# UNITED STATES <br> SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION 

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q
(Mark One)
[X] Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or $15(d)$ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. For the quarterly period ended March 31, 1999.
or
[ ] Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or $15(\mathrm{~d})$ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Commission File Number: 000-21433

FORRESTER RESEARCH, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

## Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

1033 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge, Massachusetts
(Address of principal executive offices)

04-2797789
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (617) 497-7090
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or $15(\mathrm{~d})$ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes [X] No [ ]
As of May 7, 1999, 8,867,425 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

## INDEX TO FORM 10-Q

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## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FORRESTER RESEARCH, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share data)

ASSETS


FORRESTER RESEARCH, INC.<br>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (In thousands, except per share data)

|  | THREE | ENDED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 | 1998 |
| REVENUES: |  |  |
| Core research | \$12,978 | \$10,469 |
| Advisory services and other | 4,951 | 2,662 |
| Total revenues | 17,929 | 13,131 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES: |  |  |
| Cost of services and fulfillment | 6,612 | 4,829 |
| Selling and marketing | 6,192 | 4,766 |
| General and administrative | 2,041 | 1,557 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 873 | 531 |
| Total operating expenses | 15,718 | 11,683 |
| Income from operations | 2,211 | 1,448 |
| OTHER INCOME | 860 | 715 |
| Income before income tax provision | 3,071 | 2,163 |
| INCOME TAX PROVISION | 1,167 | 821 |
| Net income | \$ 1,904 | \$ 1,342 |
| BASIC NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE | \$ 0.22 | \$ 0.16 |
| DILUTED NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE | \$ 0.20 | \$ 0.15 |
| BASIC WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING | 8,746 | 8,435 |
| DILUTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING | 9,733 | 9,074 |

See accompanying notes.
(In thousands)

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

```
Net income
    Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by
    operating activities --
```

        Depreciation and amortization
        Deferred income taxes
        Cumulative translation adjustment
        Accretion of discount on marketable securities
        Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities
        Changes in assets and liabilities
            Accounts receivable
            Deferred commissions
            Prepaid expenses and other current assets
            Prepaid income taxes
            Accounts payable
            Customer deposits
            Accrued expenses
            Accrued income taxes
            Deferred revenue
                Net cash provided by operating activities
    CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:
Purchases of property and equipment
Purchase of marketable securities
Proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities
Net cash used in investing activities
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under stock option
plan and employee stock purchase plan, including tax benefit
on exercise of stock options
Net cash provided by financing activities
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:
Cash paid for income taxes
See accompanying notes.

## NOTE 1 - INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for reporting on Form 10-Q. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures required for complete financial statements are not included herein. It is recommended that these financial statements be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes of Forrester Research, Inc. (the "Company") as reported in the Company's Annual Report on Form $10-\mathrm{K}$ for the year ended December 31, 1998. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows at the dates and for the periods presented have been included. The consolidated balance sheet presented as of December 31, 1998 has been derived from the consolidated financial statements that have been audited by the Company's independent public accountants. The results of operations for the quarter ended March 31, 1999 may not be indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 1999, or any other period.

## NOTE 2 - NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

Basic net income per common share was computed by dividing net income by the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per common share was computed by dividing net income by the diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of common equivalent shares outstanding has been determined in accordance with the treasury-stock method. Common stock equivalents consist of common stock issuable on the exercise of outstanding options. Reconciliation of basic to diluted weighted average shares outstanding is as follows (in thousands):

Basic weighted average common shares outstanding Weighted average common equivalent shares

| THREE MONTHS ENDED |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| MARCH 31, |  |
| 1999 | 1998 |
|  |  |
| 8,746 | 8,435 |
| 987 | 639 |
| ----- | ----- |
| 9,733 | 9,074 |
| ----- | ----- |

As of March 31, 1999 and 1998, 1,129,314 and 1,004,700 stock options, respectively, were not included in the calculation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding as the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

NOTE 3 - COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income, requires disclosure of comprehensive income and the components of comprehensive income. Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. The components of accumulated other comprehensive income on the accompanying balance sheets as of March 31, 1999 and 1998 are as follows:

## THREE MONTHS ENDED <br> MARCH 31,

| 1999 | 1998 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ (87) | \$ | 25 |
| (109) |  | -- |
| \$(196) | \$ | 25 |

## NOTE 4 - NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In March 1998, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) issued Statement of Position (SOP) No. 98-1, Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use. SOP No. 98-1 requires certain computer software costs associated with internal-use software to be expensed as incurred until certain capitalization criteria are met. The Company adopted SOP No. 98-1 beginning January 1, 1999. SOP No. 98-1 had no effect upon adoption. During the three-month periods ended March 31, 1999 and 1998, \$29,860 and $\$ 680,300$ of direct software costs, respectively, have been capitalized.

In April 1998, the AICPA issued SOP No. 98-5, Reporting on the Costs of Start-up Activities, which requires that all nongovernmental entities charge to operations the costs of start-up activities, including organizational costs, as those costs are incurred. The Company has historically recorded all such costs as charges to operations in the period incurred.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Standards (SFAS) No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. SFAS No. 133 is effective for all periods beginning after June 15, 1999, and establishes methods of accounting for derivative financial instruments and hedging activities related to those instruments as well as other hedging activities. Adoption of SFAS No. 133 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results from operations.

## NOTE 5 - SEGMENT AND ENTERPRISE-WIDE REPORTING

The Company adopted SFAS No. 131, Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, in the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998. SFAS No. 131 establishes selected standards for reporting information regarding operating segments in annual financial statements and requires selected information for those segments to be presented in interim financial reports issued to stockholders. SFAS No. 131 also establishes standards for related disclosures about products and services and geographic areas. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate, discrete financial information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company's chief decision-making group, as defined under SFAS No. 131, is the Executive Team, consisting of the executive officers. To date, the Company has viewed its operations and managed its business principally as one segment, research services. As a result, the financial information disclosed herein materially represents all of the financial information related to the Company's principal operating segment. Substantially all of the Company's assets are located in the United States.

Net revenues by geographic destination and as a percentage of total revenues are as follows:

|  | THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 | 1998 |
| United States | \$14, 193 | \$10,537 |
| Europe | 2,242 | 1,388 |
| Other | 1,494 | 1,206 |
|  | \$17,929 | \$13,131 |
| United States | 79\% | 80\% |
| Europe | 13 | 11 |
| Other | 8 | 9 |
|  | 100\% | 100\% |

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

## OVERVIEW

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as "expects," "believes," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "estimates," or similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. These statements are based on the Company's current plans and expectations and involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual future activities and results of operations to be materially different from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by forward-looking statements include, among others, the need to attract and retain professional staff, management of growth, variability of quarterly operating results, possible volatility of stock price, dependence on renewals of membership-based core research, dependence on key personnel, risks associated with anticipating market trends, year 2000 readiness, new products and services, and competition. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Forrester Research, Inc. ("Forrester" or the "Company") is a leading independent research firm offering products and services that help its clients assess the effect of technology on their businesses. The Company provides analysis and insight into a broad range of technology areas such as electronic commerce and the Internet, computing, software, networking, and telecommunications, and projects how technology trends will impact businesses, consumers, and society. Forrester's clients, which include senior management, business strategists, and marketing and information technology ("IT")
professionals within large enterprises, use Forrester's prescriptive research to understand and benefit from current developments in technology, and as support for their development and implementation decisions.

Forrester offers its clients annual memberships to core research that is organized into three Coverage Areas: Internet Commerce, Corporate Technology, and Technographics(R) Data \& Analysis ("Coverage Areas"). Such memberships are renewable contracts, typically annual and payable in advance. Accordingly, a substantial portion of the Company's billings are recorded initially as deferred revenue. Revenues for core research are recognized pro rata on a monthly basis over the contract period. The Company's other revenues are derived from advisory services rendered pursuant to Forrester's Partners Program and Strategy Review Program and from Forrester Forums ("Forums"). The Company's advisory service clients purchase such services together with core research memberships. Billings attributable to advisory services are recorded initially as deferred revenue and recognized as revenue when performed. Similarly, Forum billings are recorded initially as deferred revenue and are recognized as revenue upon completion of each event.

The Company's operating expenses consist of cost of services and fulfillment, selling and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses, and depreciation and amortization. Cost of services and fulfillment represents the costs associated with production and delivery of the Company's products and services, and includes the costs of salaries, bonuses, and related benefits for research personnel, and all associated editorial, travel, and support services. Selling and marketing expenses include salaries, employee benefits, travel expenses, promotional costs, sales commissions, and other costs incurred in marketing and selling the Company's products and services. General and administrative expenses include the costs of the finance, operations, and technology groups, and other administrative functions of the Company.

The Company believes that the "agreement value" of contracts to purchase core research and advisory services provides a significant measure of the Company's business volume. Forrester calculates agreement value as the total revenues recognizable from all core research and advisory service contracts in force at a given time without regard to how much revenue already has been recognized. Agreement value increased 49\% to $\$ 75.3$ million at March 31, 1999 from $\$ 50.6$ million at March 31,1998 . No single client company accounted for more than $3 \%$ of agreement value at March 31, 1999. The Company's experience is that a substantial portion of client companies renew expiring contracts for an equal or higher level of total core research and advisory service fees each year. Approximately $75 \%$ of Forrester's client companies with memberships expiring during the 12-month period ended March 31, 1999 renewed one or more memberships for the Company's products and services. This renewal rate is not necessarily indicative of the rate of future retention of the Company's revenue base.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth certain financial data as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated:

|  | THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 | 1998 |
| Core research | 72\% | 80\% |
| Advisory services and other | 28 | 20 |
| Total revenues | 100 | 100 |
| Cost of services and fulfillment | 37 | 37 |
| Selling and marketing | 35 | 36 |
| General and administrative | 11 | 12 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 5 | 4 |
| Income from operations | 12 | 11 |
| Other income | 5 | 5 |
| Income tax provision | 17 | 16 |
| Provision for income taxes | 6 | 6 |
| Net income | 11\% | 10\% |
|  | === | == |

REVENUES. Total revenues increased $37 \%$ to $\$ 17.9$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1999 from $\$ 13.1$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1998. Revenues from core research increased $24 \%$ to $\$ 13.0$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1999 from $\$ 10.5$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1998. The increase in revenues from core research was attributable primarily to an increase in the number of client companies to 1,340 at March 31, 1999 from 1,065 at March 31, 1998, an increase in the sales organization to 113 employees at March 31, 1999 from 95 at March 31, 1998, and sales of additional core research to existing clients. No single client company accounted for more than $3 \%$ of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 1999.

Advisory services and other revenues increased $86 \%$ to $\$ 5.0$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1999 from $\$ 2.7$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1998. This increase was attributable primarily to the three Forum events held in the first quarter of 1999, compared with only one Forum held in the first quarter of 1998, as well as increased demand for the Partners and Strategy Review Programs.

Revenues attributable to customers outside the United States increased $44 \%$ to $\$ 3.7$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1999 from $\$ 2.6$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1998, and increased as a percentage of total revenues to $21 \%$ for the three months ended March 31, 1999 from $20 \%$ for the same period in 1998. The increase in international revenues is attributable primarily to the Company's opening of its European headquarters in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and the increase in sales personnel there. The Company invoices its international clients in U.S. dollars.

COST OF SERVICES AND FULFILLMENT. Cost of services and fulfillment was $37 \%$ of total revenues in the three months ended March 31, 1999 and 1998. These expenses increased $37 \%$ to $\$ 6.6$ million in the three months ended March 31 , 1999 from $\$ 4.8$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1998. The expense increase in the current period reflects increased analyst staffing and related compensation expense and two additional Forum events over the same period in 1998.

SELLING AND MARKETING. Selling and marketing expenses decreased as a percentage of total revenues to $35 \%$ in the three months ended March 31, 1999 from 36\% in the three months ended March 31, 1998. This decrease resulted from the larger revenue base in the quarter ended March 31, 1999. These expenses increased $30 \%$ to $\$ 6.2$ million in the three months ended March 31,1999 from $\$ 4.8$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1998. The increase in expense was principally due to the addition of direct salespeople and related commission expense.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE. General and administrative expenses decreased as a percentage of total revenues to $11 \%$ in the three months ended March 31, 1999 from 12\% in the three months ended March 31, 1998. These expenses increased $31 \%$ to $\$ 2.0$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1999 from $\$ 1.6$ million in the three months ended March 31, 1998. The expense increase was principally due to staffing increases in the Company's operations, finance, and technology groups.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION. Depreciation and amortization expense increased 64\% to \$873,000 in the three months ended March 31, 1999 from \$531,000 for the same period in 1998. The increase in this expense was due principally to 1998 investments in the Company's IT infrastructure and costs associated with the opening of the Amsterdam office.

OTHER INCOME. Other income, consisting primarily of interest income, increased $20 \%$ to $\$ 860,000$ in the three months ended March 31, 1999 from $\$ 715,000$ in the three months ended March 31, 1998. The increase was due to the Company's higher cash and marketable securities balances resulting from positive cash flows from operations.

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES. During the three months ended March 31, 1999, the Company recorded a tax provision of $\$ 1.2$ million, reflecting an effective tax rate of $38 \%$. During the first quarter of 1998 , the Company recorded a tax provision of $\$ 821,000$ which also reflects an effective tax rate of $38 \%$.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has financed its operations during these periods through funds generated from operations. Memberships for core research, which constituted approximately $72 \%$ of the Company's revenues for the three months ended March 31, 1999, are annually renewable and are generally payable in advance. The Company generated $\$ 4.7$ million and $\$ 3.6$ million in cash from operating activities during the three-month periods ended March 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 1999, the Company used $\$ 11.1$ million of cash in investing activities, consisting of $\$ 471,000$ for purchases of property and equipment, and $\$ 10.6$ million for net purchases of marketable securities. The Company regularly invests excess funds in short- and intermediate-term interest-bearing obligations of investment grade.

As of March 31, 1999, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $\$ 8.1$ million and $\$ 66.7$ million in marketable securities. The Company does not have a line of credit and does not anticipate the need for one in the foreseeable future. The Company plans to continue to introduce new products and services and to invest in its infrastructure over the next 12 months. The Company believes that its current cash balance, marketable securities, and cash flows from operations will satisfy working capital, financing activities, and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next two years.

## YEAR 2000 DISCLOSURE

THE COMPANY'S STATE OF READINESS. The Company is implementing a broad-based remediation effort to address the year 2000 problem. This effort consists of the following three stages: (i) survey and assess the Company's operations for year 2000 compliance; (ii) execute the necessary software and hardware remedial changes; and (iii) test the remediation efforts to ensure year 2000 compliance. There can be no assurance that the Company's survey will identify all year 2000 problems in these areas or that the necessary corrective actions will be completed in a timely manner.

The first stage of the effort, a survey and assessment of the Company's operations for year 2000 compliance, has been completed. The Company identified three areas of operations where the year 2000 problem could arise:

External product delivery systems. This includes the Company's three main platforms for electronic product delivery: Forrester's web site, FTP site, and Lotus Notes system.

Internal information technology systems. This includes the Company's MIS functions, customer service applications, and production systems.

Third-party vendors and service providers. This includes a review of the Company's third-party vendor and service providers to establish their readiness for the year 2000 problem and assess any risks to the Company. Material third-party vendor and service providers include: printers, mailing houses, and CD-ROM duplicators.

This survey included a review of the year 2000 compliance of the Company's European Research Center. The Company's external product delivery systems, internal information technology systems, and a number of third-party vendors and service providers are also utilized by the European Research Center. The Company continues to monitor and review non-IT facilities and third-party vendors that are used exclusively by the European Research Center.

The Company is currently implementing the second stage, executing the software and hardware changes necessary to remediate potential year 2000 problems identified in the survey. The year 2000 compliance of the Company's external product delivery systems and internal information technology systems ultimately depends upon the delivery of year 2000-compliant systems from the Company's vendors. The Company is working closely with these vendors to ensure the timely delivery of year 2000-
compliant systems. The Company's Lotus Notes system is fully year 2000compliant, and the Company has released updated versions of its web site and FTP site, which bring these external delivery systems into year 2000 compliance. The Company's MIS systems are fully compliant and vendor-supplied upgrades for the Company's customer service applications and production systems have been delivered and will be installed during the second quarter of 1999. The Company's survey of non-IT facilities technology, which included a review of the elevator, HVAC, security, and energy management systems, indicated that these systems are currently year 2000-compliant due to the absence of date-sensitive microcontrollers.

During this second stage the Company is also assessing its vulnerability to year 2000 problems of third-party vendors and service providers. The Company relies on third-party suppliers primarily to deliver printing services, mailing services, Internet and web hosting services, and CD-ROM duplication. The Company intends to continuously identify and prioritize critical service providers and vendors, and communicate with them about their plans and progress in addressing the year 2000 problem.

The final stage of the Company's year 2000 efforts, the internal testing of all systems, is also currently underway. In the fourth quarter of 1998 the Company completed a successful test of its internal IT systems and intends to continue to test these systems during 1999. The Company anticipates that all testing for year 2000 compliance will be complete by mid-1999.

THE COMPANY'S YEAR 2000 RISK. Based on the efforts described above, the Company currently believes that its systems will be year 2000 compliant by mid-1999. However, there can be no assurance that all year 2000 problems will be successfully identified or that the necessary corrective actions will be completed in a timely manner. In addition, the survey has indicated that the Company's compliance will require the delivery of upgrades by various vendors, and any failure to deliver these upgrades in a timely manner will adversely affect the Company's readiness for the year 2000 problem. The Company relies on the Internet for its external distribution systems, and any failure of the Internet due to year 2000 issues could adversely affect the Company.

THE COMPANY'S CONTINGENCY PLANS. The Company is designing a contingency plan for year 2000 problems. This contingency plan will be in place by mid-1999 and will be designed to mitigate the effects of third parties' failures to remediate their year 2000 issues and for unexpected failures in its own systems. Pursuant to the contingency plan, the Company has made arrangements for some alternate suppliers, such as Internet service providers, and will continue to identify potential alternate suppliers. If it becomes necessary for the Company to take these corrective actions, it is uncertain whether this would result in significant interruptions in service or delays in business operations or whether it would have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position, or cash flow.

COSTS OF YEAR 2000 REMEDIATION. As of March 31, 1999, the Company has not incurred material costs related to the year 2000 problem. In the future, the Company may incur small incremental costs in connection with the upgrades of its external delivery systems and internal information technology systems. The Company has not deferred other information technology projects due to year 2000 expenses and does not expect to defer such projects in the future.

## ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

The following discussion about the Company's market risk disclosures involves forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The Company is exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY. The Company maintains an investment portfolio consisting mainly of corporate obligations, federal agency obligations, state and municipal bonds, and U.S. Treasury notes with a weighted average maturity of less than one year. These held-to-maturity securities are subject to interest rate risk and will fall in value if market interest rates increase. If market interest rates were to increase immediately and uniformly by $10 \%$ from levels at March 31, 1999, the fair market value of the
portfolio would decline by an immaterial amount. The Company has the ability to hold its fixed income investments until maturity. Therefore, the company would not expect its operating results or cash flows to be affected to any significant degree by the effect of a sudden change in market interest rates on its securities portfolio. The following table provides information about the Company's investment portfolio. For investment securities, the table presents principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rated by expected maturity dates.

Principal amounts by expected maturity in U.S. Dollars (in thousands except interest rates):

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { FAIR VALUE AT } \\ \text { MARCH 31, } \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY } 2001 \\ \text { AND } \\ \text { THEREAFTER } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash equivalents | \$ 8,385 | \$ 8,385 | \$ | \$ |
| Weighted average interest rate | $3.86 \%$ | $3.86 \%$ | --\% | --\% |
| Investments | \$66,508 | \$32,912 | \$26,286 | \$7,310 |
| Weighted average interest rate | 4.58\% | 4.48\% | 4.70\% | 4.59\% |
| Total portfolio | \$74,893 | \$41,297 | \$26,286 | \$7,310 |
| Weighted average interest rate | $4.50 \%$ | $4.36 \%$ | 4.70\% | $4.59 \%$ |

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE. On a global level, the Company faces exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. This exposure may change over time as business practices evolve and could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial results. Historically, the Company's primary exposure has been related to non-dollar-denominated operating expenses in Europe, Canada, and Asia, where the Company sells primarily in U.S. dollars The introduction of the Euro as a common currency for members of the European Monetary Union has taken place in the Company's fiscal year 1999. The Company has not determined what impact, if any, the Euro will have on foreign exchange exposure. The Company is prepared to hedge against fluctuations in the Euro if this exposure becomes material. As of March 31, 1999, the assets and liabilities related to non-dollar-denominated currencies was approximately \$1.4 million.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION
ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
The Company is not currently a party to any material legal proceedings.

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES
None.
ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES
None.
ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY-HOLDERS
None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION
None.
ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K
(a) Exhibits

27 Financial Data Schedule
(b) Reports on Form 8-K

None.

## SIGNATURES

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

```
Forrester Research, Inc.
By: /s/ George F. Colony
George F. Colony
Chairman of the Board, President, and
Chief Executive Officer
Date: May 13, 1999
By: /s/ Susan M. Whirty
Susan M. Whirty
Chief Financial Officer and Vice President,
Operations
(principal financial and accounting officer)
Date: May 13, 1999
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THIS SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM FORRESTER RESEARCH, INC.'S MARCH 31, 1999 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN FORM 10-K.
U.S. DOLLARS

> 3-mos

DEC-31-1999
JAN-01-1999 MAR-31-1999

1
8,118,600
66,664,189
18,213,845
350,000
100,364,587
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8, 819,783
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1,903,734
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. 20

