the perceived attractiveness of the title or brand;
- the past critical or commercial success of the game or of other games previously introduced by a publisher;
- the publisher's relationship with the applicable digital storefront owner and future pipeline of quality titles for it; and
- the current market share of the publisher.

If carriers choose to give our games less favorable deck placement, our games may be less successful than we anticipate, our revenues may decline and our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially harmed.

Table of Contents

We have depended on no more than ten mobile games for a majority of our revenues in recent fiscal periods. If these games do not continue to succeed or we do not release highly successful new games, our revenues would decline.

In our industry, new games are frequently introduced, but a relatively small number of games account for a significant portion of industry sales. Similarly, a significant portion of our revenues comes from a limited number of mobile games, although the games in that group have shifted over time. For example, in 2009, 2008 and 2007, we generated approximately 35.0%, 30.5% and 52.7% of our revenues, respectively, from our top ten games, but no individual game represented more than 10% of our revenues in any of those periods. We expect to release a relatively small number of new games each year for the foreseeable future. If these games are not successful, our revenues could be limited and our business and operating results would suffer in both the year of release and thereafter.

If we are unsuccessful in establishing and increasing awareness of our brand and recognition of our games or if we incur excessive expenses promoting and maintaining our brand or our games, our potential revenues could be limited, our costs could increase and our operating results and financial condition could be harmed.

We believe that establishing and maintaining our brand is critical to retaining and expanding our existing relationships with wireless carriers and content licensors, as well as developing new such relationships, and is also critical to establishing a direct relationship with end users who purchase our products from direct-to-consumer channels, such as the Apple App Store. Our ability to promote the Glu brand depends on our success in providing high-quality mobile games. Similarly, recognition of our games by end users depends on our ability to develop engaging games of high quality with attractive titles. However, our success also depends, in part, on the services and efforts of third parties, over which we have little or no control. For instance, if our carriers fail to provide high levels of service, our end users ability to access our games may be interrupted, which may adversely affect our brand. If end users, branded content owners and carriers do not perceive our existing games as high-quality or if we introduce new games that are not favorably received by our end users and carriers, then we may not succeed in building brand recognition and brand loyalty in the marketplace. In addition, globalizing and extending our brand and recognition of our games will be costly and will involve extensive management time to execute successfully, particularly as we expand our efforts to increase awareness of our brand and games among international consumers. Moreover, if a game is introduced with defects, errors or failures or unauthorized objectionable content, we could experience damage to our reputation and brand, and our attractiveness to wireless carriers, licensors and end users might be reduced. If we fail to increase and maintain brand awareness and consumer recognition of our games, our potential revenues could be limited, our costs could increase and our business, operating results and financial condition could suffer.

We face added business, political, regulatory, operational, financial and economic risks as a result of our international operations and distribution, any of which could increase our costs and adversely affect our operating results.

International sales represented approximately 52.2%, 52.0% and 46.2% of our revenues in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In addition, as part of our international efforts, we acquired U.K.-based Macrospace in December 2004, UK-based iPhone in March 2006, China-based MIG in December 2007 and Superscape, which has a significant presence in Russia, in March 2008. We have international offices located in Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Spain. We expect to maintain our international presence, and we expect international sales to be an important component of our revenues. Risks affecting our international operations include:

- challenges caused by distance, language and cultural differences;
- multiple and conflicting laws and regulations, including complications due to unexpected changes in these laws and regulations;
- foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- difficulties in staffing and managing international operations;
- potential violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, particularly in certain emerging countries in East Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America;
- greater fluctuations in sales to end users and through carriers in developing countries, including longer payment cycles and greater difficulty collecting accounts receivable;
- protectionist laws and business practices that favor local businesses in some countries;

regulations that could potentially affect the content of our products and their distribution, particularly in China;

Table of Contents

potential adverse foreign tax consequences;
 foreign exchange controls that might prevent us from repatriating income earned in countries outside the United States, particularly China;
 price controls;
 the servicing of regions by many different carriers;
 imposition of public sector controls;
 political, economic and social instability;
 restrictions on the export or import of technology;
 trade and tariff restrictions and variations in tariffs, quotas, taxes and other market barriers; and
 difficulties in enforcing intellectual property rights in certain countries.

In addition, developing user interfaces that are compatible with other languages or cultures can be expensive. As a result, our ongoing international expansion efforts may be more costly than we expect. As a result of our international expansion in Asia, Europe and Latin America, we must pay income tax in numerous foreign jurisdictions with complex and evolving tax laws. If we become subject to increased taxes or new forms of taxation imposed by governmental authorities, our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

These risks could harm our international operations, which, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we fail to deliver our games at the same time as new mobile handset models are commercially introduced, our sales may suffer.

Our business depends, in part, on the commercial introduction of new handset models with enhanced features, including larger, higher resolution color screens, improved audio quality, and greater processing power, memory, battery life and storage. For example, some companies have launched new smartphones or mobile platforms, including Apple's iPhone, Google's Android and Research In Motion's Blackberry. In addition, consumers generally purchase the majority of content, such as our games, for a new handset within a few months of purchasing the handset. We do not control the timing of these handset launches. Some new handsets are sold by carriers with one or more games or other applications pre-loaded, and many end users who download our games do so after they purchase their new handsets to experience the new features of those handsets. Some handset manufacturers give us access to their handsets prior to commercial release. If one or more major handset manufacturers were to cease to provide us access to new handset models prior to commercial release, we might be unable to introduce compatible versions of our games for those handsets in coordination with their commercial release, and we might not be able to make compatible versions for a substantial period following their commercial release. If, because we do not adequately build into our title plan the demand for games for a particular handset or platform or experience of game launch delays, we miss the opportunity to sell games when new handsets are shipped or our end users upgrade to a new handset, our revenues would likely decline and our business, operating results and financial condition would likely suffer.

Future mobile handsets may significantly reduce or eliminate wireless carriers' control over delivery of our games and force us to rely further on alternative sales channels, which, if not successful, could require us to increase our sales and marketing expenses significantly.

The significant majority of our games are currently sold through carriers' branded e-commerce services. We have invested significant resources developing this sales channel. However, a growing number of handset models currently available allow wireless subscribers to browse the Internet and, in some cases, download applications from sources other than a carrier's branded e-commerce service, such as the Apple App Store. In addition, developing other application delivery mechanisms, such as premium-SMS, enable subscribers to download applications without having to access a carrier's branded e-commerce service. Increased use by subscribers of open operating system handsets or premium-SMS delivery systems will enable them to bypass carriers' branded e-commerce services and could reduce the market power of carriers. This could force us to rely further on alternative sales channels where we may not be successful selling our games and could require us to increase our sales and marketing expenses significantly. As with our carriers, we believe that inferior placement of our games and other mobile entertainment products in the menus of off-deck distributors will result in lower revenues than might otherwise be anticipated from these alternative sales channels. We may be unable to develop and promote our direct website distribution sufficiently to overcome the limitations and disadvantages of off-deck distribution channels and our efforts to promote direct distribution could

prove expensive. This could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Table of Contents

If a substantial number of the end users that purchase our games by subscription change mobile handsets or if wireless carriers switch to subscription plans that require active monthly renewal by subscribers or change or cease offering subscription plans, our sales could suffer.

Subscriptions represent a significant portion of our revenues. As handset development continues, over time an increasing percentage of end users who already own one or more of our subscription games will likely upgrade from their existing handsets. With some wireless carriers, end users are not able to transfer their existing subscriptions from one handset to another. In addition, carriers may switch to subscription billing systems that require end users to actively renew, or opt-in, each month from current systems that passively renew unless end users take some action to opt-out of their subscriptions, or change or cease offering subscription plans altogether. If our subscription revenues decrease significantly for these or other reasons, our sales would suffer and this could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we fail to maintain and enhance our capabilities for porting games to a broad array of mobile handsets, our attractiveness to wireless carriers and branded content owners will be impaired, and our sales and financial results could suffer.

To reach large numbers of wireless subscribers, mobile entertainment publishers like us must support numerous mobile handsets and technologies. Once developed, a mobile game may be required to be ported to, or converted into separate versions for, more than 1,000 different handset models, many with different technological requirements. These include handsets with various combinations of underlying technologies, user interfaces, keypad layouts, screen resolutions, sound capabilities and other carrier-specific customizations. If we fail to maintain or enhance our porting capabilities, our sales could suffer, branded content owners might choose not to grant us licenses and carriers might choose to give our games less desirable deck placement or not to give our games placement on their decks at all.

Changes to our game design and development processes to address new features or functions of handsets or networks might cause inefficiencies in our porting process or might result in more labor intensive porting processes. In addition, in the future we will be required to port existing and new games to a broader array of handsets and develop versions specific to new smartphones. If we utilize more labor-intensive porting processes, our margins could be significantly reduced and it may take us longer to port games to an equivalent number of handsets. For example, the time required to develop and port games to some of the new smartphones, including the iPhone and those based on the Android platform, is longer and thus developing and porting for the advanced platforms is more costly than developing and porting for games for traditional mobile phones. Since the substantial majority of our revenues are currently derived from our carrier business, it is important that we maintain and enhance our porting capabilities. However, as additional smartphone storefronts are developed and gain market prominence, our porting capabilities represent less of a business advantage for us, yet we could be required to invest considerable resource in this area to support our existing business. These additional costs could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our industry is subject to risks generally associated with the entertainment industry, any of which could significantly harm our operating results.

Our business is subject to risks that are generally associated with the entertainment industry, many of which are beyond our control. These risks could negatively impact our operating results and include: the popularity, price and timing of release of games and mobile handsets on which they are played; the commercial success of any movies upon which one of more of our games are based; economic conditions that adversely affect discretionary consumer spending; changes in consumer demographics; the availability and popularity of other forms of entertainment; and critical reviews and public tastes and preferences, which may change rapidly and cannot necessarily be predicted.

Table of Contents***If one or more of our games were found to contain hidden, objectionable content, our reputation and operating results could suffer.***

Historically, many video games have been designed to include hidden content and gameplay features that are accessible through the use of in-game cheat codes or other technological means that are intended to enhance the gameplay experience. For example, our Super K.O. Boxing game released for feature phones includes additional characters and game modes that are available with a code (usually provided to a player after accomplishing a certain level of achievement in the game). These features have been common in console and computer games. However, in several cases, hidden content or features have been included in other publishers' products by an employee who was not authorized to do so or by an outside developer without the knowledge of the publisher. From time to time, some of this hidden content and these hidden features have contained profanity, graphic violence and sexually explicit or otherwise objectionable material. If a game we published were found to contain hidden, objectionable content, our wireless carriers and other distributors of our games could refuse to sell it, consumers could refuse to buy it or demand a refund of their money, and, if the game was based on licensed content, the licensor could demand that we incur significant expense to remove the objectionable content from the game and all ported versions of the game. This could have a materially negative impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our business and growth may suffer if we are unable to hire and retain key personnel.

Our future success will depend, to a significant extent, on our ability to retain and motivate our key personnel, namely our management team and experienced sales and engineering personnel. In addition, in order to grow our business, succeed on our new business initiatives, such as developing persistent-state, freemium titles for smartphones and advanced platforms, and replace departing employees, we must be able to identify and hire qualified personnel. Competition for qualified management, sales, engineering and other personnel can be intense, and we may not be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel. This may be particularly the case for us to the extent our stock price remains at a depressed level, as individuals may elect to seek employment with other companies that they believe have better long-term prospects. Competitors have in the past and may in the future attempt to recruit our employees, and our management and key employees are not bound by agreements that could prevent them from terminating their employment at any time. For example, four of our executive officers, including our President and Chief Executive Officer, have left our company since October 2009. We may also experience difficulty assimilating our newly hired personnel and they may be less effective or productive than we anticipated, which may adversely affect our business. In addition, we do not maintain a key-person life insurance policy on any of our officers. Our business and growth may suffer if we are unable to hire and retain key personnel.

Acquisitions could result in operating difficulties, dilution and other harmful consequences.

We have acquired a number of businesses in the past, including, most recently, Superscape, which has a significant presence in Russia, in March 2008 and MIG, which is based in China, in December 2007. We expect to continue to evaluate and consider a wide array of potential strategic transactions, including business combinations and acquisitions of technologies, services, products and other assets. At any given time, we may be engaged in discussions or negotiations with respect to one or more of these types of transactions. Any of these transactions could be material to our financial condition and results of operations. The process of integrating any acquired business may create unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures and is itself risky. The areas where we may face difficulties include:

- diversion of management time and a shift of focus from operating the businesses to issues related to integration and administration;
- declining employee morale and retention issues resulting from changes in compensation, management, reporting relationships, future prospects or the direction of the business;
- the need to integrate each acquired company's accounting, management, information, human resource and other administrative systems to permit effective management, and the lack of control if such integration is delayed or not implemented;
- the need to implement controls, procedures and policies appropriate for a larger public company that the acquired companies lacked prior to acquisition;

in the case of foreign acquisitions, the need to integrate operations across different cultures and languages and to address the particular economic, currency, political and regulatory risks associated with specific countries; and

liability for activities of the acquired companies before the acquisition, including violations of laws, rules and regulations, commercial disputes, tax liabilities and other known and unknown liabilities.

Table of Contents

If the anticipated benefits of any future acquisitions do not materialize, we experience difficulties integrating businesses acquired in the future, or other unanticipated problems arise, our business, operating results and financial condition may be harmed.

In addition, a significant portion of the purchase price of companies we acquire may be allocated to acquired goodwill and other intangible assets, which must be assessed for impairment at least annually. In the future, if our acquisitions do not yield expected returns, we may be required to take charges to our earnings based on this impairment assessment process, which could harm our operating results. For example, during 2008 we incurred an aggregate goodwill impairment charge related to write-downs in the third and fourth quarters of 2008 of \$69.5 million as the fair values of our three reporting units were determined to be below their carrying values.

Moreover, the terms of acquisitions may require that we make future cash or stock payments to shareholders of the acquired company, which may strain our cash resources or cause substantial dilution to our existing stockholders at the time the payments are required to be made. For example, pursuant to our merger agreement with MIG, we were required to make \$25.0 million in future cash and stock payments to the former MIG shareholders, which payments we renegotiated in December 2008. Had we paid the MIG earnout and bonus payments on their original terms, we could have experienced cash shortfall related to the cash payments and our stockholders could have experienced substantial dilution related to the stock payments.

Our reported financial results could be adversely affected by changes in financial accounting standards or by the application of existing or future accounting standards to our business as it evolves.

Our reported financial results are impacted by the accounting policies promulgated by the SEC and national accounting standards bodies and the methods, estimates, and judgments that we use in applying our accounting policies. Due to recent economic events, the frequency of accounting policy changes may accelerate. Policies affecting software revenue recognition have and could further significantly affect the way we account for revenue related to our products and services. For example, we are developing and selling games for smartphones, including persistent-state, freemium games that we intend to release in the fourth quarter of 2010, and the accounting for revenue derived from these platforms and games is still evolving and, in some cases, uncertain. As we enhance, expand and diversify our business and product offerings, the application of existing or future financial accounting standards, particularly those relating to the way we account for revenue, could have a significant adverse effect on our reported results although not necessarily on our cash flows.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we might not be able to report our financial results accurately or prevent fraud; in that case, our stockholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which could negatively impact the price of our stock.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and prevent fraud. In addition, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires us to evaluate and report on our internal control over financial reporting. We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, substantial accounting and auditing expenses and expend significant management time in complying with the requirements of Section 404. Even if we conclude, that our internal control over financial reporting provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect fraud or misstatements. Failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. If we or our independent registered public accounting firm discover a material weakness or a significant deficiency in our internal control, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, could reduce the market's confidence in our financial statements and harm our stock price. In addition, a delay in compliance with Section 404 could subject us to a variety of administrative sanctions, including ineligibility for short form resale registration, action by the SEC, the suspension or delisting of our common stock from the NASDAQ Global Market and the inability of registered broker-dealers to make a market in our common stock, which would further reduce our stock price and could harm our business.

Table of Contents

If we do not adequately protect our intellectual property rights, it may be possible for third parties to obtain and improperly use our intellectual property and our business and operating results may be harmed.

Our intellectual property is an essential element of our business. We rely on a combination of copyright, trademark, trade secret and other intellectual property laws and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. To date, we have not sought patent protection. Consequently, we will not be able to protect our technologies from independent invention by third parties. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise to obtain and use our technology and games. Monitoring unauthorized use of our games is difficult and costly, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent piracy and other unauthorized distribution and use of our technology and games, particularly internationally where the laws may not protect our intellectual property rights as fully as in the United States. In the future, we may have to resort to litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, which could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and our resources.

In addition, although we require our third-party developers to sign agreements not to disclose or improperly use our trade secrets and acknowledging that all inventions, trade secrets, works of authorship, developments and other processes generated by them on our behalf are our property and to assign to us any ownership they may have in those works, it may still be possible for third parties to obtain and improperly use our intellectual properties without our consent. This could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our business is subject to increasing regulation of content, consumer privacy, distribution and online hosting and delivery in the key territories in which we conduct business. If we do not successfully respond to these regulations, our business may suffer.

Legislation is continually being introduced that may affect both the content of our products and their distribution. For example, data and consumer protection laws in the United States and Europe impose various restrictions on our websites, which will be increasingly important to our business as we continue to market our products directly to end users. Those rules vary by territory although the Internet recognizes no geographical boundaries. In the United States, for example, numerous federal and state laws have been introduced which attempt to restrict the content or distribution of games. Legislation has been adopted in several states, and proposed at the federal level, that prohibits the sale of certain games to minors. If such legislation is adopted and enforced, it could harm our business by limiting the games we are able to offer to our customers or by limiting the size of the potential market for our games. We may also be required to modify certain games or alter our marketing strategies to comply with new and possibly inconsistent regulations, which could be costly or delay the release of our games. In addition, two self-regulatory bodies in the United States (the Entertainment Software Rating Board) and the European Union (Pan European Game Information) provide consumers with rating information on various products such as entertainment software similar to our products based on the content (for example, violence, sexually explicit content, language). Furthermore, the Chinese government has recently adopted measures designed to eliminate violent or obscene content in games. In response to these measures, some Chinese telecommunications operators have suspended billing their customers for certain mobile gaming platform services, including those services that do not contain offensive or unauthorized content, which could negatively impact our revenues in China. Any one or more of these factors could harm our business by limiting the products we are able to offer to our customers, by limiting the size of the potential market for our products, or by requiring costly additional differentiation between products for different territories to address varying regulations.

Changes in our tax rates or exposure to additional tax liabilities could adversely affect our earnings and financial condition.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and in various foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes, and, in the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain.

We are also required to estimate what our tax obligations will be in the future. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the estimation process and applicable laws are inherently uncertain, and our estimates are not binding on tax authorities. The tax laws' treatment of software and internet-based transactions is particularly uncertain and in some cases currently applicable tax laws are ill-suited to address these kinds of transactions. Apart from an adverse

resolution of these uncertainties, our effective tax rate also could be adversely affected by our profit level, by changes in our business or changes in our structure, changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the elections we make, changes in applicable tax laws (in the United States or foreign jurisdictions), or changes in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, as well as other factors. Further, our tax determinations are subject to audit by tax authorities which could adversely affect our income tax provision. Should our ultimate tax liability exceed our estimates, our income tax provision and net income or loss could be materially affected.

We incur certain tax expenses that do not decline proportionately with declines in our consolidated pre-tax income or loss. As a result, in absolute dollar terms, our tax expense will have a greater influence on our effective tax rate at lower levels of pre-tax income or loss than at higher levels. In addition, at lower levels of pre-tax income or loss, our effective tax rate will be more volatile.

Table of Contents

We are also required to pay taxes other than income taxes, such as payroll, value-added, net worth, property and goods and services taxes, in both the United States and foreign jurisdictions. We are subject to examination by tax authorities with respect to these non-income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from examinations, changes in our business or changes in applicable tax rules will not have an adverse effect on our earnings and financial condition. In addition, we do not collect sales and use taxes since we do not make taxable sales in jurisdictions where we have employees and/or property or we do not have nexus in the state. If tax authorities assert that we have taxable nexus in the state, those authorities might seek to impose past as well as future liability for taxes and/or penalties. Such impositions could also impose significant administrative burdens and decrease our future sales. Moreover, state and federal legislatures have been considering various initiatives that could change our position regarding sales and use taxes.

Furthermore, as we expand our international operations, adopt new products and new distribution models, implement changes to our operating structure or undertake intercompany transactions in light of changing tax laws, acquisitions and our current and anticipated business and operational requirements, our tax expense could increase.

Third parties may sue us, including for intellectual property infringement, which, if successful, may disrupt our business and could require us to pay significant damage awards.

Third parties may sue us, including for intellectual property infringement, or initiate proceedings to invalidate our intellectual property, which, if successful, could disrupt the conduct of our business, cause us to pay significant damage awards or require us to pay licensing fees. For example, Skinit, Inc. filed a complaint against us and other defendants, seeking unspecified damages, plus attorney's fees and costs. The complaint alleges breach of contract, interference with economic relations, conspiracy and misrepresentation of fact. In the event of a successful claim against us, we might be enjoined from using our or our licensed intellectual property, we might incur significant licensing fees and we might be forced to develop alternative technologies. Our failure or inability to develop non-infringing technology or games or to license the infringed or similar technology or games on a timely basis could force us to withdraw games from the market or prevent us from introducing new games. In addition, even if we are able to license the infringed or similar technology or games, license fees could be substantial and the terms of these licenses could be burdensome, which might adversely affect our operating results. We might also incur substantial expenses in defending against third-party disputes, litigation or infringement claims, regardless of their merit. Successful claims against us might result in substantial monetary liabilities, an injunction against us and might materially disrupt the conduct of our business and harm our financial results.

Maintaining and improving our financial controls and the requirements of being a public company may strain our resources, divert management's attention and affect our ability to attract and retain qualified members for our board of directors.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and the rules and regulations of the NASDAQ Stock Market. The requirements of these rules and regulations has significantly increased our legal, accounting and financial compliance costs, makes some activities more difficult, time-consuming and costly and may also place undue strain on our personnel, systems and resources.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. This can be difficult to do. For example, we depend on the reports of wireless carriers for information regarding the amount of sales of our games and related applications and to determine the amount of royalties we owe branded content licensors and the amount of our revenues. These reports may not be timely, and in the past they have contained, and in the future they may contain, errors.

To maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, we expend significant resources and provide significant management oversight to implement appropriate processes, document our system of internal control over relevant processes, assess their design, remediate any deficiencies identified and test their operation. As a result, management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could harm our business, operating results and financial condition. These efforts also involve substantial accounting-related costs. In addition, if we are unable to continue to meet these requirements, we may not be able to remain listed on the NASDAQ Global Market.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the rules and regulations of the NASDAQ Stock Market make it more difficult and more expensive for us to maintain directors and officers liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to maintain coverage. If we are unable to maintain adequate directors and officers insurance, our ability to recruit and retain qualified directors, especially those directors who may be considered independent for purposes of the NASDAQ Stock Market rules, and officers will be significantly curtailed.

Table of Contents***System or network failures could reduce our sales, increase costs or result in a loss of revenues or end users of our games.***

We rely on wireless carriers and other third-party networks to deliver games to end users and on their or other third parties' billing systems to track and account for the downloading of our games. In certain circumstances, we also rely on our own servers to deliver games on demand to end users through our carriers' networks. In addition, certain of our subscription-based games, such as World Series of Poker, require access over the mobile Internet to our servers to enable certain features. Any technical problem with carriers, third parties or our billing, delivery or information systems or communications networks could result in the inability of end users to download our games, prevent the completion of billing for a game, or interfere with access to some aspects of our games. For example, from time to time, our carriers have experienced failures with their billing and delivery systems and communication networks, including gateway failures that reduced the provisioning capacity of their branded e-commerce system. Any such technical problems could cause us to lose end users or revenues or incur substantial repair costs and distract management from operating our business.

Some provisions in our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and the terms of some of our licensing and distribution agreements and our credit facility may deter third parties from seeking to acquire us.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that may make the acquisition of our company more difficult without the approval of our board of directors, including the following:

- our board of directors is classified into three classes of directors with staggered three-year terms;
- only our chairman of the board, our lead independent director, our chief executive officer, our president or a majority of our board of directors is authorized to call a special meeting of stockholders;
- our stockholders are able to take action only at a meeting of stockholders and not by written consent;
- only our board of directors and not our stockholders is able to fill vacancies on our board of directors;
- our certificate of incorporation authorizes undesignated preferred stock, the terms of which may be established and shares of which may be issued without stockholder approval; and
- advance notice procedures apply for stockholders to nominate candidates for election as directors or to bring matters before a meeting of stockholders.

In addition, the terms of a number of our agreements with branded content owners and wireless carriers effectively provide that, if we undergo a change of control, the applicable content owner or carrier will be entitled to terminate the relevant agreement. Also, our credit facility provides that a change in control of our company is an event of default, which accelerates all of our outstanding debt, thus effectively requiring that we or the acquirer be willing to repay the debt concurrently with the change of control or that we obtain the consent of the lender to proceed with the change of control transaction. Individually or collectively, these matters may deter third parties from seeking to acquire us.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. RESERVED

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index (following the Signatures section of this report) are incorporated by reference into this Item 6.

Table of Contents

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.

GLU MOBILE INC.

Date: May 14, 2010

By: /s/ Niccolo M. de Masi
Niccolo M. de Masi
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 14, 2010

By: /s/ Eric R. Ludwig
Eric R. Ludwig
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT INDEX**

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated by		Filing Date	Filed Herewith
			Reference File No.	Exhibit		
10.01	Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of February 10, 2010, by and among Glu Mobile Inc., Glu Games Inc., Superscape Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank.	8-K	001-33368	99.01	02/10/10	
10.02	Amendment No. 3 to Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of March 18, 2010, by and among Glu Mobile Inc., Glu Games Inc., Superscape Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank.	8-K	001-33368	99.01	03/22/10	
31.01	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).					X
31.02	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a) /15d-14(a).					X
32.01	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b).*					X
32.02	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b).*					X

* This certification is not deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Such certification will not be deemed

to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent that Glu Mobile Inc. specifically incorporates it by reference.