

SunGard VPM Inc.
Form S-1
May 26, 2011
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 26, 2011

Registration No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

SunGard Data Systems Inc.

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

SEE TABLE OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRANTS

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)*

7374
*(Primary Standard Industrial Classification
Code Number)*

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

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680 East Swedesford Road Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087

(484)-582-2000

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

Victoria E. Silbey, Esq.

General Counsel

680 East Swedesford Road Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087

(484)-582-2000

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

With a copy to:

Richard A. Fenyes, Esq.

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP

425 Lexington Avenue

New York, New York 10017-3954

Tel: (212) 455-2000

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

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are being offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box.

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company).

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate	Amount of Registration Fee
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		Offering Price	
10 ⁵ / ₈ % Senior Notes due 2015	(1)	(1)	(1)
7 ³ / ₈ % Senior Notes due 2018	(1)	(1)	(1)
7 ⁵ / ₈ % Senior Notes due 2020	(1)	(1)	(1)
10 ¹ / ₄ % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015	(1)	(1)	(1)
Guarantees of 10 ⁵ / ₈ % Senior Notes due 2015(2)	(1)(3)	(1)(3)	(1)(3)
Guarantees of 7 ³ / ₈ % Senior Notes due 2018(2)	(1)(3)	(1)(3)	(1)(3)
Guarantees of 7 ⁵ / ₈ % Senior Notes due 2020(2)	(1)(3)	(1)(3)	(1)(3)
Guarantees of 10 ¹ / ₄ % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015(2)	(1)(3)	(1)(3)	(1)(3)

(1) An indeterminate amount of securities are being registered hereby to be offered solely for market-making purposes by an affiliate of the registrant. Pursuant to Rule 457(q) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, no filing fee is required.

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

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

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

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Exact Name of Registrant Guarantor as Specified in Its Charter	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number	Address, Including Zip Code and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant Guarantor s Principal Executive Offices
Advanced Portfolio Technologies, Inc.	Delaware	22-3245876	340 Madison Avenue 8th Floor New York, NY 10173
Automated Securities Clearance LLC	Delaware	22-3701255	545 Washington Blvd. 7th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310
Exeter Educational Management Systems, Inc.	Massachusetts	04-3123926	141 Portland St. Cambridge, MA 02139
GL Trade Overseas, Inc.	Delaware	06-1414402	340 Madison Avenue 8th Floor New York, NY 10173
Inflow LLC	Delaware	84-1439489	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
Online Securities Processing Inc.	Delaware	77-0589377	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SIS Europe Holdings LLC	Delaware	41-1511643	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SRS Development Inc.	Delaware	23-2746281	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Ambit LLC	Delaware	04-2766162	100 High Street 19th Floor

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SunGard Asia Pacific Inc.	Delaware	51-0370861	Suffolk, MA 02110 601 Walnut St. Suite 1010
SunGard Availability Services LP	Pennsylvania	23-2106195	Philadelphia, PA 19106 680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Availability Services Ltd.	Delaware	23-3024711	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard AvantGard LLC	California	95-3440473	23975 Park Sorrento Suite 100
SunGard Business Systems LLC	Delaware	23-2139612	Calabasas, CA 91302 377 E. Butterfield Road Suite 800
SunGard Computer Services LLC	Delaware	68-0499469	Lombard, IL 60148 600 Laurel Road Voorhees, NJ 08043

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Exact Name of Registrant	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number	Address, Including Zip Code and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant Guarantor's Principal Executive Offices
SunGard Consulting Services LLC	Delaware	87-0727844	10375 Richmond Suite 700 Houston, TX 77042
SunGard CSA LLC	Delaware	20-4280640	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Development Corporation	Delaware	23-2589002	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard DIS Inc.	Delaware	23-2829670	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Energy Systems Inc.	Delaware	13-4081739	601 Walnut St. Suite 1010 Philadelphia, PA 19106
SunGard eProcess Intelligence LLC	Delaware	13-3217303	600 Lanidex Plaza Parsippany, NJ 07054
SunGard Financial Systems LLC	Delaware	23-2585361	601 2nd Avenue South Hopkins, MN 55343
Sungard Higher Education Inc.	Delaware	23-2303679	4 Country View Road Malvern, PA 19355
SunGard Higher Education Managed Services Inc.	Delaware	23-2414968	2300 Maitland Center Pkwy Suite 340 Maitland, FL 32751
SunGard Investment Systems LLC	Delaware	23-2115509	377 E. Butterfield Road Suite 800 Lombard, IL 60148

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SunGard Investment Ventures LLC	Delaware	51-0297001	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard iWORKS LLC	Delaware	23-2814630	11560 Great Oaks Way Suite 100 Alpharetta, GA 30022
SunGard iWORKS P&C (US) Inc.	Delaware	13-3248040	200 Business Park Dr. Armonk, NY 10504
SunGard Kiodex LLC	Delaware	13-4100480	340 Madison Avenue 8th Floor New York, NY 10173
SunGard NetWork Solutions Inc.	Delaware	23-2981034	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Public Sector Inc.	Florida	59-2133858	1000 Business Center Drive Lake Mary, FL 32746

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Exact Name of Registrant	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number	Address, Including Zip Code and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant Guarantor s Principal Executive Offices
SunGard Reference Data Solutions LLC	Delaware	72-1571745	340 Madison Avenue 8th Floor New York, NY 10173
SunGard SAS Holdings Inc.	Delaware	26-0052190	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Securities Finance LLC	Delaware	13-3799258	14 Manor Parkway Salem, NH 03079
SunGard Securities Finance International LLC	Delaware	13-3809371	14 Manor Parkway Salem, NH 03079
SunGard Shareholder Systems LLC	Delaware	23-2025519	2300 Main Street Suite 400 Kansas City, MO 64108
SunGard Software, Inc.	Delaware	51-0287708	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard Systems International Inc.	Pennsylvania	23-2490902	340 Madison Avenue 8th Floor New York, NY 10173
SunGard Technology Services LLC	Delaware	23-2579118	680 E. Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard VeriCenter, Inc	Delaware	76-0624039	680 East Swedesford Rd. Wayne, PA 19087
SunGard VPM Inc.	New York	11-3159462	1660 Walt Whitman Rd. Suite 130 Melville, NY 11747

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SunGard Workflow Solutions LLC

Delaware

63-1019430

104 Inverness Place

Suite 325

Birmingham, AL 35242

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

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED May 26, 2011

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

SunGard Data Systems Inc.

10^{5/8}% Senior Notes due 2015

7^{3/8}% Senior Notes due 2018

7^{5/8}% Senior Notes due 2020

10^{1/4}% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015

The 10^{5/8}% Senior Notes due 2015 (the senior notes due 2015) were issued in exchange for the 7^{3/8}% Senior Notes due 2015 originally issued on September 29, 2008. The 7^{3/8}% Senior Notes due 2018 (the senior notes due 2018) were issued in exchange for the 7^{3/8}% Senior Notes due 2018 originally issued on November 16, 2010. The 7^{5/8}% Senior Notes due 2020 (the senior notes due 2020) were issued in exchange for the 7^{5/8}% Senior Notes due 2020 originally issued on November 16, 2010. The 10^{1/4}% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 (the senior subordinated notes) were issued in exchange for the 10^{1/4}% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 originally issued on August 11, 2005. The senior notes due 2015, the senior notes due 2018, the senior notes due 2020 (collectively, the senior notes) and the senior subordinated notes are collectively referred to herein as the notes, unless the context otherwise requires.

The senior notes due 2015 bear interest at a rate of 10^{5/8}% per annum and mature on May 15, 2015. Interest on the senior notes due 2015 is payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year, beginning April 1, 2009. The senior notes due 2018 bear interest at a rate of 7^{3/8}% per annum and mature on November 15, 2018. The senior notes due 2020 bear interest at a rate of 7^{5/8}% per annum and mature on November 15, 2020. Interest on the senior notes due 2018 and the senior notes due 2020 is payable on May 15 and November 15 of each year, beginning May 15, 2011. The senior subordinated notes bear interest at a rate of 10^{1/4}% per annum and mature on August 15, 2015. Interest on the senior subordinated notes due 2015 is payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning on February 15, 2006.

We may redeem some or all of the notes at any time at the redemption prices set forth in this prospectus.

The senior notes are our senior unsecured obligations and rank equal in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness. The senior subordinated notes are our unsecured senior subordinated obligations and are subordinated in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness, including the senior secured credit facilities, the existing senior notes and the senior notes offered hereby. Each of our domestic subsidiaries that guarantees our senior secured credit facilities are initially unconditionally guaranteeing the senior notes with guarantees that rank equal in right of payment to all of the senior indebtedness of such subsidiary, and are initially unconditionally guaranteeing the senior subordinated notes with guarantees that are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future senior indebtedness of such subsidiary. The notes and the guarantees are effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness and that of the guarantors to the extent of the assets securing such indebtedness.

This prospectus includes additional information on the terms of the notes, including redemption and repurchase prices, covenants and transfer restrictions.

See **Risk Factors** beginning on page 10 for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider before investing in the notes.

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

This prospectus has been prepared for and may be used by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and other affiliates of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. in connection with offers and sales of the notes related to market-making transactions in the notes effected from time to time. Such affiliates of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. may act as principal or agent in such transactions, including as agent for the counterparty when acting as principal or as agent for both counterparties, and may receive compensation in the form of discounts and commissions, including from both counterparties, when it acts as agents for both. Such sales will be made at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related thereto or at negotiated prices. We will not receive any proceeds from such sales.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2011.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information from that contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus. The prospectus may be used only for the purposes for which it has been published and no person has been authorized to give any information not contained or incorporated by reference herein. If you receive any other information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should assume that the information in this prospectus or incorporated by reference into this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front cover, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of our common stock. Our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations may have changed since that date.

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This prospectus incorporates by reference important information. You should read the information incorporated by reference, and you may obtain this information without charge by following the instructions under "Where You Can Find More Information" appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

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

Our Company

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our Sponsors continually evaluate various strategic alternatives with respect to the Company, including a potential spin-off of the AS business to our current equity holders. We expect that if we were to spin-off any

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

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

Incorporation By Reference

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with them into this prospectus. See Incorporation by Reference.

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The Notes

The summary below describes the principal terms of the notes. Certain of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. The sections captioned Description of Senior Notes Due 2015, Description of Senior Notes Due 2018, Description of Senior Notes Due 2020 and Description of Senior Subordinated Notes in this prospectus contain a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of the notes.

Issuer	SunGard Data Systems Inc.
Securities Offered	<p>10^{5/8}% Senior Notes due 2015.</p> <p>7^{3/8}% Senior Notes due 2018.</p> <p>7^{5/8}% Senior Notes due 2020.</p> <p>10^{1/4}% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015.</p>
Maturity	<p>The senior notes due 2015 mature on May 15, 2015.</p> <p>The senior notes due 2018 mature on November 15, 2018.</p> <p>The senior notes due 2020 mature on November 15, 2020.</p> <p>The senior subordinated notes mature on August 15, 2015.</p>
Interest Rate	<p>The senior notes due 2015 bear interest at a rate of 10^{5/8}% per annum.</p> <p>The senior notes due 2018 bear interest at a rate of 7^{3/8}% per annum.</p> <p>The senior notes due 2020 bear interest at a rate of 7^{5/8}% per annum.</p> <p>The senior subordinated notes bear interest at a rate of 10^{1/4}% per annum.</p>
Interest Payment Dates	We pay interest on the senior notes due 2015 on April 1 and October 1, on the senior notes due 2018 and the senior notes due 2020 on May 15 and November 15 and on the senior subordinated notes on February 15 and August 15. Interest accrues from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or, if no interest has been paid, the issue date of the notes.
Guarantees	Each of our domestic subsidiaries that guarantees the obligations under our senior secured credit facilities are initially jointly and severally and unconditionally guaranteeing the senior notes on a senior unsecured basis and the senior subordinated notes on an unsecured senior subordinated basis.
Ranking	<p>The senior notes are our senior unsecured obligations and:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">rank senior in right of payment to our future debt and other obligations that are, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the senior notes, including the senior subordinated notes;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">rank equally in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior debt and other obligations that are not, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the senior notes; and</p>

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are effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of our existing and future secured debt including obligations under our senior secured credit facilities and the 4.875% senior notes due 2014 (referred to in this prospectus as the senior secured notes), to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt, and are structurally subordinated to all obligations of each of our subsidiaries that is not a guarantor of the senior notes.

Similarly, the guarantees of the senior notes are senior unsecured obligations of the guarantors and:

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

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

are effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of the applicable guarantor's existing and future secured debt (including such guarantor's guarantee under our senior secured credit facilities and the senior secured notes), to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt, and are structurally subordinated to all obligations of any subsidiary of a guarantor if that subsidiary is not also a guarantor of the senior notes.

The senior subordinated notes are our unsecured senior subordinated obligations and:

are subordinated in right of payment to our existing and future senior debt, including our senior secured credit facilities, the senior secured notes and the senior notes;

rank equally in right of payment to all of our future senior subordinated debt;

are effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of our existing and future secured debt (including our senior secured credit facilities and the senior secured notes), to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt, and are structurally subordinated to all obligations of each of our subsidiaries that is not a guarantor of the senior subordinated notes; and

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

Similarly, the guarantees of the senior subordinated notes are unsecured senior subordinated obligations of the guarantors and:

are subordinated in right of payment to all of the applicable guarantor's existing and future senior debt, including such guarantor's guarantee under our senior secured credit facilities, the senior secured notes and the senior notes;

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rank equally in right of payment to all of the applicable guarantor's future senior subordinated debt;

are effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of the applicable guarantor's existing and future secured debt (including such guarantor's guarantee under our senior secured credit facilities and the senior secured notes), to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt, and are structurally subordinated to all obligations of any subsidiary of a guarantor if that subsidiary is not also a guarantor of the senior subordinated notes; and

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

As of March 31, 2011, (1) the notes and related guarantees ranked effectively junior to approximately \$4,636 million of senior secured indebtedness (which includes \$250 million face amount of our senior secured notes that are recorded at \$239 million), (2) the senior notes and related guarantees ranked senior to the \$1,000 million of senior subordinated notes, (3) the senior subordinated notes and related guarantees ranked junior to the senior indebtedness under the senior secured credit facilities, the senior secured notes, the senior notes and \$16 million of payment obligations relating to historical acquisitions and capital lease obligations, all of which totaled approximately \$7,078 million, (4) we had an additional \$850 million of unutilized capacity under our revolving credit facility, after giving effect to certain outstanding letters of credit and (5) our non-guarantor subsidiaries had approximately \$466 million (of the \$7,748 million described above) of payment obligations relating to historical acquisitions and capital lease obligations. In addition, \$330 million was outstanding under our receivables facility which is secured by accounts receivable of our subsidiaries that participate in the facility.

Optional Redemption

Prior to April 1, 2012, we have the option to redeem some or all of the senior notes due 2015 for cash at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus an applicable make-whole premium (as described in Description of Senior Notes Due 2015 Optional Redemption) plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. Beginning on April 1, 2012, we may redeem some or all of the senior notes due 2015 at the redemption prices listed under Description of Senior Notes Due 2015 Optional Redemption plus accrued interest on the senior notes to the date of redemption.

Prior to November 15, 2013, we have the option to redeem the senior notes due 2018, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date and a make-whole premium, as described under Description of Senior Notes due 2018 Optional Redemption. Beginning on November 15, 2013, we may redeem some or all of the senior notes due 2018 at the redemption prices listed under Description of Senior Notes Due 2018 Optional Redemption plus accrued interest on the senior notes to the date of redemption.

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Prior to November 15, 2015, we have the option to redeem the senior notes due 2020, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date and a make-whole premium, as described under Description of Senior Notes due 2020 Optional Redemption. Beginning on November 15, 2015, we may redeem some or all of the senior notes due 2020 at the redemption prices listed under Description of Senior Notes Due 2020 Optional Redemption plus accrued interest on the senior notes to the date of redemption.

We may redeem some or all of the senior subordinated notes at any time at the redemption prices listed under Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Optional Redemption plus accrued interest on the senior subordinated notes to the date of redemption.

Optional Redemption After Certain Equity Offerings

At any time (which may be more than once) before October 1, 2011, we may choose to redeem up to 35% of the senior notes due 2015 at a redemption price equal to 110.625% of the face thereof with proceeds that we or one of our Parent Companies raise in one or more equity offerings, as long as at least 50% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes issued of the applicable series remains outstanding afterwards. See Description of Senior Notes Due 2015 Optional Redemption.

At any time (which may be more than once) before November 15, 2013, we may redeem up to 35% of the original principal amount of the senior notes due 2018 with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 107.375% of the face thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption. See Description of Senior Notes due 2018 Optional Redemption.

At any time (which may be more than once) before November 15, 2013, we may redeem up to 35% of the original principal amount of the senior notes due 2020 with the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 107.625% of the face thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption. See Description of Senior Notes due 2020 Optional Redemption.

Change of Control Offer

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, you will have the right, as holders of the notes, to require us to repurchase some or all of your notes at 101% of their face amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the repurchase date. See Description of Senior Notes Due 2015 Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control, Description of Senior Notes Due 2018 Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control, Description of Senior Notes Due 2020 Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control and Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control.

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We may not be able to pay you the required price for notes you present to us at the time of a change of control, because:

we may not have enough funds at that time; or

terms of our senior debt, including, in the case of the senior subordinated notes, the indenture governing the senior notes, may prevent us from making such payment.

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

Certain Indenture Provisions

The indentures governing the notes contain covenants limiting our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to:

incur additional debt or issue certain preferred shares;

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

make certain investments;

sell certain investments;

create liens on certain assets to secure debt;

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

enter into certain transactions with our affiliates; and

designate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

These covenants are subject to a number of important limitations and exceptions. See Description of Senior Notes Due 2015, Description of Senior Notes Due 2018, Description of Senior Notes Due 2020 and Description of Senior Subordinated Notes. Certain covenants will cease to apply to a series of notes at all times after the applicable series of notes have investment grade ratings from both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's.

No Public Market

The notes are freely transferable, but there may not be an active trading market for the notes. We cannot assure you as to the future liquidity of any market.

Risk Factors

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

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The following table sets forth summary historical consolidated financial data of SunGard Data Systems Inc. as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The summary historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated herein by reference.

The summary consolidated financial data as of and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2011, have been derived from unaudited consolidated financial statements included in reports incorporated herein by reference.

(Dollars in millions)	Year ended December 31,			Three Months ended March, 31 (unaudited)	
	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$ 5,401	\$ 5,332	\$ 4,992	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,210
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales and direct operating	2,601	2,534	2,201	568	559
Sales, marketing and administration	1,113	1,088	1,141	271	283
Product development	309	348	370	96	108
Depreciation and amortization	274	288	291	194	72
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	472	529	484	120	125
Goodwill impairment charge ⁽¹⁾		1,126	237		
Total operating costs and expenses	4,769	5,913	4,724	1,129	1,147
Operating income (loss)	632	(581)	268	71	63
Interest income	17	7	2		1
Interest expense	(597)	(637)	(638)	(159)	(137)
Loss on extinguishment of debt			(58)		
Other income (expense) ⁽²⁾	(93)	15	7		(2)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(41)	(1,196)	(419)	(88)	(75)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(51)	74	29	32	52
Loss from continuing operations	(92)	(1,122)	(390)	(56)	(23)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations ⁽¹⁾	(150)	4	(180)	2	
Net income (loss)	\$ (242)	\$ (1,118)	\$ (570)	\$ (54)	\$ (23)
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽³⁾	\$ 965	\$ 642	\$ 778	\$ 601	\$ 776
Total assets	15,778	13,980	12,968	13,528	12,934
Total debt (including current portion of long-term debt)	8,875	8,315	8,055	8,280	8,078
Total stockholders' equity	3,063	2,067	1,607	1,962	1,653
Statement of Cash Flows Data:					
Net cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 385	\$ 639	\$ 721	\$ 80	\$ 53
Investing activities	(1,125)	(333)	(260)	(81)	(82)
Financing activities	1,319	(628)	(344)	(19)	11
Other Financial Data:					
EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,229	265	258
Capital expenditures, net ⁽⁵⁾	391	323	312	76	64

Ratio of earnings to fixed charges⁽⁶⁾

- (1) In 2009 we recorded \$1.13 billion of goodwill impairment charges for our AS unit in 2009. In 2010 we recorded \$328 million of goodwill impairment for our PS and HE segments, of which \$237 million is presented in continuing operations and \$91 million in discontinued operations.

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- (2) During 2008, we recorded \$46 million in foreign exchange losses relating to our Euro denominated term loan, \$25 million related to the loss on sale of the receivables and discount on retained interests in connection with the accounts receivable securitization program, \$10 million related to hedge settlements associated with the GL TRADE acquisition and \$7 million related to unused alternative financing commitments for the GL TRADE acquisition. In 2009, we recorded \$14 million of foreign currency transaction gains related to our euro-denominated term loan. In 2010, we recorded \$4 million of foreign currency transaction gains related to our euro-denominated term loans.
- (3) Cash excludes cash held by the discontinued operations of \$10 million, \$22 million and \$36 million at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010, respectively.
- (4) EBITDA is calculated as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Year ended December 31,			Three Months ended March, 31 (unaudited)	
	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011
Income from continuing operations	\$ (92)	\$ (1,122)	\$ (390)	(56)	(23)
Interest expense, net	580	630	636	159	136
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	51	(74)	(29)	(32)	(52)
Depreciation and amortization	746	817	775	194	197
Goodwill impairment charge		1,126	237		
EBITDA	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,229	\$ 265	\$ 258

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

- (5) Capital expenditures represent net cash paid for property and equipment as well as software and other assets.
- (6) For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income before income taxes plus fixed charges. Fixed charges include: interest expense, whether expensed or capitalized; amortization of debt issuance cost; and the portion of rental expense representative of the interest factor. Earnings for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 were inadequate to cover fixed charges by \$150 million, \$61 million, \$41 million, \$1,196 million and \$419 million, respectively. Earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2011 were inadequate to cover fixed charges by \$88 million and \$75 million, respectively.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors and all other information contained in this prospectus or incorporated by reference herein, including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, and our financial statements and related notes, included in reports incorporated herein by reference, before deciding whether to invest in the notes. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently deem immaterial, also may become important factors that affect us.

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

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

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

As a result of being acquired on August 11, 2005 by a consortium of private equity investment funds, we are highly leveraged and our debt service requirements are significant. As of March 31, 2011, our total indebtedness was \$8.08 billion, and we had \$850 million available for borrowing under our revolving credit facility, after giving effect to certain outstanding letters of credit.

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

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

increasing our vulnerability to general economic and industry conditions;

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

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

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

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

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

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, subject to the restrictions contained in our senior secured credit facilities and the indentures relating to the senior notes and the senior subordinated notes. If new indebtedness is added to our current debt levels, the related risks that we now face could be exacerbated. Additionally, if we were to divest any material operations in the

future, our leverage could increase and our ability to service our remaining debt could be negatively impacted.

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

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

incur additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred shares;

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

make certain investments;

sell certain assets;

create liens on certain assets to secure debt;

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

enter into certain transactions with our affiliates; and

designate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

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

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

Risks Related to Our Business

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

When there is a slowdown or downturn in the economy, a drop in stock market levels or trading volumes, or an event that disrupts the financial markets, our business and financial results may suffer for a number of reasons. Customers may react to worsening conditions by reducing their capital expenditures in general or by specifically reducing their IT spending. In addition, customers may curtail or discontinue trading operations, delay or cancel IT projects, or seek to lower their costs by renegotiating vendor contracts. Also, customers with excess IT resources may choose to take their information availability solutions in-house rather than obtain those solutions from us. Moreover, competitors may respond to market conditions by lowering prices and attempting to lure away our customers to lower cost solutions. If any of these circumstances remain in effect for an extended period of time, there could be a material adverse effect on our financial results. Because our financial

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performance tends to lag behind fluctuations in the economy, our recovery from any particular downturn in the economy may not occur until after economic conditions have generally improved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our operating results may fluctuate from period to period and be difficult to predict in a particular period due to the timing and magnitude of software sales. We offer a number of our software solutions on a license basis, which means that the customer has the right to run the software on its own computers. The customer usually makes a significant up-front payment to license software, which we generally recognize as revenue when the license contract is signed and the software is delivered. The size of the up-front payment often depends on a

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number of factors that are different for each customer, such as the number of customer locations, users or accounts. As a result, the sales cycle for a software license may be lengthy and take unexpected turns. Thus, it is difficult to predict when software sales will occur or how much revenue they will generate. Since there are few incremental costs associated with software sales, our operating results may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and year to year due to the timing and magnitude of software sales.

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

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

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

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

integrate more of our FS solutions;

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the information availability services industry, especially among our more sophisticated customers, there is an increasing preference for solutions that utilize some level of dedicated resources, such as blended

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advanced recovery services and managed services. The primary reason for this trend is that adding dedicated resources, although more costly, provides greater control, reduces data loss and facilitates quicker responses to business interruptions. Advanced recovery services often result in greater use of dedicated resources with a modest decrease in operating margin rate. Managed services require significant dedicated resources and, therefore, have an appropriately lower operating margin rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Because we act as a third-party service provider to financial institutions and provide mission-critical applications for many financial institutions that are regulated by one or more member agencies of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), we are subject to examination by the member agencies of the FFIEC. More specifically, we are a Multi-Regional Data Processing Servicer of the FFIEC because we provide mission critical applications for financial institutions from several data centers located in different geographic regions. As a result, the FFIEC conducts periodic reviews of certain of our operations in order to identify existing or potential risks associated with our operations that could adversely affect the financial institutions to whom we provide services, evaluate our risk management systems and controls, and determine our

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compliance with applicable laws that affect the services we provide to financial institutions. In addition to examining areas such as our management of technology, data integrity, information confidentiality and service availability, the reviews also assess our financial stability. Our incurrence of significant debt in connection with the LBO increases the risk of an FFIEC agency review determining that our financial stability has been weakened. A sufficiently unfavorable review from the FFIEC could result in our financial institution customers not being allowed to use our technology services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

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

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

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

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

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

We are subject to the risks of doing business internationally.

A portion of our revenue is generated outside the United States, primarily from customers located in Europe. Over the past few years we have expanded our operations in India and acquired businesses in China and Singapore in an effort to increase our presence throughout Asia Pacific. Because we sell our services outside the United States, our business is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally. Accordingly, our business and financial results could be adversely affected due to a variety of factors, including:

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

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unexpected or unfavorable changes in foreign laws and regulatory requirements;

difficulty of effective enforcement of contractual provisions in local jurisdictions;

inadequate intellectual property protection in foreign countries;

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

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

significant adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates;

longer accounts receivable cycles;

managing a geographically dispersed workforce; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our success depends in part on our ability to protect our proprietary products and services and to defend against infringement claims. If we are unable to do so, our business and financial results may suffer. To protect our proprietary technology, we rely upon a combination of copyright, patent, trademark and trade secret law, confidentiality restrictions in contracts with employees, customers and others, software security measures, and registered copyrights and patents. Despite our efforts to protect the proprietary technology, unauthorized persons may be able to copy, reverse engineer or otherwise use some of our technology. It also is possible that others will

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

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

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

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

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

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

Most of our products are very complex software systems that are regularly updated. No matter how careful the design and development, complex software often contains errors and defects when first introduced and when major new updates or enhancements are released. If errors or defects are discovered in our current or future products, we may not be able to correct them in a timely manner, if at all. In our development of updates and enhancements to our products, we may make a major design error that makes the product operate incorrectly or less efficiently.

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

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

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

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

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

Risks Relating to the Notes

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

Our ability to make scheduled payments or to refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial and operating performance, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. We may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness.

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

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

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

As of March 31, 2011, we had \$4,636 million of senior secured indebtedness (which includes \$250 million face amount of our senior secured notes that are recorded at \$239 million), all of which was indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities and senior secured notes and which does not include availability of \$850 million under our revolving credit facility after giving effect to certain outstanding letters of credit. The indentures governing the notes offered hereby permit us and our restricted subsidiaries to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, including senior secured indebtedness.

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

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

Our non-guarantor subsidiaries accounted for \$1,531 million, or 31%, of our total revenue and \$(5) million, or (0.4)%, of our total EBITDA, for the year ended December 31, 2010, and approximately \$4.2 billion, or 32%, of our total assets, and approximately \$1.9 billion, or 16%, of our total liabilities, as of March 31, 2011.

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Your right to receive payments on the senior subordinated notes will be junior to the rights of the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities and all of our other senior debt and any of our future senior indebtedness.

The senior subordinated notes are general unsecured obligations that are junior in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness. As of March 31, 2011, the senior subordinated notes and related guarantees ranked junior to the senior indebtedness under the senior secured credit facilities, the senior secured notes, the senior notes and \$16 million of payment obligations relating to historical acquisitions and capital lease obligations, all of which totaled approximately \$7,078 million. An additional \$850 million is available to be drawn under our revolving credit facility after giving effect to certain outstanding letters of credit.

We may not pay principal, premium, if any, interest or other amounts on account of the senior subordinated notes in the event of a payment default or certain other defaults in respect of certain of our senior indebtedness, including debt under the senior secured credit facilities, unless the senior indebtedness has been paid in full or the default has been cured or waived. In addition, in the event of certain other defaults with respect to the senior indebtedness, we may not be permitted to pay any amount on account of the senior subordinated notes for a designated period of time.

Because of the subordination provisions in the senior subordinated notes, in the event of our bankruptcy, liquidation or dissolution, our assets will not be available to pay obligations under the senior subordinated notes until we have made all payments in cash on our senior indebtedness. We cannot assure you that sufficient assets will remain after all these payments have been made to make any payments on the senior subordinated notes, including payments of principal or interest when due.

If we default on our obligations to pay our indebtedness, we may not be able to make payments on the notes.

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

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

Upon the occurrence of specific kinds of change of control events, we will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding notes at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. The source of funds for any such purchase of the notes will be our available cash or cash generated from our subsidiaries' operations or other sources, including borrowings, sales of assets or sales of equity. We may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control because we may not have sufficient financial resources to purchase

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all of the notes that are tendered upon a change of control. Further, we will be contractually restricted under the terms of our senior secured credit agreement from repurchasing all of the notes tendered by holders upon a change of control. Accordingly, we may not be able to satisfy our obligations to purchase the notes unless we are able to refinance or obtain waivers under our senior secured credit agreement. In addition, we may be prohibited under the terms of the indentures governing the senior notes, from repurchasing the senior subordinated notes tendered upon a change of control. Our failure to repurchase the notes upon a change of control would cause a default under the indentures governing the notes offered hereby and a cross-default under the senior secured credit agreement. The senior secured credit agreement also provides that a change of control will be a default that permits lenders to accelerate the maturity of borrowings thereunder. Any of our future debt agreements may contain similar provisions.

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

While any obligations under the senior secured credit facilities remain outstanding, any guarantee of the notes may be released without action by, or consent of, any holder of the notes or the trustee under the indentures governing the notes offered hereby, at the discretion of lenders under the senior secured credit facilities, if the related guarantor is no longer a guarantor of obligations under the senior secured credit facilities or any other indebtedness. See Description of Senior Notes Due 2015, Description of Senior Notes Due 2018, Description of Senior Notes Due 2020 and Description of Senior Subordinated Notes. The lenders under the senior secured credit facilities will have the discretion to release the guarantees under the senior secured credit facilities in a variety of circumstances. You will not have a claim as a creditor against any subsidiary that is no longer a guarantor of the notes, and the indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, whether secured or unsecured, of those subsidiaries will effectively be senior to claims of noteholders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If a court were to find that the issuance of the notes or the incurrence of the related guarantees was a fraudulent transfer or conveyance, the court could void the payment obligations under the notes or such related guarantees or further subordinate the notes or such related guarantees to presently existing and future

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indebtedness of ours or of the related guarantor, or require the holders of the notes to repay any amounts received with respect to such related guarantees. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent transfer or conveyance occurred, you may not receive any repayment on the notes. Further, the voidance of the notes could result in an event of default with respect to our and our subsidiaries' other debt that could result in acceleration of such debt.

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

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

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

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

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

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

We do not intend to apply for a listing of the notes on a securities exchange or on any automated dealer quotation system. There is currently no established market for the notes and we cannot assure you as to the liquidity of markets that may develop for the notes, your ability to sell the notes or the price at which you would be able to sell the notes. If such markets were to exist, the notes could trade at prices that may be lower than their principal amount or purchase price depending on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the market for similar notes, our financial and operating performance and other factors. Therefore, we cannot assure you that an active market for the notes will develop or, if developed, that it will continue. Historically, the market for non-investment grade debt has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of securities similar to the notes. The market, if any, for the notes may experience similar disruptions and any such disruptions may adversely affect the prices at which you may sell your notes.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

our high degree of debt-related leverage;

general economic and market conditions;

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

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

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

the effect of disruptions to our systems and infrastructure;

the timing and magnitude of software sales;

the timing and scope of technological advances;

customers taking their information availability solutions in-house;

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

the market and credit risks associated with clearing broker operations;

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the ability to retain and attract customers and key personnel;

risks relating to the foreign countries where we transact business;

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

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a material weakness in our internal controls;

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

the other factors set forth under Risk Factors.

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

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This prospectus is delivered in connection with the sale of notes by Goldman, Sachs & Co. in market-making transactions. We will not receive any of the proceeds from such transactions.

CASH AND CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of March 31, 2011. This table should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in our Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 25, 2011, and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011, incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

	As of March 31, 2011
	(Dollars in millions)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 776
Debt:	
Senior secured credit facilities:	
Revolving credit facility ⁽¹⁾	\$
Senior secured term loan facilities ⁽²⁾	4,397
Senior secured notes due 2014 ⁽³⁾	239
Senior notes due 2015 ⁽⁴⁾	496
Senior notes due 2018	900
Senior notes due 2020	700
Senior subordinated notes due 2015	1,000
Secured accounts receivable facility ⁽⁵⁾	330
Other existing debt ⁽⁶⁾	16
Total debt	8,078
Equity	1,653
Total capitalization	\$ 9,731

(1) Upon the closing of the LBO, we entered into a \$1,000 million senior secured revolving credit facility with a six-year maturity, \$149 million of which was drawn on the closing date of the Transaction. On June 9, 2009, we amended the senior secured credit facilities, to among other things, change certain terms and covenants and extend a portion of the senior secured revolving credit facility to May 11, 2013. On March 11, 2011, we entered into the Second Amendment to obtain new revolving credit commitments in an aggregate principal amount equal to \$300 million that will terminate on May 11, 2013. Pursuant to the Second Amendment, we also repaid all revolving credit loans then outstanding on March 10, 2011.

(2) Upon the closing of the LBO, we entered into \$4,000 million-equivalent of senior secured term loan facilities, comprised of a \$3,685 million facility with SunGard as the borrower and \$315 million-equivalent facilities with a newly formed U.K. subsidiary as the borrower, \$165 million of which is denominated in euros and \$150 million of which is denominated in pounds sterling with a seven-and-a-half-year maturity. On February 28, 2007, we amended the senior secured credit facilities to, among other things, increase the amount of term loan borrowings of SunGard Data Systems Inc. by \$400 million. Additional borrowings were used to redeem our outstanding floating rate notes. On September 29, 2008, we amended the senior secured credit facilities to, among other things, increase the amount of term loan borrowings of SunGard Data Systems Inc. by \$500 million. On June 9, 2009, we amended the senior secured credit facilities to, among other things, change certain terms and covenants and extend a portion of the senior secured term loan facility to February 16, 2016. On January 31, 2011, we entered into the First Refinancing Amendment to incur additional term loans in aggregate principal amount of up to \$479 million, the entire proceeds of which were used to repay all incremental term loans then outstanding. Includes \$479 million of

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U.S. Dollar-denominated incremental term loans maturing on February 28, 2014.

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- (3) On January 15, 2004, we issued \$250 million of 4.875% senior unsecured notes due 2014, which are subject to certain standard covenants. As a result of the LBO, these senior notes became collateralized on an equal and ratable basis with loans under the senior secured credit facilities and are guaranteed by all subsidiaries that guarantee the senior notes due 2015 and senior subordinated notes due 2015. The senior secured notes due 2014 are recorded at \$239 million as of March 31, 2011, reflecting the remaining unamortized discount caused by the LBO.
- (4) Our Senior Notes due 2015 have a face amount of \$500 million, but were issued with \$6 million of original issue discount. The discount is being amortized and included in interest expense as these notes mature. As of March 31, 2011, \$4 million of the original issue discount remained unamortized.
- (5) In March 2009, we entered into a syndicated three-year receivables facility. On September 30, 2010, SunGard entered into an Amended and Restated Credit and Security Agreement related to its receivables facility. Among other things, the amendment (a) increased the borrowing capacity under the facility from \$317 million to \$350 million, (b) increased the term loan component to \$200 million from \$181 million, (c) extended the maturity date to September 30, 2014, (d) removed the 3% LIBOR floor and set the interest rate to one-month LIBOR plus 3.5%, which at March 31, 2011 was 3.75%, and (e) amended certain other terms. At March 31, 2011, \$200 million was drawn against the term loan commitment and \$130 million was drawn against the revolving commitment, which represented the full amount available for borrowing based on the terms and conditions of the facility. At March 31, 2011, \$644 million of accounts receivable secure the borrowings under the receivables facility.
- (6) Consists of payment obligations relating to historical acquisitions and capital lease obligations.

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DESCRIPTION OF SENIOR NOTES DUE 2015

General

Certain terms used in this description are defined under the subheading *Certain Definitions*. In this description, (i) the terms *we*, *our* and *us* each refer to SunGard Data Systems Inc. (*SunGard*) and its consolidated Subsidiaries and (ii) the term *Issuer* refers only to SunGard and not any of its Subsidiaries.

The Issuer issued \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 10.625% senior notes due 2015 (the *Senior Notes*) in a registered exchange offer under an indenture dated as of September 29, 2008 (the *Indenture*) among the Issuer, the Guarantors and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee (the *Trustee*) in exchange for \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 10.625% senior notes due 2015 that were originally issued on September 29, 2008 in a private placement.

The following description is only a summary of material provisions of the Indenture. We urge you to read the Indenture because it, not this description, defines your rights as Holders of the Senior Notes. You may request copies of the Indenture at our address set forth under the heading *Prospectus Summary*.

Brief Description of Senior Notes

The Senior Notes are:

unsecured senior obligations of the Issuer;

pari passu in right of payment with all existing and future Senior Indebtedness (including the Senior Credit Facilities and Existing Senior Notes) of the Issuer;

effectively subordinated to all secured Indebtedness of the Issuer (including the Senior Credit Facilities and the Existing Senior Secured Notes);

senior in right of payment to any future Subordinated Indebtedness (as defined with respect to the Senior Notes) (including the Existing Senior Subordinated Notes) of the Issuer; and

initially guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each Restricted Subsidiary that guarantees the Senior Credit Facilities.

Guarantees

The Guarantors, as primary obligors and not merely as sureties, jointly and severally irrevocably and unconditionally guarantee, on an unsecured senior basis, the performance and full and punctual payment when due, whether at maturity, by acceleration or otherwise, of all obligations of the Issuer under the Indenture and the Senior Notes, whether for payment of principal of or interest on or Additional Interest in respect of the Senior Notes, expenses, indemnification or otherwise, on the terms set forth in the Indenture by executing the Indenture.

The Restricted Subsidiaries (other than as detailed below) guarantee the Senior Notes. Each of the Guarantees of the Senior Notes is a general unsecured senior obligation of each Guarantor and is *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future Senior Indebtedness of each such entity, will be effectively subordinated to all secured Indebtedness of each such entity and is senior in right of payment to all existing and future Subordinated Indebtedness (including the Existing Senior Subordinated Notes) of each such entity. The Senior Notes are structurally subordinated to Indebtedness of Subsidiaries of the Issuer that do not Guarantee the Senior Notes.

Not all of the Issuer's Subsidiaries guarantee the Senior Notes. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of these non-guarantor Subsidiaries, the non-guarantor Subsidiaries will pay the holders of

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their debt and their trade creditors before they will be able to distribute any of their assets to the Issuer. None of our Foreign Subsidiaries, broker-dealer subsidiaries, non-Wholly Owned Subsidiaries (subject to certain limited exceptions) or any Receivables Subsidiary guarantee the Senior Notes. For the year ended December 31, 2010, non-guarantor subsidiaries accounted for \$1,531 million, or 31%, of our total revenue and \$(5) million, or (0.4)%, of our total EBITDA, respectively. In addition, as of March 31, 2011, the non-guarantor Subsidiaries held \$4.2 billion, or 32%, of our total assets, and approximately \$1.9 billion, or 16%, of our total liabilities.

The obligations of each Guarantor under its Guarantees will be limited as necessary to prevent the Guarantees from constituting a fraudulent conveyance under applicable law.

Any entity that makes a payment under its Guarantee is entitled upon payment in full of all guaranteed obligations under the Indenture to a contribution from each other Guarantor in an amount equal to such other Guarantor's pro rata portion of such payment based on the respective net assets of all the Guarantors at the time of such payment determined in accordance with GAAP.

If a Guarantee were rendered voidable, it could be subordinated by a court to all other indebtedness (including guarantees and other contingent liabilities) of the Guarantor, and, depending on the amount of such indebtedness, a Guarantor's liability on its Guarantee could be reduced to zero. See Risk Factors Risks Related to the Notes Federal and state fraudulent transfer laws may permit a court to void the guarantees, and, if that occurs, you may not receive any payment on the notes.

A Guarantee by a Guarantor provides by its terms that it shall be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged upon:

(1)(a) any sale, exchange or transfer (by merger or otherwise) of the Capital Stock of such Guarantor (including any sale, exchange or transfer), after which the applicable Guarantor is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary or all or substantially all the assets of such Guarantor which sale, exchange or transfer is made in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Indenture;

(b) the release or discharge of the guarantee by such Guarantor of the Senior Credit Facilities or the guarantee which resulted in the creation of such Guarantee, except a discharge or release by or as a result of payment under such guarantee;

(c) the proper designation of any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor as an Unrestricted Subsidiary; or

(d) the Issuer exercising its legal defeasance option or covenant defeasance option as described under Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance or the Issuer's obligations under the Indenture being discharged in accordance with the terms of the Indenture; and

(2) such Guarantor delivering to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that all conditions precedent provided for in the Indenture relating to such transaction have been complied with.

Ranking

Senior Secured Indebtedness Versus the Senior Notes

The payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Senior Notes and the payment of any Guarantee rank *pari passu* in right of payment to all Senior Indebtedness of the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor, as the case may be, including the obligations of the Issuer and such Guarantor under the Senior Credit Facilities and the Existing Senior Notes.

The Senior Notes are effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of the Issuer's and the Guarantors' existing and future secured Indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such

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Indebtedness. As of March 31, 2011, SunGard had \$4,636 million of secured Indebtedness, consisting entirely of secured Indebtedness under the Senior Credit Facilities and the Existing Senior Secured Notes (which have a face amount of \$250 million, but are recorded at \$239 million). As of March 31, 2011, \$330 million was outstanding under our Receivables Facility.

Although the Indenture contains limitations on the amount of additional Indebtedness that the Issuer and the Guarantors may incur, under certain circumstances the amount of such Indebtedness could be substantial and, in any case, such Indebtedness may be Senior Indebtedness. See **Certain Covenants – Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock.**

Paying Agent and Registrar for the Senior Notes

The Issuer maintains one or more paying agents for the Senior Notes in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The initial paying agent for the Senior Notes is the Trustee.

The Issuer also maintains a registrar with offices in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The initial registrar is the Trustee. The registrar maintains a register reflecting ownership of the Senior Notes outstanding from time to time and makes payments on and facilitates transfer of Senior Notes on behalf of the Issuer.

The Issuer may change the paying agents or the registrars without prior notice to the Holders. The Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries may act as a paying agent or registrar.

Transfer and Exchange

A Holder may transfer or exchange Senior Notes in accordance with the Indenture. The registrar and the Trustee may require a Holder to furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents in connection with a transfer of Senior Notes. Holders will be required to pay all taxes due on transfer. The Issuer is not required to transfer or exchange any Senior Note selected for redemption. Also, the Issuer is not required to transfer or exchange any Senior Note for a period of 15 days before a selection of Senior Notes to be redeemed.

Principal, Maturity and Interest

The Issuer issued \$500,000,000 of Senior Notes. The Senior Notes will mature on May 15, 2015. Subject to compliance with the covenant described below under the caption **Certain Covenants – Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock**, the Issuer may issue additional Senior Notes from time to time after this offering under the Indenture (*Additional Senior Notes*). The Senior Notes offered by the Issuer and any Additional Senior Notes subsequently issued under the Indenture will be treated as a single class for all purposes under the Indenture, including waivers, amendments, redemptions and offers to purchase. Unless the context requires otherwise, references to **Senior Notes** for all purposes of the Indenture and this **Description of Notes** include any Additional Senior Notes that are actually issued.

Interest on the Senior Notes accrues at the rate of 10.625% *per annum* and is payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1, commencing on April 1, 2009, to Holders of record on the immediately preceding March 15 and September 15. Interest on the Senior Notes accrues from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or, if no interest has been paid, from and including the Issue Date. Interest on the Senior Notes is computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Mandatory Redemption; Offers to Purchase; Open Market Purchases

The Issuer is not required to make any mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the Senior Notes. However, under certain circumstances, the Issuer may be required to offer to purchase Senior Notes as described under the caption **Repurchase at the Option of Holders**. We may at any time and from time to time purchase Senior Notes in the open market or otherwise.

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Optional Redemption

Except as set forth below, the Issuer is not entitled to redeem the Senior Notes at its option prior to April 1, 2012.

At any time prior to April 1, 2012, the Issuer may redeem all or a part of the Senior Notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice mailed by first-class mail to the registered address of each Holder of Senior Notes, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes redeemed plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest and Ad