

ServiceNow, Inc.
Form S-1/A
May 04, 2012
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2012

Registration No. 333-180486

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1
to
FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Under
the Securities Act of 1933

SERVICENOW, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

7372
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

20-2056195
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

ServiceNow, Inc.

12225 El Camino Real, Suite 100

San Diego, California 92130

(858) 720-0477

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Frank Sloodman

President and Chief Executive Officer

ServiceNow, Inc.

12225 El Camino Real, Suite 100

San Diego, California 92130

(858) 720-0477

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

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this registration statement

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be 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, 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 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. (Check one):

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

Accelerated filer " "
Smaller reporting company " "

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant 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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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. Neither we nor the selling stockholders may 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 neither we nor the selling stockholders are soliciting offers to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PROSPECTUS (Subject to Completion)

Dated May 4, 2012

Shares

COMMON STOCK

ServiceNow, Inc. is offering shares of common stock and the selling stockholders are offering shares of common stock. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholders. This is our initial public offering and no public market currently exists for our shares. We anticipate that the initial public offering price will be between \$ and \$ per share.

We have applied to list our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NOW.

We are an emerging growth company as defined under the federal securities laws. Investing in our common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 10.

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PRICE \$ A SHARE

	<i>Price to Public</i>	<i>Underwriting Discounts and Commissions</i>	<i>Proceeds to ServiceNow</i>	<i>Proceeds to Selling Stockholders</i>
<i>Per Share</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Total</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$

We and the selling stockholders have granted the underwriters the right to purchase up to an additional _____ shares of common stock to cover over-allotments.

The Securities and Exchange Commission and state regulators have not approved or disapproved of these securities, or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares of common stock to purchasers on _____, 2012.

MORGAN STANLEY

CITIGROUP

DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES

BARCLAYS

CREDIT SUISSE

UBS INVESTMENT BANK

PACIFIC CREST SECURITIES

WELLS FARGO SECURITIES

, 2012

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or contained in any free writing prospectus filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Neither we, the selling stockholders nor the underwriters have authorized anyone to provide you with additional information or information different from that contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectus filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. We and the selling stockholders are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, our common stock only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of shares of our common stock. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

Through and including _____, 2012 (25 days after the date of this prospectus), all dealers that buy, sell or trade shares of our common stock, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This delivery requirement is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

For investors outside the United States: Neither we, the selling stockholders, nor any of the underwriters have done anything that would permit this offering or possession or distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required, other than in the United

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States. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus must inform themselves about, and observe any restrictions relating to, the offering of the shares of common stock and the distribution of this prospectus outside the United States.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this prospectus and does not contain all of the information that you should consider in making your investment decision. Before investing in our common stock, you should carefully read this entire prospectus, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in this prospectus and the information set forth under the headings Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

SERVICENOW, INC.

Overview

ServiceNow is a leading provider of cloud-based services to automate enterprise information technology, or IT, operations. Our service includes a suite of applications built on our proprietary platform that automates workflow and integrates related business processes. We focus on transforming enterprise IT by automating and standardizing business processes and consolidating IT across the global enterprise. Organizations deploy our service to create a single system of record for enterprise IT, to lower operational costs and to enhance efficiency. Additionally, our customers use our extensible platform to build custom applications for automating activities unique to their business requirements.

We help transform IT organizations from reactive, manual and task-oriented, to pro-active, automated and service-oriented organizations. Our on-demand service enables organizations to define their IT strategy, design the systems and infrastructure that will support that strategy, and implement, manage and automate that infrastructure throughout its lifecycle. We provide a broad set of integrated applications that are highly configurable and can be efficiently implemented and upgraded. Further, our multi-instance architecture has proven scalability for global enterprises, as well as advantages in security, reliability and deployment location.

We offer our service under a Software-as-a-Service, or SaaS, business model. Customers can rapidly deploy our service in a modular fashion, allowing them to solve immediate business needs and access, configure and build new applications as their requirements evolve. Our service, which is accessed through an intuitive web-based interface, can be easily configured to adapt to customer workflow and processes. Upgrades to our service are designed to be efficient and compatible with configuration changes and applied with minimal disruption to ongoing operations.

We have achieved significant growth in recent periods. A majority of our revenues comes from large, global enterprise customers. Our total customers grew 61% from 668 as of March 31, 2011 to 1,074 as of March 31, 2012. Our customers operate in a wide variety of industries, including financial services, consumer products, IT services, health care and technology. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, our revenues grew 114% from \$43.3 million to \$92.6 million. We incurred a net loss of \$29.7 million and generated net income of \$9.8 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, respectively. For the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, our revenues grew 93% from \$37.9 million to \$73.4 million. We generated net income of \$4.8 million and incurred a net loss of \$6.7 million for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, our revenues grew 88% from \$25.2 million to \$47.4 million. We generated net income of \$3.0 million and incurred a net loss of \$5.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Our Industry

Enterprises Face Increasing Challenges in Managing and Automating IT Operations

For decades, enterprises have invested in IT to empower their workforces and enable business critical functionality. This investment reflects enterprise dependence on a myriad of software applications, databases,

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operating systems, servers, networking equipment, personal computers, mobile devices, and a variety of other hardware and software assets. When managing the IT environment, enterprises face significant challenges:

Complexity of IT environments. The accelerating adoption of cloud-based services, virtual servers and desktops, and mobile technologies has added to the complexity of enterprise IT environments.

Budget pressures. IT executives are consistently asked to deliver more value for less cost, and to provide transparency regarding the true costs and business value of IT investments. The most recent downturn in the global economy has heightened these demands.

Alignment to business goals. IT organizations are increasingly asked to be proactive and design and develop new processes that span the entire enterprise, rather than support a set of discrete technologies and react to business changes. IT organizations must develop strategies to enable necessary business changes. This has resulted in a much greater need for alignment of IT strategy and performance with overall business performance.

Consumerization of IT. Individuals are spending more time interacting with intuitive, social and mobile consumer-oriented Internet services. These experiences have increased business users' expectations that they can access and interact with corporate IT technologies in a similar, familiar way. IT organizations are struggling to respond to these increased demands in a cost-effective manner.

Integration and standardization. Enterprises need integrated and standardized solutions that work with their existing systems and follow the most recent Information Technology Infrastructure Library, or ITIL, standard, a set of recommended business processes designed and adopted by IT operations industry participants globally to maximize the availability and usability of IT assets and the efficiency of IT staff.

Legacy IT Management Products Fall Short

Organizations have invested heavily in legacy software products to manage the inventory, cost and performance of IT resources. These traditional software products were originally architected in the 1980s and 1990s before the introduction of many of today's modern computing technologies. Shortcomings of these legacy products include:

Disparate and redundant solutions. Many legacy IT management products were developed and widely deployed decades ago. Vendors of these products have in many cases relied upon acquisitions and partnerships to extend their offerings and have not re-architected their solutions to provide the seamless, integrated platform that customers desire. In addition, enterprises may have overlapping solutions in various business units, especially those that have grown by acquisition or that operate globally. As a result, many enterprises operate multiple systems and infrastructures.

Inflexible integration, customization and maintenance. Enterprises face numerous challenges when trying to customize legacy IT management products to meet their specific needs, as well as integrate them with third-party solutions. Due to their architectures and proprietary languages, these inflexible products often cannot be easily customized to meet customers' business requirements and are difficult to integrate and maintain. As a result, enterprises may be required to adapt their business processes to the capabilities of the software.

Highly manual. Many legacy IT management products installed today are time-consuming, prone to error and prevent IT from rapidly responding to business needs.

Upgrade challenges and disruption of service. Once legacy IT management products have been installed, integrated and customized, upgrades can be challenging. As new versions of the software are released on a periodic basis, customers are often required to re-implement the updated software with limited ability to carry forward customizations.

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Difficult to use and access. Many legacy IT management products lack a modern, easy to navigate user interface and were not originally designed to be accessed over the Internet or on mobile devices.

High total cost of ownership. Because legacy IT management products are often disparate, inflexible, highly manual, challenging to upgrade and difficult to use and access, we believe these products have a high total cost of ownership.

Our Solution

Our cloud-based service includes the following key elements:

Broad set of integrated functionality and modular deployments. Our suite of applications was developed to address core ITIL processes as well as additional business processes, and runs on a single extensible platform. Our platform includes workflow automation, notification, assignment and escalation, third-party integration capabilities, reporting and administration capabilities. Our cloud-based service is designed to be deployed in a modular fashion, allowing customers to solve immediate business needs and access new application functionality as needs evolve.

Automation of IT operations. Our service automates the documentation, categorization, prioritization, assignment, notification and escalation of IT and other business processes. Additionally, our service automates routine and repeatable data center operations such as rebooting a server, cloning a database or deploying a virtualized environment.

Highly configurable and extensible to meet business needs. Our configuration features are designed to give customers the ability to easily alter the appearance and operation of the user interface, change and develop business rules to meet specific requirements, and extend the database schema to support the tracking and capturing of necessary data. As a result, our service enables management of IT operations without requiring changes to existing business processes. In addition, our customers and partners can use our platform to build applications to automate processes that are unique to their businesses.

Efficient implementations and integration. Our cloud-based model allows customers to quickly access and deploy our service without the need to install and maintain costly infrastructure hardware and software necessary for on-premises deployments. Our service is developed on an architecture that enables efficient integration with third-party architectures and other data sources.

Efficient upgrades. We design our upgrades to be compatible with customer configuration changes and applied rapidly with minimal disruption to ongoing operations, enabling customers to be on the most up-to-date version.

Scalable, secure and reliable multi-instance architecture. Our multi-instance architecture is designed to provide scalability, security and reliability for customers' large, global businesses. By providing customers with dedicated applications and databases we ensure that customer data is not commingled. In addition, this architecture reduces risk associated with infrastructure outages, improves system scalability and security, and allows for flexibility in deployment location.

Our cloud-based service provides the following business benefits:

Single system of record for IT. We provide a single system of record for IT executives to track assets, activities and resources across the multiple systems and infrastructures currently in use in large enterprises. This provides executives with the ability to execute their IT strategy by quickly assessing how well their IT infrastructure is supporting business processes, analyzing business needs real-time

and developing business solutions as needs evolve.

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Lower total cost of ownership. We assume complete responsibility for our service, including application set, hosting infrastructure, maintenance, monitoring, storage, security, customer support and upgrades, all of which free customer resources. Additionally, we manage, monitor and handle upgrades and patch deployments remotely, which can result in lower total cost of ownership to our customers compared to legacy IT management products.

Easy to use and widely accessible. Our suite of intuitive and easy-to-use applications provides users with a familiar experience based on business-to-consumer concepts. Users can access our service through a web-based interface anywhere an Internet connection is available, including through mobile devices. We believe this ease of use and accessibility result in increased user adoption of specified processes, enhancing efficiency.

Our Growth Strategy

Our goal is to be the industry-recognized leading provider of cloud-based services to automate enterprise IT operations. Key elements of our growth strategy include:

Expand our customer base. We believe the global market for next-generation enterprise IT operations management is large and underserved, and we intend to continue to make investments in our business to capture increasingly larger market share. To expand our customer base we intend to invest in our direct sales force and strategic resellers as well as our data center footprint. In particular, we grew our sales and marketing team from 140 as of June 30, 2011 to 270 as of March 31, 2012.

Further penetrate our existing customer base. We intend to increase the number of subscriptions purchased by our current customers as they deploy additional core ITIL and extended IT applications, and use our platform to develop custom applications to meet business needs outside of IT. Additionally, we believe there are significant cross-sell opportunities for our separately licensed Discovery and Runbook Automation technologies.

Expand internationally. We have a large and growing international presence, and intend to grow our customer base in various regions. We are investing in new geographies, including investment in direct and indirect sales channels, data centers, professional services, customer support and implementation partners.

Continue to innovate and enhance our service offerings. We have made, and will continue to make, significant investments in research and development to strengthen our existing applications, expand the number of applications on our platform and develop additional automation technologies. We typically offer multiple upgrades each year that allow our customers to benefit from ongoing innovation.

Strengthen our customer community. We have an enthusiastic and engaged customer community that contributes to our success through their willingness to share their ServiceNow experiences with other potential customers. Customer needs drive our development efforts. We will continue to leverage our large and growing customer community to expose our existing customers to new use cases and increase awareness of our service.

Develop our partner ecosystem. We intend to further develop our existing partner ecosystem by establishing agreements with strategic resellers and system integrators to provide broader customer coverage, access to senior executives and solution delivery capabilities. As we expand our base of partners, we intend to grow our indirect sales team and marketing efforts to support our distribution network.

Further promote our extensible platform. We plan to grow investments in our platform to better enable the creation of custom applications to address specific business issues. We believe our platform provides substantial application development capabilities and we intend to further realize the potential of our platform as a strategy to penetrate large and growing markets.

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Selected Risks Associated with Our Business

Our business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those highlighted in the section titled "Risk Factors" immediately following this prospectus summary. Some of these risks are:

We have a limited history of operating profits and, as our growth rates decline and our costs increase, may not achieve or maintain profitability in the future;

We have experienced rapid growth in recent periods and may not be able to manage this growth and expansion, or our business may not grow as we expect;

The market for enterprise IT operations management solutions is rapidly evolving and highly competitive;

Declines in customer renewal rates would harm our future operating results;

Defects or disruptions in our service or security breaches could diminish demand for our service and subject us to substantial liability;

Interruptions or delays in service from our third-party data center facilities could impair the delivery of our service and harm our business;

Our transition from third-party hosted data centers to our own managed co-location facilities is expensive and complex, and could result in inefficiencies or operational failure and increased risk;

Our quarterly results may fluctuate and, if we fail to meet the expectations of analysts or investors, our stock price and the value of your investment could decline substantially; and

Our directors, officers and principal stockholders beneficially owned approximately 91% of our outstanding stock prior to this offering, will beneficially own approximately % after this offering and therefore will continue to have the ability to determine all matters requiring stockholder approval.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated as Glidesoft, Inc. in California in June 2004 and changed our name to Service-now.com in February 2006. We plan to reincorporate into Delaware prior to the completion of this offering as ServiceNow, Inc. Our principal executive offices are located at 12225 El Camino Real, Suite 100, San Diego, California 92130, and our telephone number is (858) 720-0477. Our website address is www.service-now.com. The information contained on, or that can be accessed through, our website is not a part of this prospectus. Investors should not rely on any such information in deciding whether to purchase our common stock. We have included our website address in this prospectus solely as an inactive textual reference.

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Unless the context indicates otherwise, as used in this prospectus, the terms ServiceNow, we, us and our refer to ServiceNow, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries taken as a whole, unless otherwise noted.

In February 2012, we changed our fiscal year-end from June 30 to December 31. Throughout this prospectus, references to fiscal 2009, fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2011 are to the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

We have registered the trademark SERVICENOW with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Our ServiceNow logo, Discovery and Runbook Automation are unregistered trademarks or service marks of ServiceNow and are the property of ServiceNow. This prospectus also includes references to trademarks and service marks of other entities, and those trademarks and service marks are the property of their respective owners.

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THE OFFERING

Common stock offered

By us shares

By the selling stockholders shares

Total shares

Common stock to be outstanding after this offering shares (shares if the over-allotment option is exercised in full)

Over-allotment option shares (with shares being offered by us and shares being offered by the selling stockholders)

Use of proceeds We plan to use the net proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes, including working capital. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock by the selling stockholders. See Use of Proceeds.

Proposed New York Stock Exchange symbol NOW

The number of shares of our common stock to be outstanding after this offering is based on 111,289,770 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2012, and excludes:

36,670,579 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options with a weighted-average exercise price of \$2.92 per share and 1,000,000 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to outstanding restricted stock units, or RSUs, under our 2005 Stock Plan;

4,588,309 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2005 Stock Plan; provided, however, that immediately prior to the closing of this offering, any remaining shares available for issuance under our 2005 Stock Plan will be added to the shares reserved under our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan and we will cease granting awards under the 2005 Stock Plan;

9,600,000 additional shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan, which will become effective immediately prior to the closing of this offering; and

25,000,000 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which will become effective upon the closing of this offering.

Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this prospectus assumes:

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the filing of our restated certificate of incorporation and the adoption of our restated bylaws as of the closing of this offering;

no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase shares of common stock to cover over-allotments; and

the conversion of all of our outstanding shares of convertible preferred stock into an aggregate of 83,703,016 shares of common stock immediately upon the closing of this offering.

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The following consolidated financial data should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. We have derived the following consolidated statements of operations data for fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011 and for the six months ended December 31, 2011 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2010 and 2011 and December 31, 2011 from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The unaudited consolidated statement of operations data for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, and the unaudited selected consolidated balance sheet data as of March 31, 2012 are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. We have prepared the unaudited financial information on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and have included, in our opinion, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, we consider necessary for a fair statement of the financial information set forth in those statements. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of our results to be expected for any future period.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	2009	2010	2011	December 31, 2010	2011	March 31, 2011	2012
(in thousands, except share and per share data)							
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:							
Revenues ⁽¹⁾ :							
Subscription	\$ 17,841	\$ 40,078	\$ 79,191	\$ 33,191	\$ 64,886	\$ 21,224	\$ 39,541
Professional services and other	1,474	3,251	13,450	4,753	8,489	3,988	7,890
Total revenues	19,315	43,329	92,641	37,944	73,375	25,212	47,431
Cost of revenues ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ :							
Subscription	3,140	6,378	15,311	6,096	15,073	4,451	11,012
Professional services and other	4,711	9,812	16,264	6,778	12,850	4,763	10,224
Total cost of revenues	7,851	16,190	31,575	12,874	27,923	9,214	21,236
Gross profit	11,464	27,139	61,066	25,070	45,452	15,998	26,195
Operating expenses ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ :							
Sales and marketing	8,499	19,334	34,123	13,728	32,501	8,309	19,307
Research and development	2,433	7,194	7,004	2,758	7,030	1,885	6,043
General and administrative	6,363	28,810	9,379	3,417	10,084	2,680	6,427
Total operating expenses	17,295	55,338	50,506	19,903	49,615	12,874	31,777
Income (loss) from operations	(5,831)	(28,199)	10,560	5,167	(4,163)	3,124	(5,582)
Interest and other income (expense), net	(27)	(1,226)	606	289	(1,446)	252	492
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(5,858)	(29,425)	11,166	5,456	(5,609)	3,376	(5,090)
Provision for income taxes	48	280	1,336	653	1,075	385	550
Net income (loss)	(5,906)	(29,705)	9,830	4,803	(6,684)	2,991	(5,640)
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ⁽⁴⁾ :							
Basic	\$ (0.17)	\$ (1.31)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.23)

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Diluted	\$ (0.17)	\$ (1.31)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.23)
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	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	2009	2010	2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2011	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2012
(in thousands, except share and per share data)							
Weighted-average shares used to compute net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ⁽⁴⁾ :							
Basic	39,039,066	23,157,576	18,163,977	17,156,445	21,104,219	18,702,229	25,123,582
Diluted	39,039,066	23,157,576	28,095,486	27,622,357	21,104,219	28,368,105	25,123,582
Pro forma net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ⁽⁴⁾ :							
Basic			\$ 0.09		\$ (0.06)		\$ (0.05)
Diluted			\$ 0.09		\$ (0.06)		\$ (0.05)
Pro forma weighted-average shares used to compute pro forma net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ⁽⁴⁾ :							
Basic			103,617,973		106,558,215		108,826,598
Diluted			113,633,033		106,558,215		108,826,598

- (1) Revenues for fiscal 2011, the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 reflect the prospective adoption of new revenue accounting guidance commencing on July 1, 2010. As a result of this guidance, we separately allocate value for multiple element contracts between our subscription revenues and professional services revenues based on the best estimate of selling price. Additionally, we recognize professional services revenues as the services are delivered. Please refer to Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion of our revenue recognition policies.
- (2) Stock-based compensation included in the statements of operations above was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	2009	2010	2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2011	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2012
(in thousands)							
Cost of revenues:							
Subscription	\$ 6	\$ 48	\$ 548	\$ 225	\$ 674	\$ 156	\$ 532
Professional services and other	11	28	117	37	193	38	192
Sales and marketing	45	277	1,004	431	2,010	288	1,471
Research and development	50	90	468	207	704	143	661
General and administrative	15	102	817	221	2,056	130	1,062

- (3) Operating expenses for fiscal 2009 reflect compensation expense of \$3.8 million related to the stock settlement of an outstanding promissory note in connection with our sale and issuance of Series C preferred stock. Cost of revenues and operating expenses for fiscal 2010 reflect compensation expense of \$0.7 million and \$30.1 million, respectively, related to the repurchase of shares from eligible stockholders in connection with our sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock.
- (4) Please refer to Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements for an explanation of the method used to calculate the historical and pro forma net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders and the number of shares used in the computation of the per share amounts.

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	As of June 30,		As of	As of March 31, 2012		
	2010	2011	December 31,	Actual	Pro Forma ⁽¹⁾	Pro Forma as Adjusted ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,402	\$ 59,853	\$ 68,088	\$ 80,140	\$ 80,140	\$
Working capital, excluding deferred revenue	33,080	75,801	95,033	117,695	117,695	
Total assets	51,369	108,746	156,323	184,998	184,998	
Deferred revenue, current and non-current portion	40,731	74,646	104,636	115,757	115,757	
Convertible preferred stock	67,227	67,860	68,172	68,327		
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(71,262)	(58,381)	(57,426)	(40,198)	28,129	

- (1) The pro forma column reflects the conversion of all outstanding shares of our convertible preferred stock into an aggregate of 83,703,016 shares of common stock immediately upon the closing of this offering and the filing of our restated certificate of incorporation upon the closing of this offering.
- (2) The pro forma as adjusted column reflects the pro forma adjustments described above and the sale and issuance of _____ shares of common stock in this offering by us, and the receipt of the net proceeds from our sale of these shares at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.
- (3) A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share would increase (decrease) each of cash, working capital, total assets and total stockholders' equity by approximately \$ _____ million, assuming that the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions. Similarly, each increase (decrease) of one million shares in the number of shares offered by us would increase (decrease), cash, working capital, total assets and total stockholders' equity by approximately \$ _____ million, assuming the assumed initial public offering price remains the same and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions. The pro forma as adjusted information discussed above is illustrative only and will be adjusted based on the actual public offering price and other terms of this offering determined at pricing.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information in this prospectus, including the consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus, before deciding to invest in shares of our common stock. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects could be harmed. In that event, the market price of our common stock could decline and you could lose part or even all of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We have a limited history of operating profits, did not generate a profit in the six months ended December 31, 2011 or the three months ended March 31, 2012, and may not achieve or maintain profitability in the future.

We have not been consistently profitable on a quarterly or annual basis. Although we had net income for fiscal 2011, we experienced net losses of \$5.9 million, \$29.7 million, \$6.7 million and \$5.6 million for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2010, the six months ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2012, respectively. As of March 31, 2012, our accumulated deficit was \$73.8 million. While we have experienced significant revenue growth over recent periods, we may not be able to sustain or increase our growth or return to profitability in the future. Over the past year, we have significantly increased our expenditures to support the development and expansion of our business, which has resulted in increased losses. We plan to continue to invest for future growth, and as a result, we do not expect to be profitable for the remainder of 2012. In addition, as a public company, we will incur significant accounting, legal and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. As a result of these increased expenditures, we will have to generate and sustain increased revenues to achieve future profitability. We may incur significant losses in the future for a number of reasons, including without limitation the other risks and uncertainties described in this prospectus. Additionally, we may encounter unforeseen operating expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other unknown factors that may result in losses in future periods. If these losses exceed our expectations or our revenue growth expectations are not met in future periods, our financial performance will be harmed.

We have experienced rapid growth in recent periods. If we are not able to manage this growth and expansion, or if our business does not grow as we expect, our operating results may suffer.

We continue to experience rapid growth in our customer base and have significantly expanded our operations during the last several years. In particular, we are aggressively investing in: significant expansion of our cloud infrastructure and associated service capacity; our global sales, marketing and operations activities and personnel; and additional office facility lease commitments and administrative employees. Our employee headcount has increased from 375 as of June 30, 2011 to 729 as of March 31, 2012, and we plan on adding over 400 employees during the remainder of 2012. We signed new leases for a larger corporate headquarters in San Diego in February 2012 and additional office space in San Jose in April 2012 and are currently seeking to further expand our San Jose, London and Amsterdam offices. In addition, we hired new senior management in 2011 and 2012. Our rapid growth has placed, and will continue to place, a significant strain on our administrative and operational infrastructure. Our ability to manage our operations and growth will require us to continue to refine our operational, financial and management controls, human resource policies, and reporting systems and procedures. For instance, in 2012 we plan to implement a new financial enterprise resource planning system to help manage our future growth. If we fail to efficiently expand our sales force, operations or IT and financial systems, or if we fail to implement or maintain effective internal controls and procedures, our costs and expenses may increase more than we plan and we may lose the ability to close customer opportunities, enhance our existing service, develop new applications, satisfy customer requirements, respond to competitive pressures or otherwise execute our business plan. Additionally, as our operating expenses increase in anticipation of the growth of our business, if such growth does not meet our expectations, our financial results likely would be harmed.

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Defects or disruptions in our service could diminish demand for our service and subject us to substantial liability.

Like many Internet-based SaaS companies, we provide frequent incremental releases of product updates and functional enhancements. Such new versions frequently contain undetected errors when first introduced or released. We have from time to time found defects in our service, and new errors in our existing service may be detected in the future. In addition, our customers may use our service in unanticipated ways that may cause a disruption in service for other customers. Since our customers use our service for important aspects of their business, any errors, defects, disruptions in service or other performance problems with our service could hurt our reputation and may damage our customers' businesses. If that occurs, our customers may delay or withhold payment to us, elect not to renew, make service credit claims, warranty claims or other claims against us, and we could lose future sales. The occurrence of any of these events could result in an increase in our bad debt expense, an increase in collection cycles for accounts receivable, require us to increase our warranty provisions, or incur the expense or risk of litigation. Further, if we are unable to meet the stated service level commitments we have guaranteed to our customers or suffer extended periods of unavailability for our service, we may be contractually obligated to provide these customers with credits for future service. We do not carry insurance sufficient to compensate us for the potentially significant losses, including the potential harm to the future growth of our business that may result from interruptions in our service.

Interruptions or delays in service from our third-party data center facilities could impair the delivery of our service and harm our business.

We currently serve our customers from third-party data center facilities, operated by several different providers, located around the world, with the largest located in Boston, San Jose, Washington, D.C., London and Amsterdam. Any damage to, or failure of, our systems generally could result in interruptions in our service. As we continue to add data centers and capacity in our existing data centers, we may move or transfer our data and our customers' data. Despite precautions taken during this process, any unsuccessful data transfers may impair the delivery of our service. Any damage to, or failure of, our systems, or those of our third-party data centers, could result in interruptions in our service. Impairment of or interruptions in our service may reduce our revenues, cause us to issue credits or pay penalties, subject us to claims and litigation, cause our customers to terminate their subscriptions and adversely affect our renewal rates and our ability to attract new customers. Our business will also be harmed if our customers and potential customers believe our service is unreliable.

We do not control, or in some cases have limited control over, the operation of the data center facilities we use, and they are vulnerable to damage or interruption from earthquakes, floods, fires, power loss, telecommunications failures and similar events. They may also be subject to break-ins, sabotage, intentional acts of vandalism and similar misconduct, and to adverse events caused by operator error. For example, our third-party data center facility in London was subjected to a distributed denial of service attack in January 2012 that prevented some of our customers hosted in that data center from using our service intermittently for a period of about three hours. We cannot rapidly switch to new data centers or move customers from one data center to another in the event of any adverse event. Despite precautions taken at these facilities, the occurrence of a natural disaster, an act of terrorism or other act of malfeasance, a decision to close the facilities without adequate notice or other unanticipated problems at these facilities could result in lengthy interruptions in our service and the loss of customer data.

Our transition from third-party hosted data centers to our own managed co-location facilities is expensive and complex, will result in a negative impact on our near-term cash flows and may negatively impact our financial results.

We have made and will continue to make substantial investments in new equipment to support growth at our data centers and provide enhanced levels of service to our customers. First, we are transitioning from a managed service hosting model, where a third party manages most aspects of the operations, to a co-location model, where we will have more direct control over the hosting infrastructure and its operation. Second, we are investing in

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enhancements to our cloud architecture, which are designed to provide our customers with enhanced data reliability and reduce potential service disruptions. We anticipate a negative impact on our margins in the near term as we accelerate depreciation on certain assets from our managed service hosting data centers and incur additional rent expenses as we complete this transition. However, as our data centers scale with our anticipated customer growth, we expect this transition will improve our margins in the long-term. We expect to complete these two transitions in the second half of 2012. For purchases of equipment for use in our data centers, we made capital expenditures of \$3.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and anticipate making capital expenditures of approximately \$22.0 million during the remainder of fiscal 2012. If it takes longer than we expect to complete this transition, the negative impact on our operating results would likely exceed our initial expectations, particularly if the scope of the project grows and we deploy additional resources and hire additional personnel to complete the project. Additionally, to the extent that we are required to add data center capacity to accommodate customer demands, we may need to significantly increase the bandwidth, storage, power or other elements of our hosting operations, and the costs associated with adjustments to our data center architecture could also harm our margins and operating results.

If our security measures are breached or unauthorized access to customer data is otherwise obtained, our service may be perceived as not being secure, customers may curtail or stop using our service, and we may incur significant liabilities.

Our operations involve the storage and transmission of our customers' confidential information, and security breaches, computer malware and computer hacking attacks could expose us to a risk of loss of this information, litigation, indemnity obligations and other liability. While we have administrative, technical, and physical security measures in place, and try to contractually require third parties to whom we transfer data to implement and maintain appropriate security measures, if our security measures are breached as a result of third-party action, employee error, malfeasance or otherwise, and, as a result, someone obtains unauthorized access to our customers' data, including personally identifiable information regarding users, our reputation will be damaged, our business may suffer and we could incur significant liability. Additionally, third parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees or customers into disclosing sensitive information such as user names, passwords or other information in order to gain access to our customers' data or our data, including our intellectual property and other confidential business information, or our information technology systems. Because techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or to sabotage systems change frequently and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. If an actual or perceived breach of our security occurs, the market perception of the effectiveness of our security measures could be harmed and we could lose potential sales and existing customers.

If the market for our technology delivery model and SaaS develops more slowly than we expect, our growth may slow or stall, and our operating results would be harmed.

Use of SaaS applications to manage and automate enterprise IT is at an early stage. We do not know whether the trend of adoption of enterprise SaaS solutions we have experienced in the past will continue in the future. In particular, many organizations have invested substantial personnel and financial resources to integrate legacy software into their businesses over time, and some have been reluctant or unwilling to migrate to SaaS. Furthermore, some organizations, particularly large enterprises upon which we are dependent, have been reluctant or unwilling to use SaaS because they have concerns regarding the risks associated with the security of their data and the reliability of the technology delivery model associated with these solutions. In addition, if other SaaS providers experience security incidents, loss of customer data, disruptions in delivery or other problems, the market for SaaS solutions as a whole, including our service, will be negatively impacted. If the adoption of SaaS solutions does not continue, the market for these solutions may stop developing or may develop more slowly than we expect, either of which would harm our operating results.

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The market in which we participate is intensely competitive, and if we do not compete effectively, our operating results could be harmed.

The market for enterprise IT operations management solutions is fragmented, rapidly evolving and highly competitive, with relatively low barriers to entry in some segments. Many of our competitors and potential competitors are larger and have greater name recognition, much longer operating histories, more established customer relationships, larger marketing budgets and significantly greater resources than we do. As a result, our competitors may be able to respond more quickly and effectively than we can to new or changing opportunities, technologies, standards or customer requirements. With the introduction of new technologies, the evolution of our service and new market entrants, we expect competition to intensify in the future. If we fail to compete effectively, our business will be harmed. Some of our principal competitors offer their products or services at a lower price, which has resulted in pricing pressures. If we are unable to achieve our target pricing levels, our operating results would be negatively impacted. In addition, pricing pressures and increased competition generally could result in reduced sales, reduced margins, losses or the failure of our service to achieve or maintain more widespread market acceptance, any of which could harm our business.

We face competition from in-house solutions, large integrated systems vendors and smaller companies with point solutions including SaaS offerings. Our competitors vary in size and in the breadth and scope of the products and services offered. Our primary competitors include BMC Software, Inc., CA, Inc., Hewlett-Packard Company and International Business Machines Corporation, all of which can bundle competing products and services with other software offerings, or offer them at a low price as part of a larger sale. In addition, many of our competitors offer SaaS solutions and may make acquisitions of businesses or assets that improve their service offerings. Further, other established SaaS providers not currently operating in enterprise IT operations management may expand their services to compete with our service. Many of our current and potential competitors have established marketing relationships, access to larger customer bases, pre-existing customer relationships and major distribution agreements with consultants, system integrators and resellers. In addition, some competitors may offer software that addresses one or a limited number of enterprise IT operation functions at lower prices or with greater depth than our service. Moreover, as we expand the scope of our service, we may face additional competition from platform and application development vendors. Additionally, some potential customers, particularly large enterprises, may elect to develop their own internal solutions. For all of these reasons, we may not be able to compete successfully against our current and future competitors.

Because our sales efforts are targeted at large enterprise customers, we face longer sales cycles, substantial upfront sales costs and less predictability in completing some of our sales. If our sales cycle lengthens, or if our substantial upfront sales investments do not result in sufficient sales, our operating results could be harmed.

We target our sales efforts at large enterprises, which we define as companies with over \$750 million in revenues and a minimum of 200 IT employees. For instance, we derived approximately 10%, 12% and 12% of our revenues from large enterprise customers in the financial services industry for fiscal 2011, the six months ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2012, respectively. Because our large enterprise customers are often making an enterprise-wide decision to deploy our service, sometimes on a global basis, we face long sales cycles, complex customer requirements, substantial upfront sales costs and less predictability in completing some of our sales. Our sales cycle is generally six to nine months, but is variable and difficult to predict and can be much longer. Large enterprises often undertake a prolonged evaluation of our service, including whether the customer needs professional services performed by us or a third party for its unique IT and business process needs, and a comparison of our service to products offered by our competitors. Moreover, our large enterprise customers often begin to deploy our service on a limited basis, but nevertheless demand extensive configuration, integration services and pricing concessions, which increase our upfront investment in the sales effort with no guarantee that these customers will deploy our service widely enough across their organization to justify our substantial upfront investment. We anticipate that in the future we may experience even longer sales cycles, more complex customer needs, higher upfront sales costs and less

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predictability in completing some of our sales as we continue to expand our direct sales force and thereby increase the percentage of our sales personnel with less experience in selling our service, expand into new territories and expand into functional areas outside of the traditional ITIL processes. If our sales cycle lengthens or our substantial upfront sales and implementation investments do not result in sufficient sales to justify our investments, our operating results may be harmed.

Our business depends substantially on our customers renewing their subscriptions and purchasing additional subscriptions from us. Any decline in our customer renewals would harm our future operating results.

In order for us to maintain or improve our operating results, it is important that our customers renew their subscriptions when the initial contract term expires and add additional authorized users to their subscriptions. Our customers have no obligation to renew their subscriptions, and we cannot assure you that our customers will renew subscriptions with a similar contract period or with the same or a greater number of authorized users. Although our renewal rates have been historically high, some of our customers have elected not to renew their agreements with us and we cannot accurately predict renewal rates. Moreover, in some cases, some of our customers have the right to cancel their agreements prior to the expiration of the term.

Our renewal rates may decline or fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including their satisfaction with our subscription service, our professional services, our customer support, our prices, the prices of competing solutions, mergers and acquisitions affecting our customer base, the effects of global economic conditions, or reductions in our customers' spending levels. Our future success also depends in part on our ability to sell more subscriptions and additional professional services to our current customers. If our customers do not renew their subscriptions, renew on less favorable terms or fail to add more authorized users or fail to purchase additional professional services, our revenues may decline, and we may not realize improved operating results from our customer base.

If we are not able to develop enhancements and new applications that achieve market acceptance or that keep pace with technological developments, our business could be harmed.

Our ability to attract new customers and increase revenues from existing customers depends in large part on our ability to enhance and improve our existing service and to introduce new services. In order to grow our business, we must develop a service that reflects future updates to the ITIL framework and extends beyond the ITIL framework into other areas of enterprise IT operations management. The success of any enhancement or new service depends on several factors, including timely completion, adequate quality testing, introduction and market acceptance. Any new service that we develop may not be introduced in a timely or cost-effective manner, contain defects or may not achieve the broad market acceptance necessary to generate significant revenues. If we are unable to successfully develop new applications or enhance our existing service to meet customer requirements, our business and operating results will be harmed.

Because we designed our service to be provided over the Internet, we need to continuously modify and enhance our service to keep pace with changes in Internet-related hardware, software, communication and database technologies and standards. If we are unable to respond in a timely manner to these rapid technological developments and standards changes in a cost-effective manner, our service may become less marketable and less competitive or obsolete and our operating results may be harmed.

We may not timely and effectively scale and adapt our existing technology to meet the performance and other requirements of our large global enterprise customers.

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Our future growth is dependent upon our ability to continue to meet the expanding needs of our large enterprise customers as their use of our service grows. As these customers gain more experience with our service, the number of users and transactions managed by our service, the amount of data transferred, processed and stored by us, the number of locations where our service is being accessed, and the number of processes and systems managed by our service on behalf of these customers have in some cases, and may in the future, expand rapidly. In order to ensure that we meet the performance and other requirements of these large enterprise

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customers, we intend to continue to make significant investments to develop and implement new technologies in our service and cloud infrastructure operations. These technologies, which include databases, applications and server optimizations, network and hosting strategies, and automation, are often advanced, complex, new and untested. We may not be successful in developing or implementing these technologies. To the extent that we do not effectively scale our service and operations to maintain performance as our customers expand their use of our service, our business and operating results may be harmed.

If we fail to integrate our service with a variety of operating systems, software applications and hardware that are developed by others, our service may become less marketable and less competitive or obsolete, and our operating results would be harmed.

Our service must integrate with a variety of network, hardware and software platforms, and we need to continuously modify and enhance our platform to adapt to changes in cloud-enabled hardware, software, networking, browser and database technologies. Any failure of our service to operate effectively with future infrastructure platforms and technologies could reduce the demand for our service, resulting in customer dissatisfaction and harm to our business. If we are unable to respond to these changes in a cost-effective manner, our service may become less marketable and less competitive or obsolete and our operating results may be negatively impacted. In addition, an increasing number of individuals within the enterprise are utilizing mobile devices to access the Internet and corporate resources and to conduct business. If we cannot effectively make our service available on these mobile devices and offer the information services and functionality required by enterprises that widely use mobile devices, we may experience difficulty attracting and retaining customers.

Failure to effectively expand our sales and marketing capabilities could harm our ability to increase our customer base and achieve broader market acceptance of our service.

Increasing our customer base and achieving broader market acceptance of our service will depend, to a significant extent, on our ability to effectively expand our sales and marketing operations and activities. We are substantially dependent on our direct sales force to obtain new customers. From June 30, 2011 to March 31, 2012, our sales and marketing organization increased from 140 to 270 employees. We plan to continue to expand our direct sales force both domestically and internationally. We believe that there is significant competition for direct sales personnel with the sales skills and technical knowledge that we require. Our ability to achieve significant revenue growth in the future will depend, in large part, on our success in recruiting, training and retaining a sufficient number of direct sales personnel. New hires require significant training and time before they achieve full productivity, particularly in new sales territories. Our recent hires and planned hires may not become as productive as quickly as we would like, and we may be unable to hire or retain sufficient numbers of qualified individuals in the future in the markets where we do business. Because we do not have a long history of expansion in our sales force, we cannot predict whether or to what extent our sales will increase as we expand our sales force or how long it will take for sales personnel to become productive. Moreover, we do not have significant experience as an organization developing and implementing overseas marketing campaigns, and such campaigns may be expensive and difficult to implement. Our business will be harmed if our expansion efforts do not generate a significant increase in revenues.

Our current management team is new and if we lose key members of our management team or are unable to attract and retain executives and employees we need to support our operations and growth, our business may be harmed.

Each of our executive officers either joined us recently or has taken on a new role in the organization. These changes in our executive management team may be disruptive to our business. Our success depends substantially upon the continued services of this new group of executive officers, particularly Frank Sloatman, our Chief Executive Officer, who joined us in May 2011, and Frederic B. Luddy, our founder and Chief Product Officer, who are critical to our vision, strategic direction, culture, services and technology. From time to time, there may be changes in our executive management team resulting from the hiring or departure of executives. Our

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executive officers are generally employed on an at-will basis, which means that our executive officers could terminate their employment with us at any time. The loss of one or more of our executive officers or the failure by our executive team to effectively work with our employees and lead our company could harm our business.

In the technology industry, there is substantial and continuous competition for engineers with high levels of experience in designing, developing and managing software and Internet-related solutions, as well as competition for sales executives and operations personnel. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel. We have from time to time experienced, and we expect to continue to experience, difficulty in hiring and retaining highly skilled employees with appropriate qualifications. In particular, competition for experienced software and cloud infrastructure engineers in San Diego, San Jose, Seattle, London and Amsterdam, our primary operating locations, is intense. If we fail to attract new personnel or fail to retain and motivate our current personnel, our business and future growth prospects could be harmed.

Our quarterly results may fluctuate, and if we fail to meet the expectations of analysts or investors, our stock price and the value of your investment could decline substantially.

Our quarterly financial results may fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. If our quarterly financial results fall below the expectations of investors or any securities analysts who follow our stock, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Some of the important factors that may cause our revenues, operating results and cash flows to fluctuate from quarter to quarter include:

our ability to retain and increase sales to existing customers, attract new customers and satisfy our customers' requirements;

the number of new employees added;

the rate of expansion and productivity of our sales force;

changes in the relative and absolute levels of professional services we provide;

the cost, timing and management effort for the development of new services;

the length of the sales cycle for our service;

changes in our pricing policies whether initiated by us or as a result of competition;

the amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures related to the operations and expansion of our business;

significant security breaches, technical difficulties or interruptions with our service;

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new solutions, products or changes in pricing policies introduced by our competitors;

changes in foreign currency exchange rates;

changes in effective tax rates;

general economic conditions that may adversely affect either our customers' ability or willingness to purchase additional subscriptions, delay a prospective customer's purchasing decision, or reduce the value of new subscription contracts, or affect renewal rates;

changes in deferred revenue balances due to the seasonal nature of our customer invoicing, changes in the average duration of our customer agreements, the rate of renewals and the rate of new business growth;

the timing of customer payments and payment defaults by customers;

extraordinary expenses such as litigation or other dispute-related settlement payments;

the impact of new accounting pronouncements; and

the timing of stock awards to employees and the related adverse financial statement impact of having to expense those stock awards ratably over their vesting schedules.

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Many of these factors are outside of our control, and the occurrence of one or more of them might cause our operating results to vary widely. As such, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our revenues, operating results and cash flows may not be meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance.

We expect our revenue growth rate to decline, and as our costs increase, we may not be able to generate sufficient revenue to sustain our profitability over the long term.

From fiscal 2009 to fiscal 2011, our revenues grew from \$19.3 million to \$92.6 million, which represents a compounded annual growth rate of 119%. We expect that, in the future, as our revenues increase to higher levels our revenue growth rate will decline. However, we may not be able to generate sufficient revenues to achieve and sustain profitability as we also expect our costs to increase in future periods. We expect to continue to expend substantial financial and other resources on:

our technology infrastructure, including migrating from a managed hosting model to co-location facilities, enhancements to our cloud architecture and hiring of additional employees for our research and development team;

software development, including investments in our software development team, the development of new features and the improvement of the scalability, availability and security of our service;

sales and marketing, including a significant expansion of our direct sales organization;

international expansion in an effort to increase our customer base and sales; and

general administration, including legal and accounting expenses related to being a public company.

These investments may not result in increased revenues or growth in our business. If we fail to continue to grow our revenues and overall business, our operating results and business would be harmed.

Because we recognize revenues from our subscription service over the subscription term, downturns or upturns in new sales will not be immediately reflected in our operating results.

We generally recognize revenues from customers ratably over the terms of their subscriptions, which on average are approximately 30 months in duration for initial contract terms, although terms can range from 12 to 120 months. As a result, most of the revenues we report in each quarter are derived from the recognition of deferred revenues relating to subscriptions entered into during previous quarters. Consequently, a decline in new or renewed subscriptions in any single quarter will likely have only a small impact on our revenue results for that quarter. Such a decline, however, will negatively affect our revenues in future quarters. Accordingly, the effect of significant downturns in sales and market acceptance of our service, and potential changes in our rate of renewals may not be fully reflected in our results of operations until future periods. Our subscription model also makes it difficult for us to rapidly increase our revenues through additional sales in any period, as revenues from new customers must be recognized over the applicable subscription term. In addition, we may be unable to adjust our cost structure to reflect the changes in revenues.

If we are unable to successfully manage the growth of our professional services business and improve our profit margin from these services, our operating results will be harmed.

Our professional services business, which performs implementation and configuration of our subscription service for our customers, has grown as our revenues from subscriptions have grown. We believe our investment in professional services facilitates the adoption of our subscription service. As a result, our sales efforts have been focused primarily on our subscription service, rather than the profitability of our professional services business. Historically, our pricing for professional services was predominantly on a fixed-fee basis and the cost of the time and materials incurred to complete these services were greater than the amount charged to the customer. These factors contributed to our negative gross profit percentages from professional services and other

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of (220)%, (202)% and (21)% for fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, (43)% and (51)% for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively, and (19)% and (30)% for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The improvement in gross profit percentages was due in part to the adoption of new revenue recognition accounting guidance commencing on July 1, 2010. In addition, in December 2011, we began shifting our pricing model to a time-and-materials basis. In the future, we intend to price our professional services based on the anticipated cost of those services and, as a result, expect to improve the gross profit percentage of our professional services business. If we are unable to successfully transition to a time-and-materials based pricing model and manage the growth of our professional services business, our operating results, including our profit margins, will be harmed. In addition, the shift to this new pricing model may cause our sales cycle to lengthen.

We may be sued by third parties for alleged infringement of their proprietary rights.

There is considerable patent and other intellectual property development activity in our industry. Our success depends in part on not infringing upon the intellectual property rights of others. From time to time, our competitors or other third parties may claim that we are infringing upon their intellectual property rights, and we may be found to be infringing upon such rights. In the future, we may receive claims that our applications and underlying technology infringe or violate the claimant's intellectual property rights. However, we may be unaware of the intellectual property rights of others that may cover some or all of our technology or services. Any claims or litigation could cause us to incur significant expenses and, if successfully asserted against us, could require that we pay substantial damages or ongoing royalty payments, prevent us from offering our service, or require that we comply with other unfavorable terms. We may also be obligated to indemnify our customers or business partners in connection with any such litigation and to obtain licenses, modify our service or refund fees, which could further exhaust our resources. In addition, we may pay substantial settlement costs to resolve claims or litigation, whether or not legitimately or successfully asserted against us, which could include royalty payments in connection with any such litigation and to obtain licenses, modify our service or refund fees, which could further exhaust our resources. Even if we were to prevail in the event of claims or litigation against us, any claim or litigation regarding our intellectual property could be costly and time-consuming and divert the attention of our management and key personnel from our business operations. Such disputes could also disrupt our service, causing an adverse impact to our customer satisfaction and related renewal rates.

Our use of open source software could harm our ability to sell our service and subject us to possible litigation.

A significant portion of the technologies licensed or developed by us incorporate so-called open source software, and we may incorporate open source software into other services in the future. We attempt to monitor our use of open source software in an effort to avoid subjecting our service to conditions we do not intend; however, there can be no assurance that our efforts have been or will be successful. There is little or no legal precedent governing the interpretation of the terms of open source licenses, and therefore the potential impact of these terms on our business is uncertain and enforcement of these terms may result in unanticipated obligations regarding our service and technologies. For example, depending on which open source license governs open source software included within our service or technologies, we may be subjected to conditions requiring us to offer our service to users at no cost; make available the source code for modifications and derivative works based upon, incorporating or using the open source software; and license such modifications or derivative works under the terms of the particular open source license.

If an author or other third party that distributes such open source software were to allege that we had not complied with the conditions of one or more of these licenses, we could be required to incur significant legal costs defending ourselves against such allegations, we could be subject to significant damages or be enjoined from the distribution of our service. In addition, if we combine our proprietary software with open source software in a certain manner, under some open source licenses we could be required to release the source code of our proprietary software, which could substantially help our competitors develop solutions that are similar to or better than our service.

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Any failure to protect our intellectual property rights could impair our ability to protect our proprietary technology and our brand.

Our success depends to a significant degree on our ability to protect our proprietary technology and our brand. We rely on a combination of copyright, trade secret and other intellectual property laws and confidentiality procedures to protect our proprietary rights. If we fail to protect our intellectual property rights adequately, our competitors may gain access to our technology and our business may be harmed. In addition, defending our intellectual property rights might entail significant expense. Any of our trademarks or other intellectual property rights may be challenged by others or invalidated through administrative process or litigation. We have only recently begun to develop a strategy to seek, and may be unable to obtain, patent protection for our technology. In addition, any patents issued in the future may not provide us with competitive advantages, or may be successfully challenged by third parties. Furthermore, legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain. Effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may not be available to us in every country in which our service is available. The laws of some foreign countries may not be as protective of intellectual property rights as those in the United States, and mechanisms for enforcement of intellectual property rights may be inadequate. Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may be unable to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property.

We may be required to spend significant resources to monitor and protect our intellectual property rights. We may initiate claims or litigation against third parties for infringement of our proprietary rights or to establish the validity of our proprietary rights. Any litigation, whether or not it is resolved in our favor, could result in significant expense to us and divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel.

Our growth depends in part on the success of our strategic relationships with third parties and their continued performance.

We anticipate that we will continue to depend on various third-party relationships in order to grow our business. In particular, we depend on a limited number of third parties to provide a majority of our implementation services. Our strategy is to work with third parties to increase the breadth of capability and the depth of capacity for delivery of these services to our customers.

We intend to expand our relationships with third parties, such as implementation partners, systems integrators and managed services providers. Identifying these and other partners, and negotiating and documenting relationships with them, require significant time and resources. Our agreements with partners are typically non-exclusive and do not prohibit them from working with our competitors or from offering competing solutions. Our competitors may be effective in providing incentives to third parties, including our partners, to favor their solutions or to prevent or reduce subscriptions to our service either by disrupting our relationship with existing customers or by limiting our ability to win new customers. In addition, global economic conditions could harm the businesses of our partners, and it is possible that they may not be able to devote the additional resources we expect to the relationship. If we are unsuccessful in establishing or maintaining our relationships with these third parties, our ability to compete in the marketplace or to grow our revenues could be impaired and our operating results would suffer. Even if we are successful, we cannot assure you that these relationships will result in greater customer usage of our service or increased revenues.

If a customer is not satisfied with the quality of work performed by us or a third party, we could incur additional costs to address the situation, the profitability of that work might be impaired, and the customer's dissatisfaction with our professional services could damage our ability to obtain additional revenues from that customer.

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Sales to customers outside North America expose us to risks inherent in international sales.

Because we sell our service throughout the world, we are subject to risks and challenges that we would otherwise not face if we conducted our business only in North America. Sales outside of North America represented 25%, 29% and 28% of our total revenues for fiscal 2011, the six months ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2012, respectively, and we intend to continue to expand our international sales efforts. Our business and future prospects depend on increasing our international sales as a percentage of our total revenues, and the failure to grow internationally will harm our business. The risks and challenges associated with sales to customers outside North America are different in some ways from those associated with sales in North America and we have a limited history addressing those risks and meeting those challenges. The risks and challenges inherent with international sales include:

localization of our service, including translation into foreign languages and associated expenses;

differing laws and business practices, which may favor local competitors;

longer sales cycles;

compliance with multiple, conflicting and changing governmental laws and regulations, including employment, tax, privacy and data protection laws and regulations;

treatment of revenues from international sources and changes to tax codes, including being subject to foreign tax laws and being liable for paying withholding income or other taxes in foreign jurisdictions;

regional data privacy laws that apply to the transmission of our customers' data across international borders;

foreign currency fluctuations and controls;

different pricing environments;

difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;

different or lesser protection of our intellectual property;

longer accounts receivable payment cycles and other collection difficulties;

regional economic conditions; and

regional political conditions.

Any of these factors could negatively impact our business and results of operations.

We face exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

We conduct significant transactions, including intercompany transactions, in currencies other than the United States dollar or the functional operating currency of the transactional entities. In addition, our international subsidiaries maintain significant net assets that are denominated in currencies other than the functional operating currencies of these entities. Accordingly, changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the United States dollar can affect our revenues and operating results due to transactional and translational remeasurement that is reflected in our earnings. We do not currently maintain a program to hedge transactional exposures in foreign currencies. However, in the future, we may use derivative instruments, such as foreign currency forward and option contracts, to hedge certain exposures to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The use of such hedging activities may not offset any or more than a portion of the adverse financial effects of unfavorable movements in foreign exchange rates over the limited time the hedges are in place. Moreover, the use of hedging instruments may introduce additional risks if we are unable to structure effective hedges with such instruments.

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Weakened global economic conditions may harm our industry, business and results of operations.

Our overall performance depends in part on worldwide economic conditions, which may remain challenging for the foreseeable future. Global financial developments seemingly unrelated to us or the IT industry may harm us. The United States and other key international economies have been impacted by falling demand for a variety of goods and services, restricted credit, poor liquidity, reduced corporate profitability, volatility in credit, equity and foreign exchange markets, bankruptcies and overall uncertainty with respect to the economy. These conditions affect the rate of information technology spending and could adversely affect our customers' ability or willingness to purchase our service, delay prospective customers' purchasing decisions, reduce the value or duration of their subscriptions, or affect renewal rates, all of which could harm our operating results.

Changes in laws, regulations and standards related to the Internet may cause our business to suffer.

Federal, state or foreign government bodies or agencies have in the past adopted, and may in the future adopt, laws and regulations affecting data privacy and the use of the Internet as a commercial medium. Industry organizations also regularly adopt and advocate for new standards in this area. For instance, we believe increased regulation is likely in the area of data privacy, and changing laws, regulations and standards applying to the solicitation, collection, processing or use of personal or consumer information could affect our customers' ability to use and share data, potentially restricting our ability to store, process and share data with our customers. In addition, government agencies or private organizations may begin to impose taxes, fees or other charges for accessing the Internet, commerce conducted via the Internet or validation that particular processes follow the latest standards. These changes could limit the viability of Internet-based services such as ours. If we are not able to adjust to changing laws, regulations and standards related to the Internet, our business may be harmed.

Unanticipated changes in our effective tax rate could harm our future results.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and various foreign jurisdictions, and our domestic and international tax liabilities are subject to the allocation of expenses in differing jurisdictions. Our effective tax rate could be adversely affected by changes in the mix of earnings and losses in countries with differing statutory tax rates, certain non-deductible expenses as a result of acquisitions, the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities and changes in federal, state or international tax laws and accounting principles. Increases in our effective tax rate would reduce our profitability or in some cases increase our losses.

In addition, we may be subject to income tax audits by many tax jurisdictions throughout the world, many of which have not established clear guidance on the tax treatment of SaaS-based companies. Although we believe our income tax liabilities are reasonably estimated and accounted for in accordance with applicable laws and principles, an adverse resolution of one or more uncertain tax positions in any period could have a material impact on the results of operations for that period.

Natural disasters and other events beyond our control could harm our business.

Natural disasters or other catastrophic events may cause damage or disruption to our operations, international commerce and the global economy, and thus could have a strong negative effect on us. Our business operations are subject to interruption by natural disasters, fire, power shortages, pandemics and other events beyond our control. Although we maintain crisis management and disaster response plans, such events could make it difficult or impossible for us to deliver our service to our customers, and could decrease demand for our service. The majority of

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our research and development activities, corporate headquarters, information technology systems, and other critical business operations are located near major seismic faults in California. Customer data could be lost, significant recovery time could be required to resume operations and our financial condition and operating results could be harmed in the event of a major earthquake or catastrophic event.

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We are an emerging growth company, and any decision on our part to comply with certain reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies could make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an emerging growth company, as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act enacted in April 2012, and, for as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may choose to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other public companies including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We could be an emerging growth company for up to five years, although, if the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of June 30 of any year before the end of that five-year period, we would cease to be an emerging growth company as of the following December 31. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive if we choose to rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result of any choices to reduce future disclosure, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

Under Section 107(b) of the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act, emerging growth companies can delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected not to avail ourselves of this exemption from new or revised accounting standards and, therefore, we will be subject to the same new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not emerging growth companies.

We will incur increased costs as a result of operating as a public company and our management will have to devote substantial time to public company compliance obligations.

As a public company and particularly after we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, and our stock exchange, has imposed various requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance requirements and any new requirements that the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 may impose on public companies. Moreover, these rules and regulations, along with compliance with accounting principles and regulatory interpretations of such principles, have increased and will continue to increase our legal, accounting and financial compliance costs and have made and will continue to make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, we expect these rules and regulations to make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantial costs to maintain the same or similar coverage. These rules and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or our board committees, or as executive officers.

If we do not remediate material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting or are unable to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, the accuracy and timeliness of our financial reporting may be adversely affected.

Prior to completion of this offering, we have been a private company and historically had limited accounting personnel to adequately execute our accounting processes and other supervisory resources with which to address our internal control over financial reporting. This lack of adequate accounting resources contributed to audit adjustments to our financial statements in the past.

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In connection with our preparation of the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2011 and the six months ended December 31, 2011, our independent registered public accounting firm identified control

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deficiencies in our internal control that constituted material weaknesses. A material weakness is defined under the standards issued by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. The material weaknesses our independent registered public accounting firm identified related to the design and operation of policies and procedures for accounting and reporting control processes, performance of account review and analysis, the development and review of complex judgments and estimates, the preparation of the provision for income taxes and the identification, communication and accounting of significant contracts and agreements. These material weaknesses, which contributed to multiple audit adjustments, primarily resulted from our failure to maintain a sufficient number of personnel with an appropriate level of knowledge, experience and training in the application of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP.

We are in the process of implementing measures designed to improve our internal control over financial reporting to remediate these material weaknesses. During the six months ended December 31, 2011, we hired a new Chief Financial Officer, a new Vice President of Finance and several new finance and accounting managers which significantly increases our finance and accounting team's experience in GAAP and financial reporting for publicly traded companies. In September 2011, we engaged a third-party tax firm and in February 2012, we hired a Senior Manager of Internal Audit. In March 2012, we hired a Vice President of Tax to assist with the accounting for income taxes and review of complex tax accounting matters. In addition, we expect to retain consultants to advise us on making further improvements to our internal controls related to these accounting areas. We believe that these additional resources enable us to broaden the scope and quality of our internal review of underlying information related to financial reporting and to further enhance our financial review procedures, including both the accounting processes for income taxes and significant contracts and agreements.

We cannot assure you that the measures we have taken to date, or any measures we may take in the future, will be sufficient to remediate the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting or to avoid potential future material weaknesses.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting annually and disclosure controls and procedures quarterly. In particular, beginning with the year ending on December 31, 2013, we must perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal control over financial reporting to allow management to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Our independent registered public accounting firm is not required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act until the later of the year following our first annual report required to be filed with the SEC, or the date we are no longer an emerging growth company. At such time, our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event it is not satisfied with the level at which our controls are documented, designed or operating. Moreover, our testing, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm, that must be performed may reveal other material weaknesses or that the material weaknesses described above have not been fully remediated. If we do not remediate the material weaknesses described above, or if other material weaknesses are identified or we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, our reported financial results could be materially misstated or could subsequently require restatement, we could receive an adverse opinion regarding our internal controls over financial reporting from our independent registered public accounting firm and we could be subject to investigations or sanctions by regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources, and the market price of our stock could decline.

A portion of our revenues are generated by sales to government entities and heavily regulated organizations, which are subject to a number of challenges and risks.

A portion of our sales are to governmental agencies. Additionally, many of our current and prospective customers, such as those in the financial services and health care industries, are highly regulated and may be required to comply with more stringent regulations in connection with subscribing to and implementing our service. Selling to these entities can be highly competitive, expensive and time consuming, often requiring

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significant upfront time and expense without any assurance that we will successfully complete a sale. Government and highly regulated entities often require contract terms that differ from our standard arrangements and impose compliance requirements that are complicated, require preferential pricing or most favored nation terms and conditions, or are otherwise time consuming and expensive to satisfy. Due to the additional requirements of the U.S. federal government, we are in the process of establishing data centers that are compliant with the Federal Information Security Management Act. The additional costs associated with providing our service to government and highly regulated customers could harm our margins. Moreover, changes in the underlying regulatory conditions that affect these types of customers could harm our ability to efficiently provide our service to them and to grow or maintain our customer base.

We may acquire or invest in companies, which may divert our management's attention, result in additional dilution to our stockholders, and we may be unable to integrate acquired businesses and technologies successfully or achieve the expected benefits of such acquisitions.

We may evaluate and consider potential strategic transactions, including acquisitions of, or investments in, businesses, technologies, services, products and other assets in the future. We also may enter into relationships with other businesses to expand our service offerings or our ability to provide services in international locations, which could involve preferred or exclusive licenses, additional channels of distribution, discount pricing or investments in other companies. An acquisition, investment or business relationship may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures. In particular, we may encounter difficulties assimilating or integrating the businesses, technologies, products, personnel or operations of the acquired companies, particularly if the key personnel of the acquired company choose not to work for us, their software is not easily adapted to work with ours, or we have difficulty retaining the customers of any acquired business due to changes in ownership, management or otherwise. Acquisitions may also disrupt our business, divert our resources and require significant management attention that would otherwise be available for development of our existing business. Moreover, the anticipated benefits of any acquisition, investment or business relationship may not be realized or we may be exposed to unknown risks or liabilities.

Negotiating these transactions can be time-consuming, difficult and expensive, and our ability to close these transactions may often be subject to approvals that are beyond our control. Consequently, these transactions, even if undertaken and announced, may not close. For one or more of those transactions, we may:

issue additional equity securities that would dilute our stockholders;

use cash that we may need in the future to operate our business;

incur debt on terms unfavorable to us or that we are unable to repay;

incur large charges or substantial liabilities;

encounter difficulties retaining key employees of the acquired company or integrating diverse software codes or business cultures;
and

become subject to adverse tax consequences, substantial depreciation or deferred compensation charges.

Risks Relating to Ownership of Our Common Stock and this Offering

The market price of our common stock is likely to be volatile and could subject us to litigation.

Prior to this offering, there has not been a public market for our common stock. We cannot assure you that an active trading market for our common stock will develop following this offering. You may not be able to sell your shares quickly or at the market price if trading in our common stock is not active. The initial public offering price for the shares will be determined by negotiations between us and representatives of the underwriters and may not be indicative of prices that will prevail in the trading market following the offering. In addition, the trading prices of the securities of technology companies in general have been highly volatile. Accordingly, the

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market price of our common stock is likely to be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors affecting the market price of our common stock include:

variations in our operating results, earnings per share, cash flows from operating activities, deferred revenue, and other financial metrics and non-financial metrics, and how those results compare to analyst expectations;

forward-looking statements related to future revenues and earnings per share;

the net increases in the number of customers, either independently or as compared with published expectations of industry, financial or other analysts that cover our company;

changes in the estimates of our operating results or changes in recommendations by securities analysts that elect to follow our common stock;

announcements of technological innovations, new solutions or enhancements to services, strategic alliances or significant agreements by us or by our competitors;

announcements by us or by our competitors of mergers or other strategic acquisitions, or rumors of such transactions involving us or our competitors;

announcements of customer additions and customer cancellations or delays in customer purchases;

recruitment or departure of key personnel;

disruptions in our service due to computer hardware, software or network problems, security breaches, or other man-made or natural disasters;

the economy as a whole, market conditions in our industry, and the industries of our customers;

trading activity by a limited number of stockholders who together beneficially own a majority of our outstanding common stock;

the size of our market float; and

any other factors discussed herein.

In addition, if the market for technology stocks or the stock market in general experiences uneven investor confidence, the market price of our common stock could decline for reasons unrelated to our business, operating results or financial condition. The market price of our common stock might also decline in reaction to events that affect other companies within, or outside, our industry even if these events do not directly affect us. Some companies that have experienced volatility in the trading price of their stock have been the subject of securities class action litigation. If we are the subject of such litigation, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

We have broad discretion in the use of the net proceeds from this offering and may not use them effectively.

Our management will have broad discretion in the application of the net proceeds from this offering, including for any of the purposes described in the section titled "Use of Proceeds," and you will not have the opportunity as part of your investment decision to assess whether the net proceeds are being used appropriately. Because of the number and variability of factors that will determine our use of the net proceeds from this offering, their ultimate use may vary substantially from their currently intended use. The failure by our management to apply these funds effectively could harm our business. Pending their use, we may invest the net proceeds from this offering in short-term, investment-grade, interest-bearing securities. These investments may not yield a favorable return to our stockholders.

We do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock so any returns will be limited to changes in the value of our common stock.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We currently anticipate that we will retain future earnings for the development, operation and expansion of our business and do not anticipate

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declaring or paying any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. In addition, our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock may be prohibited or limited by the terms of any future debt financing arrangement. Any return to stockholders will therefore be limited to the increase, if any, of our stock price.

Our directors, officers and principal stockholders beneficially own a significant percentage of our stock and will be able to exert significant control over matters subject to stockholder approval.

As of March 31, 2012, our directors, officers, five percent or greater stockholders and their respective affiliates beneficially owned in the aggregate approximately 91% of our outstanding voting stock and, upon completion of this offering, that same group will hold in the aggregate approximately % of our outstanding voting stock (assuming no exercise of the underwriters' overallotment option), including approximately % controlled by funds affiliated with JMI Equity. Therefore, after this offering these stockholders will continue to have the ability to influence us through this ownership position. These stockholders may be able to determine all matters requiring stockholder approval. For example, these stockholders will be able to control elections of directors, amendments of our organizational documents, or approval of any merger, sale of assets, or other major corporate transaction. This may prevent or discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals or offers for our common stock that you may feel are in your best interest as one of our stockholders.

If you purchase our common stock in this offering, you will incur immediate and substantial dilution in the book value of your shares.

The assumed initial public offering price is substantially higher than the net tangible book value per share of our common stock will be immediately after this offering. Investors purchasing common stock in this offering will pay a price per share that substantially exceeds the book value of our tangible assets after subtracting our liabilities. As a result, investors purchasing common stock in this offering will incur immediate dilution of \$ per share, assuming an initial public offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus.

This dilution is due to the substantially lower price paid by our investors who purchased shares prior to this offering as compared to the price offered to the public in this offering, and any previous exercise of stock options granted to our employees. In addition, as of March 31, 2012, options to purchase 36,670,579 shares of our common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.92 per share and 1,000,000 RSUs were outstanding. The exercise of any of these options and settlement of any of these RSUs would result in additional dilution. As a result of the dilution to investors purchasing shares in this offering, investors may receive less than the purchase price paid in this offering, if anything, in the event of our liquidation.

Future sales and issuances of our common stock or rights to purchase common stock, including pursuant to our equity incentive plans, could result in additional dilution of the percentage ownership of our stockholders and could cause our stock price to decline.

We may need additional capital in the future to continue our planned operations. To the extent we raise additional capital by issuing equity securities, our stockholders may experience substantial dilution. We may sell common stock, convertible securities or other equity securities in one or more transactions at prices and in a manner we determine from time to time. If we sell common stock, convertible securities or other equity securities in subsequent transactions, investors may be materially diluted. New investors in such subsequent transactions could gain rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock, including shares of common stock sold in this offering.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market by our existing stockholders following this offering could cause our stock price to fall.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market or the perception that these sales might occur, could depress the market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise

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capital through the sale of additional equity securities. We are unable to predict the effect that sales may have on the prevailing market price of our common stock.

All of our officers and directors and the holders of substantially all of our capital stock are subject to lock-up agreements with the underwriters of this offering that restrict the stockholders' ability to transfer shares of our common stock for at least 180 days from the date of this prospectus. The lock-up agreements limit the number of shares of common stock that may be sold immediately following this initial public offering. Subject to certain limitations, approximately _____ shares will become eligible for sale upon expiration of the lock-up period. In addition, shares issued or issuable upon exercise of options vested as of the expiration of the lock-up period will be eligible for sale at that time. Sales of stock by these stockholders could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock.

Certain holders of shares of our common stock are entitled to rights with respect to the registration of their shares under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, subject to the 180-day lock-up arrangement described above. Registration of these shares under the Securities Act would result in the shares becoming freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act, except for shares held by our affiliates as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Any sales of securities by these stockholders could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock.

Provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation and restated bylaws and Delaware law might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or changes in our management and, therefore, depress the market price of our common stock.

Our restated certificate of incorporation and restated bylaws contain provisions that could depress the market price of our common stock by acting to discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company or changes in our management that the stockholders of our company may deem advantageous. These provisions among other things:

establish a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;

permit the board of directors to establish the number of directors;

provide that directors may only be removed for cause and only with the approval of 76% of our stockholders;

require super-majority voting to amend some provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation and restated bylaws;

authorize the issuance of blank check preferred stock that our board could use to implement a stockholder rights plan;

eliminate the ability of our stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;

prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which requires all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;

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provide that the board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal our restated bylaws; and

establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at annual stockholder meetings.

In addition, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company. Section 203 imposes certain restrictions on merger, business combinations and other transactions between us and holders of 15% or more of our common stock.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus includes forward-looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, contained in this prospectus, including statements regarding our future results of operations, financial position and cash flows, our business strategy and plans and our objectives for future operations, are forward-looking statements. The words believe, may, will, estimate, continue, anticipate, would, should, intend and expect and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy, short-term and long-term business operations and objectives. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those described in Risk Factors. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the future events and trends discussed in this prospectus may not occur and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements.

Although we believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. We are under no duty to update any of these forward-looking statements after the date of this prospectus or to conform these statements to actual results or revised expectations.

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INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

Unless otherwise indicated, information contained in this prospectus concerning our industry and the market in which we operate, including our general expectations, market position, market opportunity and market size, is based on information from various sources, including independent industry publications like those generated by Gartner, Inc. In presenting this information, we have also made assumptions based on such data and other similar sources and on our knowledge of, and our experience to date in, the markets for our service and related solutions. These data involve a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to such estimates. Although neither we nor the underwriters have independently verified the accuracy or completeness of any third-party information, we believe the market position, opportunity and market size information included in this prospectus is reliable and the conclusions contained in the third-party information are reasonable. In addition, projections, assumptions and estimates of our future performance and the future performance of the industry in which we operate are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors, including those described in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus. These and other factors could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the estimates made by the independent parties and by us.

The Gartner report, Forecast: Enterprise Software Markets, Worldwide, 2009-2016, 1Q12 Update, March, 2012, described herein, or the Gartner Report, represents data, research opinion or viewpoints published as part of a syndicated subscription service, by Gartner, and may not be representations of fact. The Gartner Report speaks as of its original publication date (and not as of the date of this prospectus) and the opinions expressed in the Gartner Report are subject to change without notice.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that our net proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock offered by us will be approximately \$ million, assuming an initial public offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. If the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option in full, we estimate that the net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$ million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common stock by the selling stockholders.

A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share would increase (decrease) our net proceeds from this offering by approximately \$ million, assuming that the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions.

The principal purposes of this offering are to create a public market for our common stock, obtain additional capital, facilitate our future access to the public equity markets, increase awareness of our company among potential customers and improve our competitive position. While we have no specific plans at this time, we may use some of the proceeds from this offering to make additions to and expand our data center operations, and to build out our office facilities. We intend to use the net proceeds to us from this offering for working capital and other general corporate purposes. Additionally, we may choose to expand our current business through acquisitions of, or investments in, other businesses, products or technologies, using cash or shares of our common stock. However, we have no commitments with respect to any such acquisitions or investments at this time.

Pending the use of proceeds from this offering, we intend to invest the net proceeds in short-term, interest-bearing, investment-grade securities. Our management will have broad discretion in the application of the net proceeds from this offering and investors will be relying on the judgment of our management regarding the application of the proceeds.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings to support our operations and finance the growth and development of our business. We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. Any future determination related to dividend policy will be made at the discretion of our board of directors.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and our capitalization as of March 31, 2012:

on an actual basis;

on a pro forma basis to give effect to the conversion of all outstanding shares of our convertible preferred stock into an aggregate of 83,703,016 shares of common stock and the filing of our restated certificate of incorporation upon the closing of this offering; and

on a pro forma as adjusted basis to reflect the pro forma adjustments described above and the sale and issuance of shares of common stock in this offering by us, and the receipt of the net proceeds from our sale of shares at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

The information below is illustrative only and our cash and our capitalization following the closing of this offering will be adjusted based on the actual initial public offering price and other terms of this offering determined at pricing. You should read the information in this table together with the section entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of March 31, 2012		
	Actual	Pro Forma	Pro Forma as Adjusted ⁽¹⁾
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 80,140	\$ 80,140	\$
Series C redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value: 983,606 shares authorized, 983,606 shares issued and outstanding, actual; no shares authorized, issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	5,962		
Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value: 2,500,000 shares authorized, 2,500,000 shares issued and outstanding, actual; no shares authorized, issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	3,855		
Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value: 4,040,488 shares authorized, 3,988,636 shares issued and outstanding, actual; no shares authorized, issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	7,265		
Series D convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value: 3,830,379 shares authorized; 2,990,635 shares issued and outstanding, actual; no shares authorized, issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	51,245		
Stockholders' equity (deficit):			
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value: no shares authorized, issued or outstanding, actual; 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted			
Common stock, \$0.001 par value: 200,000,000 shares authorized, 27,586,754 shares issued and outstanding, actual; 600,000,000 shares authorized, 111,289,770 shares issued and outstanding, pro forma; 600,000,000 shares authorized and shares issued and outstanding, pro forma as adjusted	28	111	
Additional paid-in capital	32,783	101,027	

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Accumulated other comprehensive income	771	771	
Accumulated deficit	(73,780)	(73,780)	
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(40,198)	28,129	
Total capitalization	\$ 28,129	\$ 28,129	\$

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- (1) A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) the pro forma as adjusted amount of each of cash, additional paid-in capital, total stockholders' equity and total capitalization by approximately \$ _____ million, assuming that the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions. Similarly, each increase (decrease) of one million shares in the number of shares offered by us would increase (decrease), cash, additional paid-in capital, total stockholders' equity and total capitalization by approximately \$ _____ million, assuming the assumed initial public offering price remains the same and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions.

The number of shares of our common stock to be outstanding after this offering is based on 111,289,770 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2012 and excludes:

36,670,579 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options with a weighted-average exercise price of \$2.92 per share and 1,000,000 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to outstanding RSUs under our 2005 Stock Plan;

4,588,309 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2005 Stock Plan; provided, however, that immediately prior to the closing of this offering, any remaining shares available for issuance under our 2005 Stock Plan will be added to the shares reserved under our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan and we will cease granting awards under the 2005 Stock Plan;

9,600,000 additional shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan, which will become effective immediately prior to the closing of this offering; and

25,000,000 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which will become effective upon the closing of this offering.

Table of Contents**DILUTION**

If you invest in our common stock, your interest will be diluted to the extent of the difference between the initial public offering price per share of our common stock and the pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share of our common stock immediately after our initial public offering.

As of March 31, 2012, our pro forma net tangible book value was \$28.1 million, or \$0.25 per share of common stock. Pro forma net tangible book value per share represents the amount of our tangible assets less our liabilities divided by the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding, after giving effect to the conversion of our convertible preferred stock into an aggregate of 83,703,016 shares of our common stock upon the closing of this offering.

Our pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value as of March 31, 2012 was \$ million, or \$ per share of common stock. Pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share reflects the pro forma adjustments described above and further reflects the sale of shares of common stock by us in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover of this prospectus, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. This represents an immediate increase in pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value of \$ per share to existing stockholders and immediate dilution of \$ per share to new investors purchasing shares in the offering.

The following table illustrates this per share dilution:

Assumed initial public offering price per share	\$
Pro forma net tangible book value per share as of March 31, 2012	\$ 0.25
Increase in net tangible book value per share attributable to new investors in this offering	
Pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering	
Dilution in pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share to new investors in this offering	\$

A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share would increase (decrease) our pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value as of March 31, 2012 by approximately \$ million, the pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering by \$ and the dilution in pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share to new investors in this offering by \$, assuming the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions. Similarly, each increase (decrease) of one million shares in the number of shares of common stock offered by us would increase (decrease) the pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering by \$, and the dilution in pro forma net tangible book value per share to new investors in this offering by \$, assuming the assumed initial public offering price remains the same and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions. If the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option in full, the pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering would be \$ per share, and the dilution in pro forma net tangible book value per share to new investors in this offering would be \$ per share of common stock.

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The following table summarizes, on a pro forma as adjusted basis as of March 31, 2012, the differences between the number of shares of common stock purchased from us, the total cash consideration and the average price per share paid to us by existing stockholders and by new investors purchasing shares in this offering, at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, before deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us:

	Shares purchased		Total consideration		Average price per share
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Existing stockholders		%	\$	%	\$
New investors					
Total		100%	\$	100%	

A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) total consideration paid to us by new investors participating in this offering by approximately \$ _____ million, assuming the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions.

If the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, the number of shares of common stock held by existing stockholders will be reduced to _____ % of the total number of shares of common stock to be outstanding after this offering, and the number of shares of common stock held by investors participating in this offering will be further increased to _____, or _____ % of the total number of shares of common stock to be outstanding after this offering.

Sales of shares of common stock by the selling stockholders in this offering will reduce the number of shares of common stock held by existing stockholders to _____, or approximately _____ % of the total shares of common stock outstanding after this offering, and will increase the number of shares held by new investors to _____, or approximately _____ % of the total shares of common stock outstanding after this offering.

The table and discussion above are based on 111,289,770 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2012, and exclude:

36,670,579 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options with a weighted-average exercise price of \$2.92 per share and 1,000,000 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to outstanding RSUs under our 2005 Stock Plan;

4,588,309 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2005 Stock Plan; provided, however, that immediately prior to the closing of this offering, any remaining shares available for issuance under our 2005 Stock Plan will be added to the shares reserved under our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan and we will cease granting awards under the 2005 Stock Plan;

9,600,000 additional shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan, which will become effective immediately prior to the closing of this offering; and

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25,000,000 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which will become effective upon the closing of this offering.

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated financial data in this section are not intended to replace our consolidated financial statements and the related notes. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of our future results.

The selected consolidated statements of operations data for fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011 and for the six months ended December 31, 2011 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2010 and 2011 and as of December 31, 2011 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2009 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in this prospectus. The consolidated statement of operations data for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, and the unaudited selected consolidated balance sheet data as of March 31, 2012 are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The consolidated statements of operations data for fiscal 2007 and 2008 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2007 and 2008 are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements which are not included in this prospectus. We have prepared the unaudited financial information on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and have included, in our opinion, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, we consider necessary for a fair statement of the financial information set forth in those statements.

	2007	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
		2008	2009	2010	2011	December 31,		March 31,	
						2010	2011	2011	2012
		(in thousands, except share and per share data)							
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:									
Revenues ⁽¹⁾ :									
Subscription	\$ 1,834	\$ 8,644	\$ 17,841	\$ 40,078	\$ 79,191	\$ 33,191	\$ 64,886	\$ 21,224	\$ 39,541
Professional services and other	29	137	1,474	3,251	13,450	4,753	8,489	3,988	7,890
Total revenues	1,863	8,781	19,315	43,329	92,641	37,944	73,375	25,212	47,431
Cost of revenues ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ :									
Subscription	397	1,838	3,140	6,378	15,311	6,096	15,073	4,451	11,012
Professional services and other	253	2,717	4,711	9,812	16,264	6,778	12,850	4,763	10,224
Total cost of revenues	650	4,555	7,851	16,190	31,575	12,874	27,923	9,214	21,236
Gross profit	1,213	4,226	11,464	27,139	61,066	25,070	45,452	15,998	26,195
Operating expenses ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ :									
Sales and marketing	2,314	6,142	8,499	19,334	34,123	13,728	32,501	8,309	19,307
Research and development	2,682	2,098	2,433	7,194	7,004	2,758	7,030	1,885	6,043
General and administrative	356	1,854	6,363	28,810	9,379	3,417	10,084	2,680	6,427
Total operating expenses	5,352	10,094	17,295	55,338	50,506	19,903	49,615	12,874	31,777
Income (loss) from operations	(4,139)	(5,868)	(5,831)	(28,199)	10,560	5,167	(4,163)	3,124	(5,582)
Interest and other income (expense), net	170	10	(27)	(1,226)	606	289	(1,446)	252	492
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(3,969)	(5,858)	(5,858)	(29,425)	11,166	5,456	(5,609)	3,376	(5,090)
Provision for income taxes	2	23	48	280	1,336	653	1,075	385	550

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Net income (loss)	(3,971)	(5,881)	(5,906)	(29,705)	9,830	4,803	(6,684)	2,991	(5,640)
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	2007	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	December 31,		March 31,		
					2010	2011	2011	2012	
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)								
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ⁽⁴⁾ :									
Basic	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.17)	\$ (1.31)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.23)
Diluted	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.17)	\$ (1.31)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.23)
Weighted-average shares used to compute net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ⁽⁴⁾ :									
Basic	40,000,000	40,115,383	39,039,066	23,157,576	18,163,977	17,156,445	21,104,219	18,702,229	25,123,582
Diluted	40,000,000	40,115,383	39,039,066	23,157,576	28,095,486	27,622,357	21,104,219	28,368,105	25,123,582
Pro forma net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ⁽⁴⁾ :									
Basic					\$ 0.09		\$ (0.06)		\$ (0.05)
Diluted					\$ 0.09		\$ (0.06)		\$ (0.05)
Pro forma weighted-average shares used to compute pro forma net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ⁽⁴⁾ :									
Basic					103,617,973		106,558,215		108,826,598
Diluted					113,633,033		106,558,215		108,826,598

(1) Revenues for fiscal 2011, the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 reflect the prospective adoption of new revenue accounting guidance commencing on July 1, 2010. As a result of this guidance, we separately allocate value for multiple element contracts between our subscription revenues and professional services revenues based on the best estimate of selling price. Additionally, we recognize professional services revenues as the services are delivered. Please refer to Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion of our revenue recognition policies.

(2) Stock-based compensation included in the statements of operations above was as follows:

	2007	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	December 31,		March 31,		
					2010	2011	2011	2012	
	(in thousands)								
Cost of revenues:									

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Subscription	\$	\$ 3	\$ 6	\$ 48	\$ 548	\$ 225	\$ 674	\$ 156	\$ 532
Professional services and other	1	5	11	28	117	37	193	38	192
Sales and marketing	8	22	45	277	1,004	431	2,010	288	1,471
Research and development	3	12	50	90	468	207	704	143	661
General and administrative	5	14	15	102	817	221	2,056	130	1,062

- (3) Operating expenses for fiscal 2009 reflect compensation expense of \$3.8 million related to the stock settlement of an outstanding promissory note in connection with our sale and issuance of Series C preferred stock. Cost of revenues and operating expenses for fiscal 2010 reflect compensation expense of \$0.7 million and \$30.1 million, respectively, related to the repurchase of shares from eligible stockholders in connection with our sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock.
- (4) Please refer to Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements for an explanation of the method used to calculate the historical and pro forma net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders and the number of shares used in the computation of the per share amounts.

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	2007	2008	As of June 30,			As of	As of
			2009	2010	2011	December 31,	March 31,
			(in thousands)			2011	2012
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,619	\$ 4,772	\$ 7,788	\$ 29,402	\$ 59,853	\$ 68,088	\$ 80,140
Working capital, excluding deferred revenue	5,647	5,401	10,090	33,080	75,801	95,033	117,695
Total assets	6,341	7,725	15,327	51,369	108,746	156,323	184,998
Deferred revenue, current and non-current portion	4,207	9,867	16,778	40,731	74,646	104,636	115,757
Convertible preferred stock	8,187	8,810	15,342	67,227	67,860	68,172	68,327
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(6,650)	(13,112)	(21,690)	(71,262)	(58,381)	(57,426)	(40,198)

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus. Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis or set forth elsewhere in this prospectus, including information with respect to our plans and strategy for our business, includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. You should read the Risk Factors section of this prospectus for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in the following discussion and analysis.

Overview

ServiceNow is a leading provider of cloud-based services to automate enterprise IT operations. Our service includes a suite of applications built on our proprietary platform that automates workflow and integrates related business processes. We focus on transforming enterprise IT by automating and standardizing business processes and consolidating IT across the global enterprise. Organizations deploy our service to create a single system of record for enterprise IT, to lower operational costs and to enhance efficiency. Additionally, our customers use our extensible platform to build custom applications for automating activities unique to their business requirements.

We offer our service under a SaaS business model. Our subscription fee includes the use of our service and our technical support and management of the hosting infrastructure. We provide a scaled pricing model based on the number of users, in which the subscription price per user decreases as the number of users increases. We generally bill our customers annually in advance. We generate sales through our direct sales team and indirectly through channel partners and third-party referrals. We also generate revenues from professional services for implementation and training.

Many customers initially subscribe to our service to solve a specific and immediate problem. Once their problem is solved, many of our customers deploy additional applications as they become more familiar with our service and apply it to new IT processes. In addition, some customers adopt our platform to build applications that automate various processes for business uses outside of IT such as human resources, facilities and quality control management. A majority of our revenues come from large global enterprise customers. Our total customers grew 61% from 668 as of March 31, 2011 to 1,074 as of March 31, 2012.

We were founded in 2004 and entered into our first commercial contract in 2005. To date, we have funded our business primarily with cash flows from operations. We continue to invest in the development of our service, infrastructure and sales and marketing to drive long-term growth. In 2011, we significantly changed our executive management team. We hired a new Chief Executive Officer in May 2011, and our founder became Chief Product Officer. We subsequently hired additional key executives across our entire organization including our Chief Financial Officer, Chief Technology Officer, Senior Vice President of Sales and Services, Senior Vice President of Development and Customer Support, Vice President of Human Resources and Vice President of Marketing. In addition, we increased our overall employee headcount from 375 as of June 30, 2011 to 729 as of March 31, 2012.

We have achieved significant revenue growth in recent periods. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, our revenues grew 114% from \$43.3 million to \$92.6 million. We incurred a net loss of \$29.7 million and generated net income of \$9.8 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, respectively. For the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, our revenues grew 93% from \$37.9 million to

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\$73.4 million. We generated net income of \$4.8 million and incurred a net loss of \$6.7 million for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, our revenues grew 88% from \$25.2 million to \$47.4 million. We generated net income of \$3.0 million and incurred a net loss of \$5.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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Fiscal Year End

On February 3, 2012, our board of directors approved a change to our fiscal year-end from June 30 to December 31. Included in this prospectus is the transition period for the six months ended December 31, 2011. Accordingly, we present the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2010 and 2011 and December 31, 2011, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in convertible preferred stock and stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2010 and 2011 and the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011. References to fiscal 2009, fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2011 still refer to the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

Key Factors Affecting Our Performance

Total customers. We believe total customers is a key indicator of our market penetration, growth and future revenues. We have aggressively invested in and intend to continue to invest in our direct sales force, as well as to pursue additional partnerships within our indirect sales channel. We generally define a customer as an entity with an active service contract as of the measurement date. In situations where there is a single contract that applies to entities with multiple subsidiaries or divisions, universities, or governmental organizations, each entity that has contracted for a separate production instance of our service is counted as a separate customer. Our total customers were 281, 460 and 771 as of June 30, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, 602 and 974 as of December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively and 668 and 1,074 as of March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Investment in growth. We have aggressively invested, and intend to continue to invest, in expanding our operations, increasing our headcount and developing technology to support our growth. We expect our total operating expenses to increase in the foreseeable future, particularly as we continue to expand our sales and hosting operations. We continue to invest in our sales and marketing organization to drive additional revenues and support the growth of our customer base. Any investments we make in our sales and marketing organization will occur in advance of experiencing any benefits from such investments, so it may be difficult for us to determine if we are efficiently allocating our resources in these areas.

Renewal rate. We calculate our renewal rate by subtracting our attrition rate from 100%. Our attrition rate for a period is equal to the annual contract value from customers that are due for renewal in the period and did not renew, divided by the total annual contract value from all customers due for renewal during the period. Annual contract value is equal to the first twelve months of expected subscription revenues under a contract. We believe our renewal rate is an important metric to measure the long-term value of customer agreements and our ability to retain our customers. Our renewal rate was 94%, 95%, and 97% in fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, 99% and 97% in the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively, and 96% in both the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.

Upsells. In order for us to continue to grow our business, it is important to generate additional revenue from existing customers. We believe there is significant opportunity to increase the number of subscriptions sold to current customers as customers become more familiar with our platform and adopt our applications to address additional business use cases. We believe our ability to upsell is a key factor affecting our ability to further penetrate our existing customer base. We monitor upsells by measuring the annual contract value of upsells signed in the period as a percentage of our total annual contract value of all contracts signed in the period. Upsells as a percentage of total annual contract value signed was 20%, 25% and 27% in fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, 25% and 28% in the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively, and 35% and 32% in the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Investment in infrastructure. We intend to continue to make substantial investments in new equipment to support growth at our data centers and provide enhanced levels of service to our customers. We are transitioning from a managed service hosting model, where a third party manages

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most aspects of the operations of the hosting infrastructure, to a co-location model, where we will have more direct control over the infrastructure and its operation. We are also investing in enhancements to our cloud architecture, which are designed to provide our customers with enhanced data reliability and availability. We expect to complete these two transitions in the

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second half of 2012. For purchases of equipment for use in our data centers, we made capital expenditures of \$3.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and anticipate making capital expenditures of approximately \$22.0 million during the remainder of fiscal 2012. Actual capital expenditures during 2012 may fluctuate from this estimate due to unforeseen circumstances, such as changes to our customer growth rate or project delays.

Professional services model. We believe our investment in professional services facilitates the adoption of our subscription service. As a result, our sales efforts have been focused primarily on our subscription service, rather than the profitability of our professional services business. Historically, our pricing for professional services was predominantly on a fixed-fee basis and the cost of the time and materials incurred to complete these services was greater than the amount charged to the customer. These factors contributed to our negative gross profit percentages from professional services of (220)%, (202)% and (21)% for fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, (43)% and (51)% for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively, and (19)% and (30)% for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The improvement in gross profit percentages was due in part to the adoption of new revenue recognition accounting guidance commencing on July 1, 2010. In addition, in December 2011, we began shifting our pricing model to a time-and-materials basis. In the future, we intend to price our professional services based on the anticipated cost of those services and as a result expect to improve the gross profit percentage of our professional services business.

Platform adoption. Our service includes access to our suite of applications, as well as access to our platform to develop custom applications. Though in the near term we expect our revenue growth to be primarily driven by the pace of adoption and penetration of our suite of applications, we are investing considerable resources to enhance the application development capabilities of our platform. We believe the adoption of our platform will enhance our ability to acquire new customers, to increase renewals and to increase upsells due to an increase in the number of authorized users per customer.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenues

Subscription revenues. Subscription revenues are primarily comprised of fees which give customers access to our suite of on-demand applications, as well as access to our platform to build custom applications. Pricing includes multiple instances, hosting and support services, data backup and disaster recovery services, as well as future upgrades offered during the subscription period. In addition, we offer two separately licensed enabling technologies, Discovery and Runbook Automation. We typically invoice our customers for subscription fees in annual increments upon initiation of the initial contract or subsequent renewal. We generally enter into arrangements with customers to purchase subscriptions for a term greater than 12 months, with an average initial contract term of approximately 30 months. Our contracts are generally non-cancelable, though customers can terminate for breach if we materially fail to perform. Fees for subscription services are generally billed annually in advance.

We generate sales directly through our sales team and, to a lesser extent, through our channel partners. Sales to our channel partners are made at a discount and revenues are recorded at the discounted price when all revenue recognition criteria are met. In addition, we pay referral fees to third parties typically ranging from 10% to 20% of the first year's annual contract value. These fees are included in sales and marketing expense.

Professional services and other revenues. Professional services revenues consist of fees associated with the implementation and configuration of our subscription service. Other revenues include customer training and attendance fees for our Knowledge conferences. Historically, our pricing for professional services was predominantly on a fixed-fee basis. However, in December 2011, we began shifting our pricing model to a

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time-and-materials basis. Going forward, we anticipate the majority of our new business will be priced on a time-and-materials basis. Most of our professional services engagements span six to eight months. We typically bill for our fixed price professional services in two installments, with the first installment due up front and the

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second installment due at either a specified future date (usually approximately three months from the contract start date) or upon completion of the services. Our time-and-materials professional services are generally billed monthly in arrears based on actual hours and expenses incurred. Typical payment terms provide our customers pay us within 30 days of invoice.

Prior to fiscal 2011, we recorded revenues from our professional services over a period commensurate with our subscription service contracts. However, the cost associated with our professional services engagements was recorded as the services were delivered, resulting in lower gross profit percentages in fiscal 2009 and 2010. On July 1, 2010, we adopted new revenue recognition accounting guidance on a prospective basis that enabled us to separately allocate value for our multiple element arrangements between our subscription revenues and professional services revenues, based on the best estimate of selling price. As a result, professional services revenues are recognized as the services are delivered, which is substantially the same period as the associated costs are incurred. This shift resulted in an increase to professional services and other revenues of \$5.5 million for fiscal 2011. Refer to *Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates* below for further discussion of our revenue recognition accounting policy.

Backlog. Backlog represents future amounts to be invoiced under our agreements. As of December 31, 2011, we had backlog of approximately \$210 million. We expect backlog will change from period to period for several reasons, including the timing and duration of customer subscription and professional services agreements, varying billing cycles of subscription agreements, and the timing of customer renewals.

Overhead Allocation

Overhead associated with our facilities, IT costs and depreciation is allocated to our cost of revenues and operating expenses based on headcount.

Cost of Revenues

Subscription cost of revenues. Cost of subscription revenues primarily consists of expenses related to hosting our service and providing support. These expenses are comprised of data center capacity costs; personnel and related costs directly associated with our cloud infrastructure and customer support, including salaries, benefits, bonuses and stock-based compensation; allocated overhead; and third-party referral fees.

Professional services and other cost of revenues. Cost of professional services and other revenues consists primarily of personnel and related costs directly associated with our professional services and training departments, including salaries, benefits, bonuses and stock-based compensation; the costs of contracted third-party vendors; and allocated overhead.

Professional services associated with the implementation and configuration of our subscription service are performed directly by our services team, as well as by contracted third-party vendors. Fees paid up-front to our third-party vendors are deferred and amortized to cost of revenues as the services are delivered. Fees owed to our third-party vendors are accrued over the same requisite service period. Cost of revenues associated with our professional services engagements contracted with third-party vendors as a percentage of professional services and other revenues was 52%, 135% and 54% for fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, 70% and 64% for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively, and 54% and 52% for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Cost of revenues associated with our professional services engagements contracted with third-party vendors as a percentage of the total professional services and other cost of revenues was 16%, 45% and 45% for fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, 49% and 43% for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and

2011, respectively, and 45% and 40% for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel and related costs directly associated with our sales and marketing staff, including salaries, benefits, bonuses, commissions and stock-based compensation.

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Other costs included in this expense are marketing and promotional events, including our Knowledge conferences, online marketing, product marketing and allocated overhead.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel and related costs directly associated with our research and development staff, including salaries, benefits, bonuses and stock-based compensation, and allocated overhead.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses primarily consist of personnel and related costs for our executive, finance, legal, human resources and administrative personnel, including salaries, benefits, bonuses and stock-based compensation; legal, accounting and other professional services fees; other corporate expenses; and allocated overhead.

Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes consists of federal, state and foreign income taxes. Due to cumulative losses, we maintain a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2011. We consider all available evidence, both positive and negative, in assessing the extent to which a valuation allowance should be applied against our deferred tax assets.

Results of Operations

To enhance comparability, the following table sets forth our results of operations for the periods presented. The period-to-period comparison of financial results is not necessarily indicative of future results.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended December 31,		Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2011	2012
	(in thousands)						
Revenues ⁽¹⁾ :							
Subscription	\$ 17,841	\$ 40,078	\$ 79,191	\$ 33,191	\$ 64,886	\$ 21,224	\$ 39,541
Professional services and other	1,474	3,251	13,450	4,753	8,489	3,988	7,890
Total revenues	19,315	43,329	92,641	37,944	73,375	25,212	47,431
Cost of revenues ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ :							
Subscription	3,140	6,378	15,311	6,096	15,073	4,451	11,012

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Professional services and other	4,711	9,812	16,264	6,778	12,850	4,763	10,224
Total cost of revenues	7,851	16,190	31,575	12,874	27,923	9,214	21,236
Gross profit	11,464	27,139	61,066	25,070	45,452	15,998	26,195
Operating expenses ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ :							
Sales and marketing	8,499	19,334	34,123	13,728	32,501	8,309	19,307
Research and development	2,433	7,194	7,004	2,758	7,030	1,885	6,043
General and administrative	6,363	28,810	9,379	3,417	10,084	2,680	6,427
Total operating expenses	17,295	55,338	50,506	19,903	49,615	12,874	31,777
Income (loss) from operations	(5,831)	(28,199)	10,560	5,167	(4,163)	3,124	(5,582)
Interest and other income (expense), net	(27)	(1,226)	606	289	(1,446)	252	492
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(5,858)	(29,425)	11,166	5,456	(5,609)	3,376	(5,090)
Provision for income taxes	48	280	1,336	653	1,075	385	550
Net income (loss)	(5,906)	(29,705)	9,830	4,803	(6,684)	2,991	(5,640)

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- (1) Revenues for fiscal 2011, the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 reflect the prospective adoption of new revenue accounting guidance commencing on July 1, 2010. As a result of this guidance, we separately allocate value for multiple element contracts between our subscription revenues and professional services revenues based on the best estimate of selling price. Additionally, we recognize professional services revenues as the services are delivered. Please refer to Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion of our revenue recognition policies.
- (2) Stock-based compensation included in the statements of operations above was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended December 31,		Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2011	2012
	(in thousands)						
Cost of revenues:							
Subscription	\$ 6	\$ 48	\$ 548	\$ 225	\$ 674	\$ 156	\$ 532
Professional services and other	11	28	117	37	193	38	192
Sales and marketing	45	277	1,004	431	2,010	288	1,471
Research and development	50	90	468	207	704	143	661
General and administrative	15	102	817	221	2,056	130	1,062

- (3) Operating expenses for fiscal 2009 reflect compensation expense of \$3.8 million related to the stock settlement of an outstanding promissory note in connection with our sale and issuance of Series C preferred stock. Cost of revenues and operating expenses for fiscal 2010 reflect compensation expense of \$0.7 million and \$30.1 million, respectively, related to the repurchase of shares from eligible stockholders in connection with our sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended December 31,		Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2011	2012
	(as a percentage of revenues)						
Revenues:							
Subscription	92%	92%	85%	87%	88%	84%	83%
Professional services and other	8	8	15	13	12	16	17
Total revenues	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cost of revenues:							
Subscription	16	15	16	16	20	18	23
Professional services and other	25	22	18	18	18	19	22
Total cost of revenues	41	37	34	34	38	37	45
Gross profit	59	63	66	66	62	63	55
Operating expenses:							
Sales and marketing	44	45	37	36	44	33	41
Research and development	12	17	8	7	10	7	13
General and administrative	33	66	10	9	14	11	13
Total operating expenses	89	128	55	52	68	51	67
Income (loss) from operations	(30)	(65)	11	14	(6)	12	(12)
Interest and other income (expense), net		(3)	1	1	(2)	1	1
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(30)	(68)	12	15	(8)	13	(11)
Provision for income taxes	1	1	1	2	1	2	1

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Net income (loss)	(31)%	(69)%	11%	13%	(9)%	11%	(12)%
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	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended December 31,		Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2011	2012
(in thousands)							
Revenues by geography							
North America	\$ 14,062	\$ 31,396	\$ 69,333	\$ 27,919	\$ 51,901	\$ 18,437	\$ 33,930
Europe	5,018	10,708	20,093	8,693	18,842	5,908	11,878
Asia Pacific and other	235	1,225	3,215	1,332	2,632	867	1,623
Total revenues	\$ 19,315	\$ 43,329	\$ 92,641	\$ 37,944	\$ 73,375	\$ 25,212	\$ 47,431

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended December 31,		Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2011	2012
Revenues by geography							
North America	73%	72%	75%	74%	71%	74%	72%
Europe	26%	25%	22%	23%	26%	23%	25%
Asia Pacific and other	1%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Total revenues	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012**Revenues**

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2011	2012	
(dollars in thousands)			
Revenues:			
Subscription	\$ 21,224	\$ 39,541	86%
Professional services and other	3,988	7,890	98%
Total revenues	\$ 25,212	\$ 47,431	88%
Percentage of revenues:			
Subscription	84%	83%	
Professional services and other	16%	17%	
Total	100%	100%	

Revenues increased \$22.2 million, primarily due to the increase in subscription revenues of \$18.3 million. Of the total increase in subscription revenues, 64% represented revenues from new customers acquired after March 31, 2011, and 36% represented revenues from existing customers at or prior to March 31, 2011. Our total customers increased 61% from March 31, 2011 to March 31, 2012. The average subscription revenues per customer increased 16% over this period primarily due an increase in the number of subscriptions sold to new customers.

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The increase in subscription revenues from channel partners represented 19% of the \$18.3 million total increase in subscription revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The remaining 81% of the \$18.3 million increase in total subscription revenues was from sales to customers by our direct sales organization. The increase in subscription revenues outside North America represented 30% of the \$18.3 million total increase in subscription revenues. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we continued to increase our focus on international markets through the addition of new channel partners and expansion of our direct sales organization, and the opening of an additional sales and marketing office in Sweden.

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The increase in professional services and other revenues of \$3.9 million was primarily due to the growth in our customer base and \$2.2 million of revenues associated with acceptances received during the period. Revenues outside North America represented 32% of the \$3.9 million total increase in professional services and other revenues. Revenues in North America represented the remaining 68% of the \$3.9 million total increase in professional services and other revenues.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit Percentage

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2011	2012	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
Cost of revenues:			
Subscription	\$ 4,451	\$ 11,012	147%
Professional services and other	4,763	10,224	115%
Total cost of revenues	\$ 9,214	\$ 21,236	130%
Gross profit percentage:			
Subscription	79%	72%	
Professional services and other	(19)%	(30)%	
Total gross profit percentage	63%	55%	
Gross profit	\$ 15,998	\$ 26,195	64%
Headcount (at period end)	126	265	110%

Cost of subscription revenues increased \$6.6 million resulting in a decrease in our subscription gross profit percentage from 79% to 72%. The overall increase in cost of subscription revenues was primarily attributed to increased personnel-related costs of \$3.2 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$2.9 million and additional stock-based compensation of \$0.4 million. These personnel-related cost increases were driven by headcount growth from 70 at March 31, 2011 to 143 at March 31, 2012. We expect personnel-related costs to continue to increase as we continue to hire employees in our cloud infrastructure and support organizations to meet our growing customer demands. In addition, hosting fees for our network infrastructure increased \$1.4 million as we increased data center capacity to migrate customers from our managed service data centers to our co-location data centers and to support our customer growth. We also opened eight new data centers since March 31, 2011. At March 31, 2012, we delivered our service from seven data centers in North America and nine data centers internationally compared to three data centers in North America and five data centers internationally as of March 31, 2011. We expect to open two new data centers in North America and two new data centers internationally by December 31, 2012. We expect to exit three of our managed services data centers in North America and five of our managed services data centers internationally by December 31, 2012. Depreciation expense also increased \$1.3 million due to purchases of network infrastructure to support our new data centers and growth within our existing data centers, and accelerated depreciation of the assets located in our managed services data centers, which we commenced in the three months ended December 31, 2011 when we made the decision to exit these data centers by December 31, 2012. We expect depreciation expense to continue to increase as we purchase new equipment to support our new customers. We expect depreciation expense and hosting costs as a percentage of revenues will decrease in 2013 as we stop hosting customers in our managed services data centers.

By December 31, 2012, we plan on operating six data centers in North America and six data centers internationally. We believe these data centers will enable us to provide our subscription services to our existing customers and accommodate anticipated growth. Accordingly, we anticipate capital expenditures on data center capacity as a percentage of revenues in 2013 will decrease compared to 2012. In 2013, we anticipate that the substantial portion of our capital expenditures on data center capacity will be on new equipment within existing data centers to accommodate growth, which generally requires less capital expenditure than provisioning the

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equivalent capacity in a new data center. We may add additional data centers in future periods to accommodate growth, to expand into new geographies or to meet regulatory requirements.

We expect our subscription gross profit percentage to decrease to approximately 62% to 65% for the balance of 2012. In 2013 we anticipate our subscription gross profit percentage will increase as we exit redundant managed data centers and better utilize our existing data center capacity as we add new customers and our existing customers expand their use of our services.

Cost of professional services and other revenues increased \$5.5 million, resulting in a decrease in our professional services and other gross profit percentage from (19)% to (30)%. The overall increase in cost of professional services and other revenues was primarily attributed to increased personnel-related costs of \$3.2 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$3.1 million and additional stock-based compensation of \$0.2 million. The increased personnel-related costs were driven by headcount growth from 56 at March 31, 2011 to 122 at March 31, 2012. In addition, outside services costs increased \$2.2 million primarily due to additional fees paid to third parties to provide implementation services.

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we incurred costs associated with certain fixed price professional services engagements signed in 2011 that exceeded the corresponding professional services revenues from these engagements. Although we do not anticipate our professional services business to become profitable in 2012, we expect our gross profit percentage from professional services will improve as we realize the benefits of the shift in our pricing model to primarily time and materials.

Sales and Marketing

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2011	2012	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
Sales and marketing	\$ 8,309	\$ 19,307	132%
Percentage of revenues	33%	41%	
Headcount (at period end)	103	270	162%

Sales and marketing expenses increased \$11.0 million due to the expansion of our sales force and increases in marketing programs to address additional opportunities in new and existing markets. Total headcount in sales and marketing increased 162% from March 31, 2011 to March 31, 2012, contributing to an \$8.7 million increase in personnel-related costs, consisting primarily of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs associated with our direct sales force of \$7.6 million, and additional stock-based compensation of \$1.2 million. In addition, commissions increased \$1.7 million directly attributable to increased revenues and changes made to our commissions plan in the three months ended March 31, 2012 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011.

We expect sales and marketing expenses to increase and continue to be our largest component of costs and expenses, as we continue to expand our direct sales teams, increase our marketing activities, grow our international operations, build brand awareness and sponsor additional marketing events.

Research and Development

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	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2011	2012	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
Research and development	\$ 1,885	\$ 6,043	221%
Percentage of revenues	7%	13%	
Headcount (at period end)	39	116	197%

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Research and development expenses increased \$4.2 million primarily due to increased personnel-related costs of \$4.5 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs associated with our research and development team of \$3.9 million and additional stock-based compensation of \$0.6 million. Total headcount in research and development increased 197% from March 31, 2011 to March 31, 2012 as we upgraded and extended our service offerings and developed new technologies.

We expect research and development expenses to increase as we improve the existing functionality of our service, develop new applications to fill market needs and continue to enhance our core platform.

General and Administrative

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2011	2012	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
General and administrative	\$ 2,680	\$ 6,427	140%
Percentage of revenues	11%	13%	
Headcount (at period end)	34	78	129%

General and administrative expenses increased \$3.7 million primarily due to increased headcount of 129% from March 31, 2011 to March 31, 2012. Personnel-related expenses increased \$2.6 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$1.6 million and additional stock-based compensation of \$0.9 million, as we added employees to support the growth of our business. Professional and outside service costs increased \$1.1 million, comprised primarily of legal and accounting fees associated with our international expansion.

We expect to incur higher general and administrative expenses as a result of both our growth and transition to a public company, including higher legal, corporate insurance and accounting expenses, and the additional costs of achieving and maintaining compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related regulations. We expect the continued expansion of our operations will also contribute to higher general and administrative expenses. Specifically, during the second half of 2012, we are relocating our headquarters to accommodate our growth. We anticipate taking an impairment charge of approximately \$2.0 million to \$3.0 million for exit costs associated with our current lease at the time we stop using the building.

Interest and Other Income, net

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2011	2012	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
Interest and other income, net	\$ 252	\$ 492	95%
Percentage of revenues	1%	1%	

Interest and other income, net, primarily consists of foreign currency transaction gains and losses. The increase of \$0.2 million is primarily due to unrealized gains on amounts invoiced to customers that are denominated in British pounds and Euros as the U.S. dollar weakened over the three months ended March 31, 2012 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011.

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While we have not engaged in the hedging of our foreign currency transactions to date, we are presently evaluating the costs and benefits of initiating such a program and may in the future hedge selected significant transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

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	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2011	2012	
	(in thousands)		
Income before income taxes	\$ 3,376	\$ (5,090)	NM
Provision for income taxes	385	550	43%
Effective tax rate	12%	(11)%	

The provision for income taxes increased \$0.2 million, primarily as a result of a higher proportion of earnings in taxable jurisdictions in the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the same period in the prior year. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we generated a loss in our foreign operations, which decreased our effective income tax rate.

We continue to maintain a full valuation allowance on our federal and state deferred tax assets, and the significant components of the tax expense recorded are current cash taxes in various jurisdictions. The cash tax expenses are impacted by each jurisdiction's individual tax rates, laws on timing of recognition of income and deductions and availability of net operating losses and tax credits. In December 2011, we reorganized our international operations and established our non-U.S. headquarters in the Netherlands, which has an effective tax rate that is lower than the U.S. federal statutory rate. Given the full valuation allowance, sensitivity of current cash taxes to local rules and our foreign restructuring, we expect our effective tax rate could fluctuate significantly on a quarterly basis and could be adversely affected to the extent earnings are lower than anticipated in countries that have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated in countries that have higher statutory rates. The earnings of our foreign subsidiaries are considered to be permanently reinvested outside of the United States.

Comparison of the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011**Revenues**

	Six Months Ended December 31,		% Change
	2010	2011	
	(dollars in thousands)		
Revenues:			
Subscription	\$ 33,191	\$ 64,886	95%
Professional services and other	4,753	8,489	79%
Total revenues	\$ 37,944	\$ 73,375	93%
Percentage of revenues:			
Subscription	87%	88%	
Professional services and other	13%	12%	
Total	100%	100%	

Revenues increased \$35.4 million, due primarily to the increase in subscription revenues of \$31.7 million. Of the total increase in subscription revenues, 55% represented revenues from new customers acquired after December 31, 2010, and 45% represented revenues from existing

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customers at or prior to December 31, 2010. Our total customers increased 62% from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2011. The average subscription revenues per customer increased 19% over this period primarily due to an increase in the number of subscriptions sold to existing customers.

The increase in subscription revenues from channel partners represented 19% of the \$31.7 million total increase in subscription revenues for the six months ended December 31, 2011. The remaining 81% of the \$31.7 million increase in total subscription revenues was from sales to customers by our direct sales organization. The increase in subscription revenues outside North America represented 33% of the \$31.7 million total increase

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in subscription revenues. The increase in revenues from channel partners was due primarily to increased market adoption of our subscription service through sales by our existing channel partners and to a lesser extent the addition of new channel partners. The increase in subscription revenues outside North America was due primarily to increased adoption of our subscription service through sales by our existing channel partners and direct sales organization, and to a lesser extent the addition of new channel partners and the expansion of our direct sales organization. During the six months ended December 31, 2011, we opened additional sales and marketing offices in Denmark and France, which did not account for a significant portion of increased revenues during the period.

The increase in professional services and other revenues of \$3.7 million was primarily due to the growth in our customer base. The increase in professional services and other revenues outside North America represented 27% of the \$3.7 million total increase in professional services and other revenues. The increase in professional services and other revenues in North America represented the remaining 73% of the \$3.7 million total increase in professional services and other revenues.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit Percentage

	Six Months Ended December 31,		% Change
	2010	2011	
	(dollars in thousands)		
Cost of revenues:			
Subscription	\$ 6,096	\$ 15,073	147%
Professional services and other	6,778	12,850	90%
Total cost of revenues	\$ 12,874	\$ 27,923	117%
Gross profit percentage:			
Subscription	82%	77%	
Professional services and other	(43)%	(51)%	
Total gross profit percentage	66%	62%	
Gross profit	\$ 25,070	\$ 45,452	81%
Headcount (at period end)	101	217	115%

Cost of subscription revenues increased \$9.0 million resulting in a decrease from 82% to 77% in subscription gross profit percentage. The overall increase in cost of subscription revenues was primarily attributed to increased personnel-related costs of \$4.9 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$4.5 million and additional stock-based compensation of \$0.4 million. In addition, hosting fees for our network infrastructure increased \$1.6 million as we increased data center capacity to support our growth. At December 31, 2011, we delivered our service from seven data centers in North America and seven data centers internationally compared to three data centers in North America and five data centers internationally at December 31, 2010. Depreciation expense also increased \$1.1 million as we started the transition of our network infrastructure from a managed services hosting model to a co-location model.

Cost of professional services and other revenues increased \$6.1 million resulting in a decrease in professional services and other gross profit percentage from (43)% to (51)%. The overall increase in cost of professional services and other revenues was primarily attributed to increased personnel-related costs of \$3.7 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$3.5 million and additional stock-based compensation of \$0.2 million. In addition, outside services increased \$1.9 million primarily related to additional fees paid to third-parties to provide implementation services.

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Total headcount associated with cost of revenues increased 115% from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2011 as we invested in additional resources to continue to support our subscription service and further develop our professional services group.

Table of Contents***Sales and Marketing***

	Six Months Ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
Sales and marketing	\$ 13,728	\$ 32,501	137%
Percentage of revenues	36%	44%	
Headcount (at period end)	90	242	169%

Sales and marketing expenses increased \$18.8 million due to the expansion of our sales force and increases in marketing programs to address additional opportunities in new and existing markets. Total headcount in sales and marketing increased 169% from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2011, contributing to a \$13.3 million increase in personnel-related costs, consisting primarily of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs associated with our direct sales force of \$11.8 million, and additional stock-based compensation of \$1.6 million. In addition, we incurred an increase of \$3.1 million in commissions directly attributable to increased sales and changes made to our commissions plan in the six months ended December 31, 2011. Marketing and event costs increased \$1.3 million due to our continued efforts to generate sales leads and build brand awareness.

Research and Development

	Six Months Ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
Research and development	\$ 2,758	\$ 7,030	155%
Percentage of revenues	7%	10%	
Headcount (at period end)	34	83	144%

Research and development expenses increased \$4.3 million primarily due to increased personnel-related costs of \$4.0 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs associated with our research and development team of \$3.5 million and additional stock-based compensation of \$0.5 million. Total headcount in research and development increased 144% from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2011 as we upgraded and extended our service offerings and developed new technologies.

General and Administrative

	Six Months Ended December 31,		
	2010	2011	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
General and administrative	\$ 3,417	\$ 10,084	195%
Percentage of revenues	9%	14%	
Headcount (at period end)	25	61	144%

General and administrative expenses increased \$6.7 million primarily due to increased headcount of 144% from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2011. Personnel-related expenses increased by \$4.1 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$2.3 million and additional stock-based compensation of \$1.8 million, as we added employees to support the growth of our business. Professional and outside service costs increased \$1.6 million, comprised primarily of legal and accounting fees associated with our international

expansion.

Table of Contents**Interest and Other Income (Expense), net**

	Six Months Ended December 31,		% Change
	2010	2011	
	(dollars in thousands)		
Interest and other income (expense), net	\$ 289	\$ (1,446)	NM
Percentage of revenues	1%	(2)%	

Interest and other income (expense), net primarily consists of foreign currency transaction gains and losses. The decrease of \$1.7 million is primarily due to unrealized losses on amounts invoiced to customers that are denominated in British Pounds and Euros as the U.S. Dollar strengthened over the six months ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the six months ended December 31, 2010.

Provision for Income Taxes

	Six Months Ended December 31,		% Change
	2010	2011	
	(in thousands)		
Income before income taxes	\$ 5,456	\$ (5,609)	NM
Provision for income taxes	653	1,075	65%
Effective tax rate	12%	(19)%	

The provision for income taxes increased \$0.4 million, primarily as a result of the increase in pre-tax income related to international operations and California taxes for the six months ended December 31, 2011 compared to the same period in the prior year. During the six months ended December 31, 2011, we recorded a provision for income taxes principally attributable to foreign taxes, U.S. federal taxes and California taxes.

Comparison of Fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011**Revenues**

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			2009 to 2010 % Change	2010 to 2011 % Change
	2009	2010	2011		
	(dollars in thousands)				
Revenues:					
Subscription	\$ 17,841	\$ 40,078	\$ 79,191	125%	98%
Professional services and other	1,474	3,251	13,450	121%	314%
Total revenues	\$ 19,315	\$ 43,329	\$ 92,641	124%	114%
Percentage of revenues:					
Subscription	92%	92%	85%		
Professional services and other	8	8	15		

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Total	100%	100%	100%
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Fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2011. Revenues increased \$49.3 million, primarily due to the increase in subscription revenues of \$39.1 million. Subscription revenues increased primarily due to new customers and additional subscriptions sold to existing customers. Our total number of customers increased 68% from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011. The average subscription revenues per customer increased 19% over this period primarily due to an increase in the number of subscriptions sold to existing customers. The increase in professional services and other revenues of \$10.2 million was primarily due to the prospective adoption of new revenue accounting guidance resulting in an increase to professional services and other revenues of \$5.5 million in fiscal 2011. The remaining increase of \$4.7 million was attributable to the growth in our customer base.

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Fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2010. Revenues increased \$24.0 million, primarily due to the increase in subscription revenues of \$22.2 million. Subscription revenues increased primarily due to new customers and additional subscriptions sold to existing customers. The average subscription revenues per customer increased 41% over this period primarily due to an increase in the average number of subscriptions sold to new customers. Our total number of customers increased by 64% from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010. The increase in professional services and other revenues of \$1.8 million was primarily attributable to the growth in our customer base.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit Percentage

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			2009 to 2010 % Change	2010 to 2011 % Change
	2009	2010	2011		
	(dollars in thousands)				
Cost of revenues:					
Subscription	\$ 3,140	\$ 6,378	\$ 15,311	103%	140%
Professional services and other	4,711	9,812	16,264	108%	66%
Total cost of revenues	\$ 7,851	\$ 16,190	\$ 31,575	106%	95%
Gross profit percentage:					
Subscription	82%	84%	81%		
Professional services and other	(220)	(202)	(21)		
Total gross profit percentage	59%	63%	66%		
Gross profit	\$ 11,464	\$ 27,139	\$ 61,066	137%	125%
Headcount (at period end)	38	66	150	74%	127%

Fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2011. Cost of subscription revenues increased \$8.9 million, resulting in a decrease from 84% to 81% in subscription gross profit percentage from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011. The overall increase in cost of subscription revenues was primarily attributable to increased personnel-related costs of \$5.0 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$4.5 million and additional stock-based compensation of \$0.5 million. Hosting fees for our network infrastructure increased \$2.1 million as we increased data center capacity to support our growth. At June 30, 2011, we delivered our service from six data centers in North America and five data centers internationally compared to three data centers in the United States and five data centers internationally at June 30, 2010. Depreciation expense also increased \$0.8 million as we started the transition of our network infrastructure from a managed service hosting model to a co-location model.

Cost of professional services and other revenues increased \$6.5 million from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011. Our professional services and other gross profit percentage improved from (202)% to (21)% from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011, primarily due to increased revenues as a result of the prospective adoption of new revenue recognition accounting guidance. This guidance enabled us to recognize professional services revenues as the services are delivered. The overall increase in cost of professional services and other revenues was primarily attributable to increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$3.1 million and increased outside services costs of \$3.1 million primarily related to additional fees paid to third parties to provide implementation services.

Total headcount associated with cost of revenues increased 127% from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011 as we invested in additional resources to continue to support our subscription service and further develop our professional services group.

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Fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2010. Our subscription gross profit percentage increased from 82% to 84% from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010, due to increased revenues of \$22.2 million offset by an increase in the cost of subscription revenues of \$3.2 million. The overall increase in cost of subscription revenues was primarily attributed to an increase in our hosting fees for our network infrastructure of \$1.5 million as we increased data center capacity to support our growth. At June 30, 2010, we delivered our service from three data centers in North America and five data centers internationally, compared to three data centers in North America and two

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data centers internationally at June 30, 2009. Personnel-related costs increased \$1.1 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs.

Our professional services and other gross profit percentage improved from (220)% to (202)% from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010, due to an increase in professional services and other revenues of \$1.8 million offset by an increase in cost of professional services and other revenues of \$5.1 million. The overall increase in cost of professional services and other revenues was primarily attributable to increased outside services costs of \$3.2 million primarily related to additional fees paid to third parties to provide implementation services. In addition, personnel-related costs increased \$1.5 million, consisting primarily of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$1.4 million. Total headcount associated with cost of revenues increased 74% from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010 as we invested in additional resources to continue to support our subscription service and further develop our professional services group.

Sales and Marketing

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)				
Sales and marketing	\$ 8,499	\$ 19,334	\$ 34,123	127%	76%
Percentage of revenues	44%	45%	37%		
Headcount (at period end)	40	72	140	80%	94%

Fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2011. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$14.8 million. Employee-related costs increased \$13.3 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs in connection with our direct sales force of \$11.5 million, increased commissions of \$1.1 million, and an increase in stock-based compensation of \$0.7 million, which was primarily driven by an increase in sales and marketing headcount of 94% from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011. In addition, we incurred an increase of \$2.7 million in marketing and event costs primarily attributable to our annual Knowledge conference, which experienced a 107% increase in attendance year-over-year. Offsetting these increases was a decrease of \$2.0 million in compensation expense related to the fiscal 2010 repurchase of shares from eligible stockholders in connection with our sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock. Please see Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements for further explanation of this transaction.

Fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2010. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$10.8 million. Employee-related costs increased \$7.6 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs in connection with our direct sales force of \$4.7 million, increased commissions of \$2.7 million, and an increase in stock-based compensation of \$0.2 million, which was primarily driven by an increase in sales and marketing headcount of 80% from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010. In addition, fiscal 2010 included \$2.0 million in compensation expense related to the repurchase of shares from eligible stockholders in connection with our sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock. Marketing and event costs, primarily related to our Knowledge conference, increased \$0.8 million.

Research and Development

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011
	2009	2010	2011	% Change	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)				
Research and development	\$ 2,433	\$ 7,194	\$ 7,004	196%	(3)%

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Percentage of revenues	13%	17%	8%		
Headcount (at period end)	15	28	44	87%	57%

Fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2011. Research and development expenses decreased \$0.2 million. Personnel-related costs increased \$2.8 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and

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travel costs of \$2.4 million and increased stock-based compensation of \$0.4 million, which was primarily driven by an increase in research and development headcount of 57% from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011. In addition, outside services costs increased \$0.4 million. Offsetting these increases was a decrease of \$3.6 million in compensation expense related to the fiscal 2010 repurchase of shares from eligible stockholders in connection with our sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock.

Fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2010. Research and development expenses increased \$4.8 million primarily due to \$3.6 million in compensation expense related to the repurchase of shares from eligible stockholders in connection with our sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock in fiscal 2010. In addition, personnel-related costs increased \$1.1 million, primarily consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$1.0 million, which was driven by an increase in research and development headcount of 87% from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010.

General and Administrative

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			2009 to	2010 to
	2009	2010	2011	2010 % Change	2011 % Change
	(dollars in thousands)				
General and administrative	\$ 6,363	\$ 28,810	\$ 9,379	353%	(67)%
Percentage of revenues	33%	66%	10%		
Headcount (at period end)	8	12	41	50%	242%

Fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2011. General and administrative expenses decreased \$19.4 million. Personnel-related expenses increased \$3.3 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$2.6 million and increased stock-based compensation of \$0.7 million primarily driven by an increase in general and administrative headcount of 242% from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011. Professional and outside service costs, comprised primarily of legal and accounting and auditing fees, increased \$1.1 million. Offsetting these increases was a decrease of \$24.5 million in compensation expense related to the fiscal 2010 repurchase of shares from eligible stockholders in connection with our sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock.

Fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2010. General and administrative expenses increased \$22.4 million primarily due to \$24.5 million in compensation expense related to the repurchase of shares from eligible stockholders in connection with our sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock in fiscal 2010. The effects of the sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock were partially offset by a decrease of \$3.8 million in compensation expense related to the fiscal 2009 stock settlement of an outstanding promissory note in connection with the sale and issuance of Series C preferred stock. Please see Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion of these transactions. In addition, general and administrative expenses increased \$1.7 million primarily due to an increase in general and administrative headcount of 50% from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010. Personnel-related expenses increased by \$0.8 million, consisting of increased employee compensation, benefits and travel costs of \$0.7 million and increased stock-based compensation of \$0.1 million. Professional and outside service costs, comprised mostly of legal and accounting and auditing fees, accounted for \$0.6 million of the increase.

Interest and Other Income (Expense), net

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			2009 to	2010 to
	2009	2010	2011	2010 % Change	2011 % Change

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(dollars in thousands)

Interest and other income (expense), net	\$ (27)	\$ (1,226)	\$ 606	NM	NM
Percentage of revenues	%	(3)%	1%		

Fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2011. The increase in interest and other income (expense), net of \$1.8 million is due to losses on foreign currency transactions of \$0.6 million during fiscal 2011 as compared to realized and unrealized gains of \$0.5 million during fiscal 2010. Additionally, during fiscal 2010, we marked to

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market our preferred stock warrants and revalued them upon settlement as part of the sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock, resulting in additional expense of \$0.7 million.

Fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2010. The decrease in interest and other income (expense), net of \$1.2 million is due to additional realized and unrealized losses on foreign currency transactions of \$0.5 million coupled with the revaluation of our preferred stock warrants upon settlement resulting in a decrease of \$0.7 million.

Provision for Income Taxes

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			2009 to 2010 % Change	2010 to 2011 % Change
	2009	2010	2011		
	(dollars in thousands)				
Income before income taxes	\$ (5,858)	\$ (29,425)	\$ 11,166	NM	NM
Provision for income taxes	48	280	1,336	483%	377%
Effective tax rate	(1)%	(1)%	12%		

Fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2011. The provision for income taxes increased \$1.1 million primarily as a result of the increase in pre-tax income related to international operations and California taxes.

Fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2010. The provision for income taxes increased \$0.2 million primarily as a result of international operations.

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The following tables set forth our unaudited quarterly consolidated statements of operations data and our unaudited consolidated statements of operations data as a percentage of total revenues for each of the seven quarters in the period ended March 31, 2012. We have prepared the quarterly data on a consistent basis with the audited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. In the opinion of management, the financial information reflects all necessary adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of this data. This information should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. The results of historical periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for a full year or any future periods.

	Sep 30, 2010	Dec 31, 2010	For the Three Months Ended			Dec 31, 2011	March 31, 2012
			March 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2011		
	(in thousands)						
Revenues:							
Subscription	\$ 14,816	\$ 18,375	\$ 21,224	\$ 24,776	\$ 30,331	\$ 34,555	\$ 39,541
Professional services and other	1,773	2,980	3,988	4,709	3,866	4,623	7,890
Total revenues	16,589	21,355	25,212	29,485	34,197	39,178	47,431
Cost of revenues⁽¹⁾:							
Subscription	2,711	3,385	4,451	4,764	6,323	8,750	11,012
Professional services and other	2,653	4,125	4,763	4,723	5,609	7,241	10,224
Total cost of revenues	5,364	7,510	9,214	9,487	11,932	15,991	21,236
Gross profit	11,225	13,845	15,998	19,998	22,265	23,187	26,195
Operating expenses⁽¹⁾:							
Sales and marketing	6,433	7,295	8,309	12,086	13,980	18,521	19,307
Research and development	1,237	1,521	1,885	2,361	2,757	4,273	6,043
General and administrative	1,453	1,964	2,680	3,282	4,509	5,575	6,427
Total operating expenses	9,123	10,780	12,874	17,729	21,246	28,369	31,777
Income (loss) from operations	2,102	3,065	3,124	2,269	1,019	(5,182)	(5,582)
Interest and other income (expense), net	320	(31)	252	65	(729)	(717)	492
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	2,422	3,034	3,376	2,334	290	(5,899)	(5,090)
Provision for income taxes	290	363	385	298	169	906	550
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,132	\$ 2,671	\$ 2,991	\$ 2,036	\$ 121	\$ (6,805)	\$ (5,640)

(1) Stock-based compensation included in the statements of operations above was as follows:

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	For the Three Months Ended						
	Sep 30, 2010	Dec 31, 2010	March 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2011	Dec 31, 2011	March 31, 2012
Cost of revenues:							
Subscription	\$ 97	\$ 128	\$ 156	\$ 167	\$ 201	\$ 473	\$ 532
Professional services and other	15	22	38	42	71	122	192
Sales and marketing	192	239	288	285	800	1,210	1,471
Research and development	95	112	143	118	263	441	661
General and administrative	134	87	130	466	1,056	1,000	1,062
Revenues:							
	Sep 30, 2010	Dec 31, 2010	March 31, 2011	June 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2011	Dec 31, 2011	March 31, 2012
(as a percentage of revenues)							
Subscription	89%	86%	84%	84%	89%	88%	83%
Professional services and other	11	14	16	16	11	12	17
Total revenues	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cost of revenues:							
Subscription	16	16	18	16	18	22	23
Professional services and other	16	19	19	16	17	19	22
Total cost of revenues	32	35	37	32	35	41	45
Gross profit	68	65	63	68	65	59	55
Operating expenses:							
Sales and marketing	39	34	33	41	41	47	41
Research and development	7	7	7	8	8	11	13
General and administrative	9	9	11	11	13	14	13
Total operating expenses	55	50	51	60	62	72	67
Income (loss) from operations	13	15	12	8	3	(13)	(12)
Interest and other income (expense), net	2		1		(2)	(2)	1
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	15	15	13	8	1	(15)	(11)
Provision for income taxes	2	2	1	1		(2)	1
Net income (loss)	13%	13%	12%	7%	1%	(17%)	(12%)

Seasonality, Cyclicity and Quarterly Trends

We have historically experienced seasonality in terms of when we enter into customer agreements for our service. We sign a significantly higher percentage of agreements with new customers, as well as renewal agreements with existing customers, in the quarters ended June 30 and December 31. The increase in customer agreements for the quarters ended June 30 is primarily as a result of the historical terms of our commission plans to incentivize our direct sales force to meet their quotas by the end of the fiscal year. The increase in customer agreements for the quarter ended December 31 can be attributed to large enterprise account buying patterns typical in the software industry. Furthermore, we

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usually sign a significant portion of these agreements during the last month, and often the last two weeks, of each quarter. This seasonality is reflected to a much lesser extent, and sometimes is not immediately apparent, in our revenues, due to the fact that we recognize subscription revenues over the term of the license agreement, which is generally 12 to 36 months. As a result of the change in our fiscal year end from June 30 to December 31 and changes to our commission plans to provide for earlier incentives, we may not see the same increase in new customer agreements for future quarters ended June 30. Although these seasonal factors are common in the technology industry, historical patterns should not be considered a reliable indicator of our future sales activity or performance.

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Our revenues have increased over the periods presented due to increased sales to new customers, as well as upsells to existing customers. Our operating expenses have increased sequentially in every quarter primarily due to increases in headcount and other related expenses to support our growth. We anticipate these expenses will continue to increase in future periods as we continue to focus on investing in the long-term growth of our business.

In the quarters ended September 30, 2011, December 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, we accelerated investments in our headcount and operations to drive our future growth. As a result, we generated a net loss in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 despite significant revenue growth in the period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended December 31,		Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2011	2012
	(in thousands)						
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 160	\$ (7,532)	\$ 37,468	\$ 10,711	\$ 13,220	\$ 14,086	\$ 16,079
Net cash used in investing activities	(851)	(1,455)	(8,383)	(1,857)	(7,959)	(3,676)	(23,894)
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,701	30,672	1,227	222	2,154	565	19,927
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents, net of impact of exchange rates on cash	3,016	21,614	30,451	9,055	8,235	11,216	12,052

To date, we have funded our business primarily with cash flows from operating activities. At March 31, 2012, we had \$80.1 million in cash and cash equivalents, of which \$3.2 million represented cash located overseas. We also had \$15.3 million in short-term investments consisting of commercial paper, corporate debt securities and U.S. government agency securities.

Our historical cash flows from operating activities have been significantly impacted by customer billings and payment terms, as well as operating expenses related to sales and marketing, our cloud infrastructure, professional services, and research and development.

Based on our current level of operations and anticipated growth, we believe our current cash and cash equivalents and cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to fund our operating needs for at least the next 12 months, barring unforeseen circumstances.

Our primary short-term needs for cash, which are subject to change, include expenditures related to the growth of our cloud infrastructure, including the addition and expansion of data centers, and the acquisition of fixed assets for use in our current and future data centers. We made capital expenditures of \$3.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and anticipate making capital expenditures of approximately \$22.0 million during the remainder of fiscal 2012.

Our short-term needs for cash also include expenditures related to:

the growth of our sales and marketing and professional services efforts;

support of our sales and marketing efforts related to our current and future services and applications, including expansion of our direct sales force and support resources both in the United States and abroad;

the continued advancement of research and development; and

the expansion needs of our facilities, including costs of leasing additional facilities.

To the extent existing cash and cash equivalents and cash from operations are not sufficient to fund our future activities, we may need to raise additional funds. Although we are not currently a party to any agreement

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or letter of intent with respect to potential investments in, or acquisitions of, complementary businesses, services or technologies, we may enter into these types of arrangements in the future, which could also require us to seek additional equity financing or use our cash resources. We have no present understandings, commitments or agreements to enter into any such acquisitions.

Depending on certain growth opportunities, we may choose to accelerate investments in sales and marketing, cloud infrastructure, professional services, and research and development, which may require the use of proceeds from our initial public offering.

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities in the three months ended March 31, 2012 reflected our net loss of \$5.6 million, adjusted by non-cash charges including \$3.9 million for stock-based compensation, \$2.3 million for the amortization of deferred commissions and \$2.0 million for depreciation, and changes in our working capital. The fluctuations in our working capital were primarily attributed to an increase of \$11.0 million in deferred revenue and a decrease of \$4.2 million in prepaid expenses and other current assets, partially offset by a \$2.9 million increase in deferred commissions. The increases in deferred revenue and deferred commissions were primarily due to increased sales in the three months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets was due to the settlement of Frederic B. Luddy's outstanding receivable for withholding taxes associated with the sale of Series C and Series D preferred stock.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the three months ended March 31, 2011 reflected our net income of \$3.0 million and changes in our working capital. The fluctuations in our working capital were primarily attributed to a \$14.4 million increase in deferred revenue, a \$2.7 million increase in deferred rent, and a \$2.6 million increase in accrued liabilities, partially offset by an \$8.5 million increase in accounts receivable. The increase in deferred revenue and accounts receivable was primarily due to increased sales. The increase in deferred rent and accrued liabilities was primarily due to the growth of our business and the resulting move of our San Diego headquarters to a new building during the period.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the six months ended December 31, 2011 reflected our net loss of \$6.7 million, adjusted by non-cash charges including \$5.6 million for stock-based compensation, \$3.5 million for amortization of deferred commissions and \$2.0 million for depreciation, and changes in our working capital. The fluctuations in our working capital were primarily attributed to a \$30.0 million increase in deferred revenue and a \$6.9 million increase in accrued liabilities, partially offset by a \$20.4 million increase in accounts receivable and an \$8.3 million increase in deferred commissions. The increase in deferred revenue, accounts receivable and deferred commissions was primarily due to increased sales. Our sales and marketing headcount increased 73% during the six months ended December 31, 2011. The increase in accrued liabilities was due to the growth in our business and increased headcount.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the six months ended December 31, 2010 reflected our net income of \$4.8 million and changes in our working capital. The fluctuations in our working capital were primarily attributed to a \$12.6 million increase in deferred revenue, partially offset by a \$7.6 million increase in accounts receivable. The increase in deferred revenue and accounts receivable was primarily due to increased sales.

Net cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2011 reflected our net income of \$9.8 million, adjusted by non-cash charges including \$4.0 million for the amortization of deferred commissions and \$3.0 million for stock-based compensation, and changes in our working capital. The fluctuations in our working capital were primarily attributed to a \$33.9 million increase in deferred revenue, a \$5.4 million increase in accrued liabilities and a \$3.2 million increase in deferred rent, partially offset by a \$14.8 million increase in accounts receivable and a \$5.6 million increase in deferred commissions. The increase in deferred revenue, accounts receivable and deferred commissions was primarily due to increased sales in fiscal 2011. The increase in accrued liabilities and

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deferred rent was primarily due to the growth of our business and the resulting move of our San Diego headquarters to a new building during the period.

Net cash used in operating activities in fiscal 2010 reflected our net loss of \$29.7 million, which included non-cash compensation expense of \$30.8 million related to the premium paid to eligible stockholders for the repurchase of common stock in connection with the sale of Series D preferred stock, and the changes in our working capital. The fluctuations in our working capital were primarily attributed to a \$24.0 million increase in deferred revenue and an \$8.9 million increase in accrued liabilities, partially offset by a \$5.3 million increase in deferred commissions, a \$5.2 million increase in accounts receivable and a \$4.9 million increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets. The increase in accrued liabilities included \$4.5 million in withholding taxes associated with the repurchase of Frederic B. Luddy's shares as part of the sale and issuance Series D preferred stock, with a corresponding offset of \$4.5 million for Mr. Luddy's receivable in prepaid expenses and other current assets. The remaining increase to accrued liabilities was due to the increase in headcount.

Net cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2009 reflected our net loss of \$5.9 million, which included non-cash compensation expense of \$3.8 million related to the premium paid to Mr. Luddy for the repurchase of common stock in connection with the sale of Series C preferred stock, and the changes in our working capital. The fluctuations in our working capital were primarily attributed to a \$7.0 million increase in deferred revenue and a \$2.4 million increase in accrued liabilities, partially offset by a \$2.0 million increase in accounts receivable and a \$1.2 million increase in deferred commissions. The increase in accrued liabilities included \$0.7 million in withholding taxes associated with the repurchase of Mr. Luddy's shares as part of the sale and issuance Series C preferred stock, with a corresponding offset of \$0.7 million for Mr. Luddy's receivable in prepaid expenses and other current assets.

Investing Activities

In the three months ended March 31, 2012, cash used in investing activities was primarily attributable to the purchase of \$15.3 million in short-term investments and cash paid for capital expenditures of \$8.6 million primarily related to the purchase of servers, networking equipment and storage infrastructure to support the expansion of our data centers.

In the three months ended March 31, 2011, the six months ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, our investing activities primarily consisted of capital expenditures related to the purchase of servers, networking equipment and storage infrastructure to support the expansion of our data centers and tenant improvements associated with the growth of our office facilities.

Financing Activities

Our financing activities have primarily consisted of equity issuances, including excess tax benefits from stock award activities.

In the three months ended March 31, 2012, cash provided by financing activities primarily consisted of \$17.9 million in gross proceeds from the issuance of 1,750,980 shares of common stock at a price of \$10.20 per share through a private placement with a new stockholder and \$1.3 million in proceeds from the issuance of common stock through the exercise of employee stock options.

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In the three months ended March 31, 2011, we had no significant financing activities.

In the six months ended December 31, 2011, cash provided by financing activities primarily consisted of \$2.1 million in proceeds from the issuance of common stock through the exercise of employee stock options.

In the six months ended December 31, 2010, we had no significant financing activities.

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In fiscal 2011, cash provided by financing activities primarily consisted of \$1.1 million in proceeds from the issuance of common stock through the exercise of employee stock options.

In fiscal 2010, we received net proceeds of \$51.2 million from the sale and issuance of Series D preferred stock, which was used to repurchase and subsequently cancel shares of common stock from eligible stockholders and warrants to purchase Series B preferred stock from a warrant holder.

In fiscal 2009, we received net proceeds of \$5.9 million from the issuance of Series C preferred stock, which was used to repurchase and subsequently cancel shares of common stock from Frederic B. Luddy.

We may continue to raise additional funds through private sales of our equity securities.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Contractual obligations represent future cash commitments and liabilities under agreements with third parties, and exclude orders for goods and services entered into in the normal course of business that are not enforceable or legally binding. The following table represents our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2011, aggregated by type:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period ⁽¹⁾			
		Less Than 1 Year	1 3 Years	3 5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Operating leases:					
Data centers ⁽²⁾	\$ 20,338	\$ 8,284	\$ 11,857	\$ 197	\$
Facilities space ⁽³⁾	14,439	2,795	4,656	3,385	3,603
Total operating leases	\$ 34,777	\$ 11,079	\$ 16,513	\$ 3,582	\$ 3,603

(1) Excluded from the table is our liability recorded for uncertain tax positions of \$0.5 million, excluding interest and penalties, at December 31, 2011.

(2) Operating leases for data centers represent our principal commitment for co-location facilities for data center capacity.

(3) Operating leases for facilities space represents our principal commitments, which consists of obligations under leases for office space.

In February 2012, we signed a 94,543 square-foot building lease located in San Diego, California, with total lease consideration of approximately \$13.7 million. The commencement date of the lease is July 1, 2012 for a period of eight years.

In April 2012, we signed a lease for 28,924 square feet of office space located in San Jose, California with total lease consideration of approximately \$1.6 million. We anticipate making significant capital expenditures in the future to support the growth of our business, including additional expansions to our current and future data centers and the continued expansion of our offices and infrastructure.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During fiscal 2009, 2010, 2011, the six months ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2012, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, we are not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in those types of relationships.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally

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accepted in the United States. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. These items are monitored and analyzed by us for changes in facts and circumstances, and material changes in these estimates could occur in the future. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Changes in estimates are reflected in reported results for the period in which they become known. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

While our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements, we believe that the following accounting policies are critical to the process of making significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of our audited consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We commence revenue recognition when all of the following conditions are met:

There is persuasive evidence of an arrangement;

The service has been provided to the customer;

The collection of related fees is reasonably assured; and

The amount of fees to be paid by the customer is fixed or determinable.

Signed agreements are used as evidence of an arrangement. If a signed contract by the customer does not exist, we have historically used either a purchase order or a signed order form as evidence of an arrangement. In cases where both a signed contract and either a purchase order or signed order form exist, we consider the signed contract to be the final persuasive evidence of an arrangement.

Subscription revenues are recognized ratably over the contract term beginning on the commencement date of each contract, which is the date we make our service available to our customers. Once our service is available to customers, amounts that have been invoiced are recorded in accounts receivable and in deferred revenue. The majority of our professional services are priced on a fixed-fee basis. A limited number of our professional services are priced on a time-and-materials basis. Professional services and other revenues are recognized as the services are delivered using a proportional performance model. Such services are delivered over a short period of time. In instances where final acceptance of the services are required before revenues are recognized, revenues and the associated costs are deferred until all acceptance criteria have been met.

We assess collectibility based on a number of factors such as past collection history with the customer and creditworthiness of the customer. If we determine collectibility is not reasonably assured, we defer the revenue recognition until collectibility becomes reasonably assured. We

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assess whether the fee is fixed or determinable based on the payment terms associated with the transaction and whether the sales price is subject to refund or adjustment. Our arrangements do not include general rights of return.

We have multiple element arrangements comprised of subscription fees and professional services. In October 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, ratified authoritative accounting guidance regarding revenue recognition for arrangements with multiple deliverables effective for fiscal periods beginning on or after June 15, 2010. The guidance affects the determination of separate units of accounting in arrangements with multiple deliverables and the allocation of transaction consideration to each of the identified units of accounting. Previously, a delivered item was considered a separate unit of accounting when (i) it had value to the customer on a stand-alone basis, (ii) there was objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered items, and (iii) there was no general right of return relative to the delivered services or the performance of the undelivered services was probable

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and substantially controlled by the vendor. The new guidance eliminates the requirement for objective and reliable evidence of fair value to exist for the undelivered items in order for a delivered item to be treated as a separate unit of accounting. The guidance also requires arrangement consideration to be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative-selling-price method and eliminates the use of the residual method of allocation. Under the relative-selling-price method, the selling price for each deliverable is determined using vendor-specific objective evidence, or VSOE, of selling price or third-party evidence, or TPE, of selling price if VSOE does not exist. If neither VSOE nor TPE of selling price exists for a deliverable, the guidance requires an entity to determine the best estimate of selling price, or BEASP.

Prior to the adoption of this authoritative accounting guidance, we did not have objective and reliable evidence of fair value for the items in our multiple element arrangements. As a result, we accounted for subscription and professional services revenues as one unit of account. Because both the subscription service and the professional services represent separate activities that are priced independently, we recognized total contracted revenues ratably over the contracted term of the subscription agreement.

We adopted the new guidance on a prospective basis for fiscal 2011. As a result, this guidance was applied to all revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified since July 1, 2010. Upon adoption of this authoritative accounting guidance, we have accounted for subscription and professional services revenues as separate units of accounting. To qualify as a separate unit of accounting, the delivered item must have value to the customer on a standalone basis. Subscription services have standalone value because they are routinely sold separately by us. In determining whether professional services have standalone value, we consider the following factors for each professional services agreement: availability of the services from other vendors, the nature of the professional services, the timing of when the professional services contract was signed in comparison to the subscription service start date and the contractual dependence of the subscription service on the customer's satisfaction with the professional services work. Our professional services, including implementation and configuration services, are not so unique and complex that other vendors cannot provide them. In some instances, our customers independently contract with third-party vendors to do the implementation and we regularly outsource implementation services to contracted third party vendors. As a result, we concluded that professional services including implementation and configuration services have standalone value. Our on-demand application is fully functional without any additional development, modification or customization. We provide customers access to our subscription service at the beginning of the contract term.

We determine the selling price of each deliverable in the arrangement based on the selling price hierarchy. The selling price for each unit of account is based on the BEASP since VSOE and TPE are not available for our subscription service or professional services and other. The BEASP for each deliverable is determined primarily by considering the historical selling price of these deliverables in similar transactions as well as other factors, including, but not limited to, market competition, review of stand-alone sales and pricing practices. The total arrangement fee for these multiple element arrangements is then allocated to the separate units of account based on the relative selling price. The method used to determine BEASP for subscription deliverables is consistent with the method used to determine prices for our services that are sold regularly on a standalone basis. In determining the appropriate pricing structure, we consider the extent of competitive pricing of similar products, marketing analyses and other feedback from analysts. We price our subscription services based on the number of users with a defined process role, according to a tiered structure. BEASP for subscription service is based upon historical selling price of these deliverables. Historically, our professional services were priced on a fixed fee basis as a percentage of the subscription fee. We also prepare a standard build-up cost analysis to estimate the fixed fee for professional services based on the estimated level of effort to complete the professional services. If professional services are priced below the expected range due to discounting, fees allocated to professional services are limited to the amount that is not contingent upon the delivery of our subscription service. In December 2011, we began shifting our pricing model to a time-and-materials basis.

In limited circumstances, we grant certain customers the right to deploy our subscription service on their own servers without significantly penalty. We have analyzed all of the elements in our multiple element

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arrangements and determined that we do not have sufficient VSOE of fair value to allocate revenue to our subscription service and professional services. We defer all revenue under the arrangement until the commencement of the subscription service and any associated professional services. Once the subscription service and the associated professional services have commenced, the entire fee from the arrangement is recognized ratably over the remaining period of the arrangement.

Deferred Commissions

We defer expenses associated with commission payments to our direct sales force and referral fees paid to independent third-parties. The commissions are deferred and amortized to sales expense over the non-cancelable terms of the related contracts with our customers. The commission payments, which are paid in full the month after the customer's service commences, are a direct and incremental cost of the revenue arrangements. The deferred commission amounts are recoverable through the future revenue streams under the non-cancelable customer contracts. We believe this is preferable to expensing sales commissions as incurred because the commission charges are so closely related to revenues they should be recorded as an asset and charged to expense over the same period the revenues are recognized. Additionally, we believe this policy election enhances the comparability of our consolidated financial statements as it is the predominant method used in our industry.

Stock-Based Compensation

We measure compensation expense for all stock-based payments made to employees and directors based on the fair value of the award as of the date of grant. The expense is recognized, net of estimated forfeitures, over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period of the respective award. We estimate forfeitures based upon our historical experience. At each period end, we review the estimated forfeiture rate and make changes as factors affecting the forfeiture rate calculations and assumptions change.

We use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the fair value of our stock-based awards. The following assumptions were used for each respective period to calculate our stock-based compensation:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended December 31,		Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2011	2012
Expected volatility	69% - 75%	65%	50% - 69%	57% - 67%	56% - 69%	60% - 69%	55% - 57%
Expected term (in years)	5.62	6.02	6.05	6.04	5.75	6.00	6.04
Risk-free interest rate	1.48% - 3.77%	2.57% - 3.04%	1.43% - 2.96%	1.43% - 2.96%	0% - 1.92%	2.30% - 2.67%	0.99% - 1.18%
Dividend yield	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Determining the fair value under this model requires the use of inputs that are subjective and generally require significant analysis and judgment to develop. These inputs include the fair value of our common stock, expected volatility, expected term, risk-free interest rate, and expected dividend yield, which are estimated as follows:

Fair value of our common stock: Because our stock is not publicly traded, we must estimate the fair value of our common stock, as discussed in [Common Stock Valuations](#) below.

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Expected volatility: We use the historic volatility of publicly traded peer companies as an estimate for our expected volatility. In considering peer companies, we assess characteristics such as industry, stage of development, size, and financial leverage.

Expected term: We estimate the expected term using the simplified method due to the lack of historical exercise activity for our company. The simplified method calculates the expected term as the mid-point between the vesting date and the contractual expiration date of the award.

Risk-free interest rate: The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for the expected term of the stock-based award.

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Dividend yield: Our expected dividend yield is zero, as we have not and do not currently intend to declare dividends in the foreseeable future.

If any assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model change significantly, stock-based compensation for future awards may differ materially compared with the awards granted previously.

Common Stock Valuations

The fair value of the common stock underlying our stock options was determined by our board of directors, which intended all options granted to be exercisable at a price per share not less than the per share fair value of our common stock underlying those options on the date of grant. The valuations of our common stock were determined in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the *American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Practice Aid, Valuation of Privately-Held-Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation*. The assumptions we use in the valuation model are based on future expectations combined with management judgment. In the absence of a public trading market, our board of directors with input from management exercised significant judgment and considered numerous objective and subjective factors to determine the fair value of our common stock as of the date of each option grant, including the following factors:

contemporaneous independent valuations performed at periodic intervals;

the prices, rights, preferences and privileges of our convertible preferred stock relative to the common stock;

recent sales of our common stock;

our operating and financial performance and forecast;

current business conditions;

the hiring of key personnel;

our stage of development;

the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event for the shares of common stock underlying these stock options, such as an initial public offering or sale of our company, given prevailing market conditions;

any adjustment necessary to recognize a lack of marketability for our common stock;

the market performance of comparable publicly traded technology companies;

mergers and acquisition activity in our industry; and

the U.S. and global capital market conditions.

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The following table summarizes, by grant date, information regarding shares of common stock subject to stock options and RSUs granted from July 1, 2010:

Grant Date	Number of Shares Underlying Options	Exercise Price Per Share	Common Stock Fair Value Per Share on Date of Grant	Number of Shares Underlying RSUs
July 2010	4,646,000	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	
October 2010	1,510,000	1.88	1.88	
February 2011	1,578,000	2.20	2.20	
March 2011	100,000	2.20	2.20	
May 2011	7,568,456	2.60	2.60	
July 2011	5,700,128	3.00	3.75	
August 2011	3,438,044	3.00	3.75	
September 2011	2,977,948	3.00	3.75	
October 2011	1,151,000	3.00	3.75	
November 2011	2,119,000	4.00	4.30	
December 2011	1,669,000	4.65	5.00	
January 2012	796,500	6.50	6.50	
February 2012	1,500,750	9.40	9.40	
March 2012	662,250	10.35	10.35	1,000,000
April 2012	793,000	11.00	11.00	

Based upon the assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share, the aggregate intrinsic value of awards outstanding as of , 2012 was \$ million, of which \$ million related to vested awards and \$ million related to unvested awards.

In order to determine the fair value of our common stock underlying award grants, we considered contemporaneous valuations of our stock. We utilize the probability weighted expected return method, or PWERM, approach to allocate value to our common shares. The PWERM approach employs various market approach and income approach calculations depending upon the likelihood of various liquidation scenarios. For each of the various scenarios, an equity value is estimated and the rights and preferences for each stockholder class are considered to allocate the equity value to common shares. The common share value is then multiplied by a discount factor reflecting the calculated discount rate and the timing of the event. Lastly, the common share value is multiplied by an estimated probability for each scenario. The probability and timing of each scenario are based upon discussions between our board of directors and our management team. Under the PWERM, the value of our common stock is based upon four possible future events for our company:

initial public offering, or an IPO;

strategic merger or sale;
remaining a private company; and

dissolution.

The market approach uses similar companies or transactions in the marketplace. We utilized the guideline company method of the market approach for determining the fair value of our common stock under the initial public offering scenario. We identified companies similar to our business and used these guideline companies to develop relevant market multiples and ratios. We selected the peer group of companies based on their size, business model, industry, business description and developmental stage. While we believe that our proprietary platform to automate

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enterprise IT operations that we provide to our customers differentiates us from other software companies, we selected this peer group from publicly traded companies that are similarly viewed as being in the information technology industry and offering their services under a SaaS business model. We then applied these market multiples and ratios to our financial forecasts to create an indication of total equity value. Under the strategic merger or sale scenario, we utilized the guideline company method and the guideline transaction method of the market approach to determine the fair value of the common stock. The guideline

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transaction method compares the operating results and market value of the equity or invested capital of acquired companies similar to our business. The income approach, which we utilize to assess fair value of the common stock under the assumption we remain a private company, is an estimate of the present value of the future monetary benefits generated by an investment in that asset. Specifically, debt free cash flows and the estimated terminal value are discounted at an appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate to estimate the total invested capital value of the entity. Under the dissolution scenario, we assumed no value remained to be allocated to our common stockholders. We continually reviewed and updated the selection of companies in the peer group of publicly traded companies to better reflect the size and developmental stage of our company and to account for the acquisition of certain of the peer companies.

Significant factors considered by our board of directors in determining the fair value of our common stock at these grant dates include:

July 2010. The United States economy and the financial markets were continuing to recover from the global financial crisis that began in 2008 and continued in 2009. Because our service offered a cost effective alternative to legacy IT management products in a period where companies were looking to cut budgets, we continued to experience significant increases in revenue growth. We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock and determined the fair value to be \$1.50 per share. The valuation reflected a 35% probability of an IPO, 30% probability of a strategic merger or sale, 30% probability of remaining a private company, and 5% probability of dissolution. Based on the valuation and the factors described herein, our board of directors granted stock options with an exercise price of \$1.50 per share. The valuation used a risk-adjusted discount rate of 30.0% and a non-marketability discount of 15%.

October 2010. The United States economy and the financial markets continued to recover during the quarter. Consistent with our projections, revenues increased 14% during the quarter ended September 30, 2010 when compared to the prior quarter ended June 30, 2010. In addition, headcount increased 23% from June 30, 2010 to September 30, 2010 due to our continued focus on growth. We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock and determined the fair value to be \$1.88 per share as of September 30, 2010. The valuation continued to reflect a 35% probability of an IPO, 30% probability of a strategic merger or sale, 30% probability of remaining a private company, and 5% probability of dissolution. Based on the valuation and the factors described herein, our board of directors granted stock options with an exercise price of \$1.88 per share. The valuation used a risk-adjusted discount rate of 30.0% and a non-marketability discount of 20%.

February 2011 and March 2011. The United States economy and the financial markets continued to recover. During the quarter ended December 2010, revenues and headcount increased 29% and 14%, respectively, when compared to the prior quarter ended September 30, 2010. Our board of directors commenced the search for a new Chief Executive Officer and we added two independent board members to our board of directors. We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock and determined the fair value to be \$2.20 per share as of February 4, 2011. The valuation continued to reflect a 35% probability of an IPO, 30% probability of a strategic merger, 30% probability of remaining a private company, and 5% probability of dissolution. Based on the valuation and the factors described herein, our board of directors granted stock options with an exercise price of \$2.20 per share in February and March 2011. The valuation used a risk-adjusted discount rate of 32.5% and a non-marketability discount of 20%.

May 2011. The United States economy and the financial markets continued to recover. Consistent with prior quarters, we experienced sequential growth during the quarter ended March 31, 2011 as shown by the increase in revenues and headcount of 18% and 21%, respectively, from December 31, 2010 to March 31, 2011. Additionally, we hired a new Chief Executive Officer in early May 2011 who had experience with high growth companies in order to significantly expand our operations and build an infrastructure capable of meeting this growth. We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock and determined the fair value to be \$2.60 per share as of May 6, 2011. The probability weightings of the various scenarios were adjusted from prior valuations to 40% probability of an IPO and 60% probability of a strategic merger or sale. The implied revenue

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multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the IPO liquidity event was 5.7x, which was between the minimum and the lower quartile of the last 12-month peer group revenue multiples. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the strategic merger or sale liquidity event was 5.2x, which exceeded the maximum private company transaction multiple and was between the upper quartile and the maximum transaction multiples for the public company transactions. Based on the valuation and the factors described herein, our board of directors granted stock options with an exercise price of \$2.60 per share. The increase in our common stock valuation between March 2011 and May 2011 can be attributed primarily to improved market conditions and a shorter time to an expected liquidity event than was anticipated in March 2011. The valuation used a risk-adjusted discount rate of 23.4% and a non-marketability discount of 15%.

July 2011. The United States economy and the financial markets began to experience volatilities related to certain global financial uncertainties. During the quarter ended June 30, 2011, our revenues increased 17%, compared to the prior quarter, as customers continued to view our service as a cost effective alternative to legacy IT management products. In addition, headcount increased 24% from March 31, 2011 to June 30, 2011. In addition, by July 2011, our new Chief Executive Officer had begun to develop his initial evaluation of our operations, management and prospects. Based on this evaluation, we determined to focus on long-term growth as an independent company, which would likely include an initial public offering, and de-emphasize pursuit of a strategic acquisition. We also identified a number of operational, infrastructure and process risks to our success in implementing that new focus, and changes that we would need to make in order to reduce these risks. We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock and determined the fair value to be \$3.00 per share as of July 22, 2011. The probability weightings of the various scenarios were 55% probability of an IPO, 15% probability of a strategic merger or sale, and 30% probability of remaining a private company. The median peer group revenue multiple declined from 9.9x in May 2011 to 8.3x in July 2011. This decline was representative of the general decline in the valuations of the peer group companies during this period. Our board of directors carefully considered the decline in the valuation of the peer group companies during this period. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the IPO liquidity event was 6.1x, which was between the lower quartile and the median of the last 12-month peer group revenue multiples. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the strategic merger or sale liquidity event was 6.7x, which exceeded the maximum private company transaction multiple and was between the mean and the upper quartile transaction multiples for the public company transactions. Based on the valuation and the factors described herein, our board of directors granted stock options with an exercise price of \$3.00 per share. In connection with the preparation of our December 31, 2011 financial statements, we revised the valuation analysis of our common stock as of July 22, 2011 for changes to certain assumptions, primarily related to the selected discount rate, comparable companies and terminal value, and determined the fair value to be \$3.75 per share for financial accounting and reporting purposes for these grants. The increase in our common stock valuation between May 2011 and July 2011 can be attributed primarily to our continued growth, strong financial performance and the addition of several new executives to the management team, despite the unfavorable market conditions encountered during this period. The revised valuation used a risk-adjusted discount rate of 24.0% and a non-marketability discount of 15%.

August 2011, September 2011, and October 2011. Between June 2011 and November 2011, in order to address the operational, infrastructure and process challenges we identified, we hired a number of new executive officers, including a new Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales and Services in June 2011, a new Chief Financial Officer in August 2011, a new Senior Vice President of Engineering in August 2011 and a new Chief Technology Officer in September 2011. Throughout this period, and with the assistance of the new executive officers, we continued to assess our operations and prospects and implemented several strategic initiatives in support of long-term growth. For example, our Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales and Services led our effort to grow our sales and marketing organization from 140 employees on July 30, 2011 to 242 employees on December 31, 2011 and our Chief Technology Officer led an effort to redesign our data center strategy from a third-party hosted model to a co-location model and make several significant operational and efficiency improvements to our hosting infrastructure. Until the new executive officers had fully assessed our operations and prospects, and reviewed the impact of the operational changes we were initiating during this period, it was

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unclear to us whether our value or future prospects had changed. In addition, during the quarter ended September 30, 2011, annual contract value of orders during the quarter were 13% below our target. This shortfall was attributable to a significant number of new people in the sales organization and a slower than anticipated time to ramp new sales people to full productivity, and uncertainty in the financial markets in September 2011 which caused customers to delay orders. Based on our assessment of our performance and market conditions during this period, and the uncertainty regarding our new management team's ability to successfully implement our operational changes and strategies, our board of directors concluded that the July 2011 valuation of \$3.75 per share of common stock was not less than the fair market value of our common stock in August 2011, September 2011 and October 2011. Because of this conclusion, we determined not to perform contemporaneous valuations of our common stock in August 2011, September 2011 or October 2011.

November 2011. The United States economy and the financial markets began to stabilize from the uncertainty and high volatility. During the quarter ended September 30, 2011, revenues and headcount increased 16% and 31%, respectively, from June 30, 2011 to September 30, 2011. Headcount increased 12% during the month of October 2011. We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock and determined the fair value to be \$4.00 per share as of November 4, 2011. During this period our relatively new management team began reassessing the timelines for various liquidity scenarios. Consequently, the probability weightings of the various scenarios were adjusted from prior periods to 30% probability of an IPO, 20% probability of a strategic merger or sale and 50% probability of remaining a private company. The median peer group revenue multiple declined further from 8.3x in July 2011 to 7.0x in November 2011. This decline was representative of the continuing general decline in the valuations of the peer group companies during this period. On October 24, 2011, Oracle Corporation announced the acquisition of RightNow Technologies, Inc., one of the companies represented in our peer group, at an implied valuation of approximately 7.0x trailing revenue. This valuation reflected premiums of approximately 20%, 10%, and 37% over RightNow Technologies, Inc.'s public trading values from one day, one week, and one month prior, respectively. Our board of directors carefully considered the general decline in the valuation of the peer group companies during this period as well as the acquisition of RightNow Technologies, Inc. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the IPO liquidity event was 6.4x, which was between the minimum and the lower quartile of the last 12-month peer group revenue multiples. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the strategic merger or sale liquidity event was 7.6x, which exceeded the maximum private company transaction multiple and was between the upper quartile and the maximum transaction multiples for the public company transactions. Additionally, we updated both our financial and growth projections. Based on the valuation and the factors described herein, our board of directors granted stock options with an exercise price of \$4.00 per share. In connection with the preparation of our December 31, 2011 financial statements, we revised the valuation analysis of our common stock as of November 4, 2011 for changes to certain assumptions, primarily related to the selected discount rate, comparable companies and terminal value, and determined the fair value to be \$4.30 per share for financial accounting and reporting purposes for these grants. The increase in our common stock valuation between July 2011 and November 2011 can be attributed primarily to improving market conditions, the increased visibility in our future operating performance afforded by our updated financial and growth projections prepared by the new management team, and the valuation of RightNow Technologies, Inc. These positive factors were offset by an extension in the timeline to an expected liquidity event resulting from management's reassessment of the timelines and weightings for the various liquidity scenarios. The revised valuation used a risk-adjusted discount rate of 34.4% and a non-marketability discount of 19%.

The reduction in the probability of an IPO from 55% in July 2011 to 30% in November 2011 was primarily a result of an assessment by our board of directors of the readiness of our company to be a public company, including consideration of the tenure of the management team and the shortfall in targeted annual contract value of orders in the quarter ended September 30, 2011. The increase in the risk-adjusted discount rate from 24.0% in July 2011 to 34.4% in November 2011 reflects the additional risk associated with achieving our substantially more aggressive financial and growth projections developed in our revised operating plan that was approved by our board of directors in November 2011. The increase in the non-marketability discount from 15% in July 2011

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to 19% in November 2011 reflects the extension of the timeline to a potential liquidity event resulting from management's reassessment of the timelines for the various liquidity scenarios.

December 2011. The United States economy and the financial markets continued to stabilize from the uncertainty and high volatility. In addition, investor confidence in the IPO markets began to increase as a number of technology companies began expressing interest in IPOs. Furthermore, our revenues continued to increase month over month consistent with management's expectations. We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock and determined the fair value to be \$4.65 per share as of December 7, 2011. The probability weightings of the various scenarios were 55% probability of an IPO, 25% probability of a strategic merger or sale and 20% probability of remaining a private company. The median peer group revenue multiple increased from 7.0x in November 2011 to 7.9x in December 2011. This increase was representative of the general increase in the valuations of the peer group companies during this period. On December 3, 2011, SAP America, Inc. announced the acquisition of SuccessFactors, Inc., one of the companies represented in our peer group, at an implied valuation of approximately 12.0x trailing revenue. This valuation reflected premiums of approximately 52%, 77%, and 46% over SuccessFactors, Inc.'s public trading values from one day, one week, and one month prior, respectively. Our board of directors carefully considered the general increase in the valuation of the peer group companies during this period as well as the acquisition of SuccessFactors, Inc. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the IPO liquidity event was 6.9x, which was between the lower quartile and the median of the last 12-month peer group revenue multiples. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the strategic merger or sale liquidity event was 7.2x, which exceeded the maximum private company transaction multiple and was between the mean and the upper quartile transaction multiples for the public company transactions. Based on the valuation and the factors described herein, our board of directors granted stock options with an exercise price of \$4.65 per share. In connection with the preparation of our December 31, 2011 financial statements, we revised the valuation analysis of our common stock as of December 7, 2011 for changes to certain assumptions, primarily related to the selected discount rate, comparable companies and terminal value, and determined the fair value to be \$5.00 per share for financial accounting and reporting purposes for these grants. The increase in our common stock valuation between November 2011 and December 2011 can be attributed primarily to the continued improvement in market conditions, our strong financial performance, an increase in the probability of an IPO or strategic merger or sale relative to remaining a private company, and the valuation of SuccessFactors, Inc. The revised valuation used a risk-adjusted discount rate of 34.2% and a non-marketability discount of 15%.

January 2012. The financial markets strengthened at the end of December 2011 and continued to strengthen through early January 2012. We exited the quarter ended December 31, 2011 with record revenues, representing 15% growth over the quarter ended September 30, 2011. We also gained more confidence in our ability to forecast our business, as annual contract value of orders during the quarter ended December 31, 2011 were 109% of our target. However, a substantial portion of orders during the quarter were received in the last four weeks of the quarter, with 68% of the quarter's orders received in the month of December, and 47% of the orders received in the last two weeks of December. Headcount increased 23% from September 30, 2011 to December 31, 2011, and the strategic objectives of our management team for a liquidity event began to focus more on an IPO. We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock and determined the fair value to be \$6.50 per share as of January 11, 2012. The probability weightings of the various scenarios were 75% probability of an IPO, 10% probability of a strategic merger or sale and 15% probability of remaining a private company. The median peer group revenue multiple declined from 7.9x in December 2011 to 7.7x in January 2012. This decline was representative of the slight decline in the valuations of the peer group companies during this period. Our board of directors carefully considered the slight decline in the valuation of the peer group companies during this period. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the IPO liquidity event was 7.7x, which was between the median and the upper quartile of the last 12-month peer group revenue multiples. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the strategic merger or sale liquidity event was 11.4x, which exceeded the maximum private company transaction multiple and was between the upper quartile and the maximum transaction multiples for the public company transactions. The valuation used a risk-adjusted discount rate of 28.3% and a non-marketability discount of 12%. Based on the valuation and the factors described herein, our board of directors granted stock options with an exercise price of \$6.50 per share. The increase in our

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common stock valuation between December 2011 and January 2012 can be attributed primarily to the continued improvement in market conditions, our continued strong financial performance, and an increase in the probability of an IPO relative to other exit alternatives.

February 2012. The United States economy and the financial markets continued with a strong start to 2012. We continued to see strength in our business and continued to rapidly expand our employee base, increasing headcount by 6% from December 2011 to January 2012. Given the strength in the financial markets as shown by the number of companies filing for an IPO, and the strength in our business and our board of directors' confidence in the new management team, we commenced discussions with bankers to explore the potential of an IPO. We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock and determined the fair value to be \$9.40 per share as of February 3, 2012. The probability weightings of the various scenarios were 85% probability of an IPO, 10% probability of a strategic merger or sale and 5% probability of remaining a private company. The median peer group revenue multiple increased from 7.7x in January 2012 to 8.6x in February 2012. This increase was representative of the general increase in the valuations of the peer group companies during this period. On February 9, 2012, Oracle Corporation announced the acquisition of Taleo Corp., one of the companies represented in our peer group, at an implied valuation of approximately 5.70x trailing revenue. This valuation reflected premiums of approximately 18%, 24%, and 24% over Taleo Corp.'s public trading values from one day, one week, and one month prior, respectively. Our board of directors carefully considered the general increase in the valuation of the peer group companies during this period as well as the acquisition of Taleo Corp. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the IPO liquidity event was 11.3x, which was between the median and the upper quartile of the last 12-month peer group revenue multiples. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the strategic merger or sale liquidity event was 13.2x, which exceeded the maximum private company transaction multiple and was between the upper quartile and the maximum transaction multiples for the public company transactions. The valuation used a risk-adjusted discount rate of 28.3% and a non-marketability discount of 11%. Based on the valuation and the factors described herein, our board of directors granted stock options with an exercise price of \$9.40 per share. The increase in our common stock valuation between January 2012 and February 2012 can be attributed primarily to the continued improvement in market conditions, our continued strong financial performance, our commencement of discussions with bankers to explore the potential of an IPO, an increase in the probability of an IPO relative to other exit alternatives, and the valuation of Taleo Corp.

March 2012. In February 2012 we held our organization meeting with investment bankers. On February 21, 2012, we sold and issued 1,750,980 shares of common stock at \$10.20 per share in a private placement to entities associated with Greylock Partners. As part of the same transaction, Frederic B. Luddy sold 700,000 of his shares of common stock to Greylock at the same price. On March 9, 2012 we received notice from a former employee of his proposed sale of 100,000 shares of our common stock to an investor at a purchase price of \$10.00 per share. On March 16, 2012 we received notice from a former employee of his proposed sale of 6,666 shares of our common stock to an investor at a purchase price of \$12.00 per share. Pursuant to the 2005 Stock Plan Exercise Notices, we exercised our right of first refusal to purchase the shares. We continued to hire employees at a rapid pace growing our headcount by 8% in February 2012. We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock and determined the fair value to be \$10.35 per share as of March 9, 2012. The probability weightings of the various scenarios were 90% probability of an IPO, 5% probability of a strategic merger or sale and 5% probability of remaining a private company. The median peer group revenue multiple increased from 8.6x in February 2012 to 9.1x in March 2012. This increase was representative of the continuing increase in the valuations of the peer group companies during this period. Our board of directors carefully considered the continuing increase in the valuation of the peer group companies during this period. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the IPO liquidity event was 11.8x, which was between the median and the upper quartile of the last 12-month peer group revenue multiples. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the strategic merger or sale liquidity event was 12.8x, which exceeded the maximum private company transaction multiple and was between the upper quartile and the maximum transaction multiples for the public company transactions. The valuation used a risk-adjusted discount rate of 28.4% and a non-marketability discount of 11%. Based on the valuation and the factors described herein, our

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board of directors granted stock options with an exercise price of \$10.35 per share. The increase in our common stock valuation between February 2012 and March 2012 can be attributed primarily to the continued improvement in market conditions, our continued strong financial performance, our progress made toward a potential IPO, and an increase in the probability of an IPO relative to other exit alternatives.

April 2012. We continued to see strength in the financial markets and in our business. Revenues grew 21% during the quarter ended March 31, 2012 as compared to the prior quarter ended December 31, 2011. On March 30, 2012, we filed our initial registration statement. We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock and determined the fair value to be \$11.00 per share as of April 9, 2012. The probability weightings of the various scenarios were 95% probability of an IPO, and 5% probability of a strategic merger or sale. The median peer group revenue multiple increased from 9.1x in March 2012 to 9.3x in April 2012. This increase was representative of the continuing general increase in valuations of the peer group companies during this period. Our board of directors carefully considered the continuing increase in the valuation of the peer group companies during this period. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the IPO liquidity event was 11.7x, which was between the median and the upper quartile of the last 12-month peer group revenue multiples. The implied revenue multiple resulting from the estimated exit value for the strategic merger or sale liquidity event was 12.3x, which exceeded the maximum private company transaction multiple and was between the upper quartile and the maximum transaction multiples for the public company transactions. The valuation used a risk-adjusted discount rate of 28.3% and a non-marketability discount of 8%. Based on the valuation and the factors described herein, our board of directors granted stock options with an exercise price of \$11.00 per share. The increase in our common stock valuation between March 2012 and April 2012 can be attributed primarily to the continued improvement in market conditions, our continued strong financial performance, our progress made toward a potential IPO, and an increase in the probability of an IPO relative to other exit alternatives. Further, on April 10, 2012 we received notice from former employees of their proposed sale of an aggregate of 77,498 shares of our common stock to investors at a purchase price of \$11.50 per share. Pursuant to our 2005 Stock Plan, we exercised our right of first refusal to purchase 42,498 shares.

Due to our additional option grants since March 31, 2012, we expect to recognize total incremental compensation expense of \$4.3 million, net of estimated forfeitures, of which \$0.8 million, \$1.1 million, \$1.1 million, \$1.1 million and \$0.2 million will be recognized during the years ending December 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively. In future periods, our stock-based compensation expense is expected to increase as a result of our existing unrecognized stock-based compensation and as we issue additional stock awards to continue to attract and retain employees and independent directors.

Income Taxes

Our provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and reserves for unrecognized tax benefits reflect our best assessment of estimated future taxes to be paid. Significant judgments and estimates based on interpretations of existing tax laws or regulations in the United States and the numerous foreign jurisdictions where we are subject to income tax are required in determining our provision for income taxes. Changes in tax laws, statutory tax rates, and estimates of our future taxable income could impact the deferred tax assets and liabilities provided for in the consolidated financial statements and would require an adjustment to the provision for income taxes.

Deferred tax assets are regularly assessed to determine the likelihood they will be recovered from future taxable income. A valuation allowance is established when we believe it is more likely than not the future realization of all or some of a deferred tax asset will not be achieved. In evaluating our ability to recover deferred tax assets within the jurisdiction in which they arise we consider all available positive and negative evidence. Factors reviewed include the cumulative pre-tax book income for the past three years, scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, our history of earnings and reliable forecasting, projections of pre-tax book income over the foreseeable future, and the impact of any feasible and prudent tax planning strategies.

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We recognize the impact of a tax position in our consolidated financial statements only if that position is more likely than not of being sustained upon examination by taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. Tax authorities regularly examine our returns in the jurisdictions in which we do business and we regularly assess the tax risk of our return filing positions. Due to the complexity of some of the uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in payments that are materially different from our current estimate of the tax liability. These differences, as well as any interest and penalties, will be reflected in the provision for income taxes in the period in which they are determined.

Recent Adopted Accounting Standards

In June 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, No. 2011-05, *Presentation of Comprehensive Income*. This update requires companies to present reclassification adjustments included in other comprehensive income on the face of the consolidated financial statements and allows companies to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. It also eliminates the option for companies to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. This guidance is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with earlier adoption permitted. We retroactively adopted this guidance during the six-month period ended December 31, 2011 to present the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income. Adoption of this ASU did not have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We have foreign currency risks related to our revenue and operating expenses denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the Euro, British Pound Sterling, Canadian dollar, Swiss franc, and Australian dollar. Revenues outside of North America as a percentage of revenue was 27%, 28%, and 25% in fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, 26% and 29% during the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively, and 26% and 28% during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Changes in exchange rates may negatively affect our revenue and other operating results as expressed in U.S. dollars.

We have experienced and will continue to experience fluctuations in our net income as a result of transaction gains or losses related to revaluing certain current asset and current liability balances that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entities in which they are recorded. We recognized foreign currency gains of \$0.5 million, \$1.6 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million in fiscal 2010, the six months ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively. We had an immaterial foreign currency loss in fiscal 2009 and we recognized a foreign currency loss of \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million in the six months ended December 31, 2010 and fiscal 2011. While we have not engaged in the hedging of our foreign currency transactions to date, we are presently evaluating the costs and benefits of initiating such a program and may in the future hedge selected significant transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

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In February 2012, we began investing a portion of our cash in corporate debt securities. The primary objectives of our investment activities are the preservation of capital and supporting our liquidity requirements. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes. Our investments are exposed to market risk due to a fluctuation in interest rates, which may affect our interest income and the fair market value of our investments. Due to the short-term nature of our investment portfolio, however, we do not believe an immediate 10% increase or decrease in interest rates would have a material effect on the fair market value of our portfolio. We therefore do not expect our operating results or cash flows to be materially affected by a sudden change in market interest rates.

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BUSINESS

Overview

ServiceNow is a leading provider of cloud-based services to automate enterprise IT operations. Our service includes a suite of applications built on our proprietary platform that automates workflow and integrates related business processes. We focus on transforming enterprise IT by automating and standardizing business processes and consolidating IT across the global enterprise. Organizations deploy our service to create a single system of record for enterprise IT, to lower operational costs and to enhance efficiency. Additionally, our customers use our extensible platform to build custom applications for automating activities unique to their business requirements.

We help transform IT organizations from reactive, manual and task-oriented, to pro-active, automated and service-oriented organizations. Our on-demand service enables organizations to define their IT strategy, design the systems and infrastructure that will support that strategy, and implement, manage and automate that infrastructure throughout its lifecycle. We provide a broad set of integrated applications that are highly configurable and can be efficiently implemented and upgraded. Further, our multi-instance architecture has proven scalability for global enterprises, as well as advantages in security, reliability and deployment location.

We offer our service under a Software-as-a-Service, or SaaS, business model. Customers can rapidly deploy our service in a modular fashion, allowing them to solve immediate business needs and access, configure and build new applications as their requirements evolve. Our service, which is accessed through an intuitive web-based interface, can be easily configured to adapt to customer workflow and processes. Upgrades to our service are designed to be efficient and compatible with configuration changes and applied with minimal disruption to ongoing operations.

We have achieved significant growth in recent periods. A majority of our revenues comes from large, global enterprise customers. Our total customers grew 61% from 668 as of March 31, 2011 to 1,074 as of March 31, 2012. Our customers operate in a wide variety of industries, including financial services, IT services, health care, technology and utilities. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, our revenues grew 114% from \$43.3 million to \$92.6 million. We incurred a net loss of \$29.7 million and generated net income of \$9.8 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 and 2011, respectively. For the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, our revenues grew 93% from \$37.9 million to \$73.4 million. We generated net income of \$4.8 million and incurred a net loss of \$6.7 million for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, our revenues grew 88% from \$25.2 million to \$47.4 million. We generated net income of \$3.0 million and incurred a net loss of \$5.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Our Industry

Enterprises Face Increasing Challenges in Managing and Automating IT Operations

For decades, enterprises have invested in IT to empower their workforces and enable business critical functionality. This investment reflects enterprise dependence on a myriad of software applications, databases, operating systems, servers, networking equipment, personal computers, mobile devices, and a variety of other hardware and software assets. When managing the IT environment, enterprises face significant challenges:

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Complexity of IT environments. The accelerating adoption of cloud-based services, virtual servers and desktops, and mobile technologies has added to the complexity of enterprise IT environments.

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Budget pressures. IT executives are consistently asked to deliver more value for less cost, and to provide transparency regarding the true costs and business value of IT investments. The most recent downturn in the global economy has heightened these demands.

Alignment to business goals. IT organizations are increasingly asked to be proactive and design and develop new processes that span the entire enterprise, rather than support a set of discrete technologies and react to business changes. IT organizations must develop strategies to enable necessary business changes. This has resulted in a much greater need for alignment of IT strategy and performance with overall business performance.

Consumerization of IT. Individuals are spending more time interacting with intuitive, social and mobile consumer-oriented Internet services. These experiences have increased business users' expectations that they can access and interact with corporate IT technologies in a similar, familiar way. IT organizations are struggling to respond to these increased demands in a cost-effective manner.

Integration and standardization. Enterprises need integrated and standardized solutions that work with their existing systems and follow the most recent Information Technology Infrastructure Library, or ITIL, standard, a set of recommended business processes designed and adopted by IT operations industry participants globally to maximize the availability and usability of IT assets and the efficiency of IT staff.

Legacy IT Management Products Fall Short

Organizations have invested heavily in legacy software products to manage the inventory, cost and performance of IT resources. These traditional software products were originally architected in the 1980s and 1990s before the introduction of many of today's modern computing technologies. Shortcomings of these legacy products include:

Disparate and redundant solutions. Many legacy IT management products were developed and widely deployed decades ago. Vendors of these products have in many cases relied upon acquisitions and partnerships to extend their offerings and have not re-architected their solutions to provide the seamless, integrated platform that customers desire. In addition, enterprises may have overlapping solutions in various business units, especially those that have grown by acquisition or that operate globally. As a result, many enterprises operate multiple systems and infrastructures. Moreover, we believe that in most large enterprises IT professionals and business users frustrated with the lack of integrated applications have created a large number of custom applications, spreadsheets and paper-based systems to address specific business needs. As a result of these disparate solutions, executives lack a single system of record to manage their IT operations.

Inflexible integration, customization and maintenance. Enterprises face numerous challenges when trying to customize legacy IT management products to meet their specific needs, as well as integrate them with third-party solutions. Due to their architectures and proprietary languages, these inflexible products often cannot be easily customized to meet customers' business requirements and are difficult to integrate and maintain. As a result, enterprises may be required to adapt their business processes to the capabilities of the software.

Highly manual. Many legacy IT management products installed today require experienced and expensive IT staff to manually process service requests and manage IT operations. Database administrators, system administrators and network managers are often required to perform complex and repetitive tasks such as installing an application, applying a software patch, copying a production database, rebooting a server or provisioning a virtual machine. These manual tasks are time-consuming, prone to error and prevent IT from rapidly responding to business needs.

Upgrade challenges and disruption of service. Once legacy IT management products have been installed, integrated and customized, upgrades can be challenging. As new versions of the software are released on a periodic basis, customers are often required to re-implement the updated software with limited ability to carry

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forward customizations. The upgrade process for legacy solutions can be lengthy, and is frequently disruptive to the business.

Difficult to use and access. Many legacy IT management products lack a modern, easy to navigate user interface and were not originally designed to be accessed over the Internet or on mobile devices. These applications require a significant amount of user training and may have low rates of adoption across organizations, reducing return on investment. Further, if users do not adopt software, they may not execute processes in accordance with defined standards, which can lead to system failures.

High total cost of ownership. Because legacy IT management products are often disparate, inflexible, highly manual, challenging to upgrade, and difficult to use and access, we believe these products have a high total cost of ownership.

Requirements for Next-generation Enterprise IT Operations Management

We believe best-in-class, next generation enterprise IT operations management needs to incorporate the following key elements:

Complete, integrated solution. A single system of record for all IT assets, activities and resources across multiple systems and infrastructures currently in use in large enterprises.

Closed loop automation. An end-to-end, secure and auditable solution to automate service-oriented workflows and execute routine IT processes, both simple and complex.

Easily configurable and extensible. Highly configurable to accommodate unique customer-specific workflow, systems infrastructure, and organizational structure.

Efficient implementations. Immediate access and rapid deployment, and interoperable with other IT solutions.

Automated and non-disruptive upgrades. Allows upgrades to be applied by the vendor in an automated fashion, minimizing system downtime, costly professional services engagements and manual intervention by the customer, while preserving forward compatibility with future releases.

Scalable, secure and reliable. Scales to simultaneously and securely support the user and data capacity demands of the largest global enterprises.

Our Opportunity

Our service addresses a number of established enterprise IT management software markets. In particular, our service addresses such markets defined by Gartner as IT service desk and help desk, asset management, availability and performance management (distributed), project and portfolio management, job scheduling and runbook automation (distributed), configuration management and network management (distributed). In aggregate, Gartner estimates that the software revenues in these markets will total \$13.6 billion in 2012, growing to \$19.8 billion

in 2016. Beyond these markets, we believe our service has the potential to address a wide variety of additional enterprise application and infrastructure software markets.

Our Solution

We help transform IT organizations from reactive, manual and task-oriented, to pro-active, automated and service-oriented organizations. Our on-demand service includes a suite of applications that runs on a common extensible platform that enables organizations to define their IT strategy, design the systems and infrastructure that will support that strategy, and implement, manage and automate that infrastructure throughout its lifecycle. Our cloud-based service includes the following key elements.

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Key Elements

Broad set of integrated functionality. Our suite of applications was developed to address core ITIL processes as well as additional business processes, and runs on a single extensible platform. Our platform includes workflow automation, notification, assignment and escalation, third-party integration capabilities, reporting and administration capabilities. Our cloud-based service is designed to be deployed in a modular fashion, allowing customers to solve immediate business needs and access new application functionality as needs evolve.

Automation of IT operations. Our service automates the documentation, categorization, prioritization, assignment, notification and escalation of IT and other business processes. Additionally, our service automates routine and repeatable data center operations such as rebooting a server, cloning a database or deploying a virtualized environment. These elements of automation result in more consistent, reliable and secure execution, allowing the reallocation of expensive IT staff to more complex issues.

Highly configurable and extensible to meet business needs. Our configuration features are designed to give customers the ability to easily alter the appearance and operation of the user interface, change and develop business rules to meet specific requirements, and extend the database schema to support the tracking and capturing of necessary data. As a result, our service enables management of IT operations without requiring changes to existing business processes. In addition, our customers and partners can use our platform to build applications to automate processes that are unique to their businesses.

Efficient implementations and integration. Our cloud-based model allows customers to quickly access and deploy our service without the need to install and maintain costly infrastructure hardware and software necessary for on-premises deployments. We believe the average time that a customer requires to deploy our service is significantly shorter than for typical legacy IT management products. We also offer consulting and training services to assist customers in rapidly deploying and optimizing their use of our service. Our service is developed on an architecture that enables efficient integration to third-party architectures and other data sources.

Efficient upgrades. We design our upgrades to be compatible with customer configuration changes and applied rapidly with minimal disruption to ongoing operations, enabling customers to be on the most up-to-date version. Upgrades are included as part of the subscription service and do not require professional services to implement.

Scalable, secure and reliable multi-instance architecture. Our customers require scalability, security and reliability for their large, global businesses. Our multi-instance architecture is designed to meet these requirements. By providing customers with dedicated applications and databases we ensure that customer data is not comingled. In addition, this architecture reduces risk associated with infrastructure outages, improves system scalability and security, and allows for flexibility in deployment location. We believe this architecture is the best solution for the large global enterprises that rely on us for critical applications.

Business Benefits

Single system of record for IT. We provide a single system of record for IT executives to track assets, activities and resources across the multiple systems and infrastructures currently in use in large enterprises. This provides executives with the ability to execute their IT strategy by quickly assessing how well their IT infrastructure is supporting business processes, analyzing business needs real-time and developing business solutions as needs evolve.

Lower total cost of ownership. We assume complete responsibility for our service, including application set, hosting infrastructure, maintenance, monitoring, storage, security, customer support and upgrades, all of which free customer resources. Our service only requires a browser and an Internet connection to function.

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Additionally, we manage, monitor and handle upgrades and patch deployments remotely, which can result in lower total cost of ownership to our customers compared to legacy IT management products.

Easy to use and widely accessible. Our suite of intuitive and easy-to-use applications provides users with a familiar experience based on business-to-consumer concepts. In addition, users with knowledge of basic software applications are able to create custom applications on our platform to solve specific business issues. Users can access our service through a web-based interface anywhere an Internet connection is available, including through mobile devices. We believe this ease of use and accessibility result in increased user adoption. This enables businesses to earn higher return on investment and makes it more likely that users perform tasks based on standard defined processes, reducing system failure.

Our Growth Strategy

Our goal is to be the industry-recognized leading provider of cloud-based services to automate enterprise IT operations. Key elements of our growth strategy include:

Expand our customer base. We believe the global market for next-generation enterprise IT operations management is large and underserved, and we intend to continue to make investments in our business to capture increasingly larger market share. To expand our customer base we intend to invest in our direct sales force and strategic resellers as well as our data center footprint. In particular, we grew our sales and marketing team from 140 as of June 30, 2011 to 270 as of March 31, 2012.

Further penetrate our existing customer base. We intend to increase the number of subscriptions purchased by our current customers as they deploy additional core ITIL and extended IT applications, and use our platform to develop custom applications to meet business needs outside of IT. Additionally, we believe there are significant cross-sell opportunities for our separately licensed Discovery and Runbook Automation technologies.

Expand internationally. We have a large and growing international presence, and intend to grow our customer base in various regions. We are investing in new geographies, including investment in direct and indirect sales channels, data centers, professional services, customer support and implementation partners. As of the end of March 2012, 27% of our direct sales force was located outside North America. We plan to increase our investment in our existing international locations in order to achieve scale efficiencies in our sales and marketing efforts, in addition to adding new geographies.

Continue to innovate and enhance our service offerings. We have made, and will continue to make, significant investments in research and development to strengthen our existing applications, expand the number of applications on our platform and develop additional automation technologies. We typically offer multiple upgrades each year that allow our customers to benefit from ongoing innovation.

Strengthen our customer community. We have an enthusiastic and engaged customer community that contributes to our success through their willingness to share their ServiceNow experiences with other potential customers. Customer needs drive our development efforts. To support our customer community and encourage collaboration, we host Knowledge, our annual user conference. Participation by our customers at Knowledge has grown ten-fold, with approximately 100 attendees at our first conference in 2007 growing to approximately 1,000 attendees in 2011. We will continue to leverage our large and growing customer community to expose our existing customers to new use cases and increase

awareness of our service.

Develop our partner ecosystem. We intend to further develop our existing partner ecosystem by establishing agreements with strategic resellers and system integrators to provide broader customer coverage, access to senior executives and solution delivery capabilities. As we expand our base of partners, we intend to grow our indirect sales team and marketing efforts to support our distribution network.

Further promote our extensible platform. We plan to grow investments in our platform to better enable the creation of custom applications to address specific business issues. We believe our platform is currently deployed

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to address a wide variety of non-IT use cases in areas such as human resources, facilities and quality control management. We believe our platform provides substantial application development capabilities and we intend to further promote the potential of our platform as a strategy to penetrate large and growing markets.

Our Service

Our core applications are specifically designed to automate ITIL-based processes. We also offer extended IT applications and allow customers to build custom applications designed to automate processes unique to their businesses. All of these applications run on our platform and are provided as a hosted service under a SaaS business model.

Our service includes the following applications:

Core ITIL Applications

Incident Management manages the process of restoring a failed service to an operational state.

Problem Management manages the process of resolving the root cause of recurring service outages or issues affecting multiple users.

Change Management manages the proposal and approval process for changes to be made to the IT infrastructure.

Release Management assigns, manages and monitors the various tasks comprising the actual implementation or execution of a proposed change.

Configuration Management Database, or CMDB, serves as the inventory repository of all hardware, software and network equipment comprising the IT infrastructure.

Service Catalog displays the various goods and services an IT department makes available to the rest of the organization.

Knowledge Management stores and displays knowledge articles or documents for use by the IT staff or broader supported employee base.

Service Portfolio Management presents business services offered to the enterprise by the IT organization in consumer-oriented fashion.

Service Level Agreement Management monitors and manages progress being made by IT staff on the completion of assigned tasks which have specific due dates.

Extended IT Applications

Project and Portfolio Management tracks and manages projects planned or being worked on by the IT staff.

IT Cost Management tracks and monitors staff work time, project-related expenses and labor costs.

IT Asset and Contract Management tracks the financial elements of IT infrastructure.

IT Governance Risk and Compliance details applications, databases, servers, network equipment and personnel for a regulatory or compliance audit.

Software Development Lifecycle Management tracks and manages new features and functions to be developed in upgrades or new software applications.

Field Service Management manages the process of dispatching field based technicians and routing of field-based spare parts to a customer location.

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Social IT provides users with a collaboration capability to interact with a broad set of users to enable IT self-service as well as a chat functionality for one-to-one online communication with IT staff.

Reporting and Business Intelligence provides users with access to pre-built and custom reports across all applications.

Discovery discovers the various hardware and software assets comprising the IT infrastructure as well as mapping the operational dependencies between those assets, and then populates and maintains that inventory in the CMDB application. Each of these processes occurs automatically.

Runbook Automation is designed to automatically execute complex yet routine and repeatable projects in the datacenter, allowing organizations to automate business and IT processes that would otherwise be done manually.

Custom Applications

Our customers and partners can use our platform to build applications designed to automate processes that are unique to their businesses. Some examples include human resources, facilities and quality control management.

Platform

Our proprietary platform serves as the development environment for our suite of applications and custom applications, and automates workflow and integrates related business processes. Each application leverages shared platform resources to increase system automation, process integration, interface usability and data consistency.

Professional Services

Customers configure their implementation of our service to accommodate their unique organizational structures and workflows as well as to integrate our service with other technologies in their environments. We provide technical training and implementation services to customers through our professional services team and through a network of certified partners. Customers may also implement our service independently or use a third party. Our professional services include customer guidance on implementation, as well as comprehensive integration and implementation projects, and can include the development of custom applications. Customers typically implement applications in phases and each phase is governed by a separate statement of work. Typical professional service engagements vary in length from a few weeks to several months depending on the scope and size of the customer initiative.

Customer Support

We offer customer support from our offices in San Diego, California and London. Customers can call or email us at anytime to report issues with or ask questions regarding our service. We provide 24/7 support through phone, email, online documentation and an online forum. Our

support staff is comprised of highly experienced and knowledgeable technicians that receive significant training on the deployment and maintenance of our service, as well as the operations of our data centers. There is no additional charge for customer support.

Technology

We designed our cloud-based service to support large global enterprises. The architecture, design, deployment and management of our service are focused on:

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Scalability. Our service is designed to support concurrent user sessions within a global enterprise, processing thousands of record-producing transactions and managing multiple terabytes of data while continuing to deliver best-in-class transaction processing time.

Availability. Our customers are highly dependent on our service for the day to-day operations of their IT infrastructure. Our service is designed as an always on solution.

Security. Our service hosts and manages a large quantity of highly sensitive customer data. We employ a number of technologies, policies and procedures to protect customer data. We offer data centers that have SSAE 16 or ISO 27001 attestations or equivalent attestations.

We have a standardized Java-based development environment with the majority of our software written in industry standard software programming languages. We also use Web 2.0 technologies like AJAX and HTML which give users an intuitive and familiar experience. Our hardware primarily consists of industry standard servers and network components. Our standard operating system and database are Linux and MySQL, respectively, and the system is highly portable across multiple platforms including Microsoft Windows, Microsoft SQL Server and Oracle databases.

Unlike many SaaS vendors, we operate a multi-instance architecture that provides all customers with dedicated applications and databases. Most customers run on shared infrastructure servers while larger customers may run on dedicated servers. This architecture reduces risk associated with infrastructure outages, improves system scalability and security, and allows for flexibility in deployment location. We are also investing in enhancements to our cloud architecture, which are designed to provide all our customers with increased data reliability and availability.

We offer our customers the option to purchase dedicated hardware in our data centers. In addition, our multi-instance architecture gives us the added flexibility to deploy our applications on-premises at a customer data center in order to support regulatory or security requirements. When our software is installed at the customer site, we define the hardware requirements that the customer must install and manage. We then remotely install and maintain the applications in a similar way to how we manage customer instances deployed in our own managed data centers. A small percentage of our customers run an on-premises solution.

Sales and Marketing

We sell our product and services through direct field sales and indirect channel sales. Our primary sales channel in North America is direct sales, and we also partner with strategic resellers and system integrators. For international markets outside of the United Kingdom and Germany we have historically partnered with strategic resellers. In the past year we have made significant investments in direct sales in many markets.

Our marketing efforts and lead generation activities consist primarily of customer referrals, Internet advertising, trade shows and industry events and press releases. We also host Knowledge conferences and webinars where customers both participate in and present a variety of programs designed to help accelerate marketing success with our service and platform.

As of March 31, 2012 we had 270 employees in sales and marketing.

Customers

We primarily market our service to large enterprises, which we define as companies with over \$750 million in revenues and a minimum of 200 IT employees, and public sector organizations. We have proven scalability supporting large enterprise-wide deployments. As of March 31, 2012, we had 1,074 customers that operate in a

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wide variety of industries, including financial services, consumer products, IT services, health care and technology. Representative customers during 2011 included:

2e2	Flextronics	Orange Business Services
Advanced Micro Devices	Health Partners	Philip Morris International
Barclays	JT International	Qualcomm
CompuCom	Kimberly-Clark	Shaw Industries
Dimension Data	Ohio State University Medical Center	

Case Studies

The following actual examples demonstrate how customers have benefitted from our service and expertise.

Global IT Outsourcing Company Platform Modernization

Problem: A multi-billion dollar global IT services outsourcer who focuses on improving IT process control and maturity for clients struggled with a number of legacy, on-premises solutions utilized to manage the delivery of contracted services to their customers. These systems were built on older technology that limited the customer’s ability to deliver services to their customers in a timely and cost effective manner and grow into additional service offerings which could not be processed in their legacy systems without a large development investment.

Solution and benefits: Beginning in August 2008, the customer deployed our service as their enterprise platform to automate a suite of integrated IT services to their customers with the following results:

Decreased customer implementation time by 33%, significantly enhancing the customer relationship;

Expanded functional capability, allowing growth into additional service offerings; and

Decreased operational support costs by 22% over a two year period.

International Electronic Manufacturing and Servicing Company Platform Consolidation

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Problem: A multi-billion dollar, international electronic manufacturing and servicing company had recently more than doubled the size of its business through a major acquisition and struggled with multiple systems used to support various IT functions around the globe. These disparate systems were expensive to maintain, limited the customer's ability to provide global support for enterprise systems and lacked an ability to provide operational visibility to senior management.

Solution and benefits: Beginning in July 2009, the customer deployed our service as a strategic platform to consolidate its global operations onto a single system of record and a unifying set of business processes in order to enable global coordination of resources and efforts. The system was deployed in 7 languages in all countries of corporate operation in just six months with the following results:

Expanded the scope of enterprise systems supported by corporate IT by 20% with no increase in personnel resources;

Decreased mean time to repair by 22% for business critical outages and 86% for Global Helpdesk;

Increased mean time between failures by 13% for business critical outages;

ITIL standard processes for Problem and Change management introduced; and

Recognized more than \$1 million in operational expense savings.

Financial Services Company Transformation from Reactive to Proactive IT

Problem: A firm specializing in providing products and services to the financial services industry wanted to transition from a reactive, task-based organization to one which was more service-oriented and capable of

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providing better levels of service to the business. In order to do so, they needed to transition from a basic ticketing system to a highly automated IT service management solution.

Solution and benefits: Beginning in October 2010, the customer implemented our service around the ability for employees to request goods and services from the IT department and have them delivered in a highly automated fashion with the following results:

Significantly reduced the complexity involved in requesting goods and service from the IT department;

Reduced the number of calls to the IT department by 25% through the proactive dissemination of order status information; and

Was able to reallocate 15% of the IT service staff to more strategic projects through improvements in employee efficiency.

International Scientific Research Organization Custom Applications for Automated Visitor Services

Problem: An international scientific research organization with more than 2,400 staff struggled to manage the efficient processing of the numerous requests generated by the more than 10,000 annual visitors to its vast, city-like campus. These requests spanned a range of diverse services offered by the organization including security access, logistics, transport, hotel rooms, experimental facilities, finance, human resources, safety and information technology.

Solution and benefits: Beginning in September 2009, the customer implemented a range of pre-packaged and custom-developed applications deployed on our platform with a service request portal front-end designed to provide visiting scientists with a full view of business services offered by various departments within the organization with the following results:

Established a business service catalog comprising several hundred services described with related request items which are automatically routed to the support groups responsible for delivery and fulfillment, significantly reducing the time spent by the scientists searching for where and how to report incidents or requests.

Processed 100,000 service requests in a one year period. Managing an annual growth of over 10% of the labs activities without increasing staff and budgets was only possible with the introduction of a service management framework powered by our platform.

Data Center Operations

We currently run our service from sixteen data centers around the world, including the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Australia. We are transitioning from a managed service hosting model, where a third party manages many aspects of the operations, to a co-location model, where we will have more direct control over the infrastructure and its operation. Upon completion of the current enhancements we are making to our cloud infrastructure, which are scheduled to be completed by the end of 2012, we expect to have twelve data centers globally, two in each serving region operating in a mirrored configuration to provide high availability. For our U.S. federal government customers we are in the process of establishing data centers that are compliant with the Federal Information Security Management

Act. The number of data centers we operate will continue to change with new business opportunities.

Research and Development

Our ability to compete depends in large part on our continuous commitment to research and development and our ability to timely introduce new products, technologies, features and functionality. Our research and development organization is responsible for the design, development, testing and certification of our products

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and services. Our efforts are focused on developing new products and core technologies and further enhancing the functionality, reliability, performance and flexibility of existing solutions. We focus our efforts on anticipating customer demand in bringing new products and new versions of existing products to market quickly in order to remain competitive in the marketplace.

As of March 31, 2012, we had 116 employees in our research and development group. Our research and development expenses were \$2.4 million, \$7.2 million and \$7.0 million in fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, \$2.8 million and \$7.0 million in the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively, and \$1.9 million and \$6.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Competition

The market for enterprise IT management solutions is fragmented, rapidly evolving and highly competitive. We face competition from in-house solutions, large integrated systems vendors and smaller companies with point solutions. Our competitors vary in size and in the breadth and scope of the products and services offered. Our primary competitors include BMC Software, Inc., CA, Inc., Hewlett-Packard Company and International Business Machines Corporation, all of which can bundle competing products and services with other software offerings, or offer them at a low price as part of a larger sale. With the introduction of new technologies, evolution of our product offerings and new market entrants, we expect competition to intensify in the future.

The principal competitive factors in our industry include total cost of ownership, product functionality, breadth of offerings, flexibility and performance. We believe that we compete favorably with our competitors on each of these factors. However, many of our primary competitors have greater name recognition, longer operating histories, more established customer relationships, larger marketing budgets and significantly greater resources than we do.

Intellectual Property

We rely upon a combination of copyright, trade secret and trademark laws and contractual restrictions, such as confidentiality agreements and licenses, to establish and protect our proprietary rights. We have only recently begun to develop a strategy to seek patent protections for our technology. We pursue the registration of our domain names and trademarks and service marks in the United States and in certain locations outside the United States.

Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or obtain and use our technology to develop products and services that provide features and functionality that are similar to our service offerings. Policing unauthorized use of our technology is difficult. The laws of the countries in which we market our service may offer little or no effective protection of our proprietary technology. Our competitors could also independently develop services equivalent to ours, and our intellectual property rights may not be broad enough for us to prevent competitors from doing so. Reverse engineering, unauthorized copying or other misappropriation of our proprietary technology could enable third parties to benefit from our technology without paying us for it, which would significantly harm our business.

We expect that we and others in our industry may be subject to third-party infringement claims as the number of competitors grows and the functionality of products and services overlaps. Our competitors could make a claim of infringement against us with respect to our service and underlying technology. Third parties may currently have, or may eventually be issued, patents upon which our current solution or future technology infringe. Any of these third parties might make a claim of infringement against us at any time.

Employees

As of March 31, 2012, we had 729 full-time employees worldwide, including 270 in sales and marketing, 265 in operations, professional services, training and customer support, 116 in research and development and 78

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in general and administrative roles. None of our U.S. employees is represented by a labor union with respect to his or her employment. Employees in certain European countries have the benefits of collective bargaining arrangements at the national level. We have not experienced any work stoppages.

Facilities

Our corporate headquarters are located in San Diego, California. We also maintain offices in multiple locations in the United States and internationally, including San Jose, Seattle, London, Amsterdam and Sydney. We are currently seeking additional space in San Jose, London and Amsterdam as needed to satisfy our growth.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may become involved in legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. We are not presently a party to any legal proceedings that, if determined adversely to us, would individually or taken together have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition or cash flows.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Executive Officers and Directors**

The following table sets forth information regarding our executive officers and directors as of March 31, 2012:

Name	Age	Position
Executive Officers:		
Frank Slooman	53	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Frederic B. Luddy	57	Chief Product Officer and Director
Michael P. Scarpelli	45	Chief Financial Officer
David L. Schneider	43	Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales and Services
Arne Josefsberg	54	Chief Technology Officer
Daniel R. McGee	52	Senior Vice President of Engineering
Directors:		
Paul V. Barber ⁽²⁾	50	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Ronald E.F. Codd ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	56	Director
Douglas M. Leone ⁽²⁾	54	Director
Jeffrey A. Miller ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	61	Director
Charles E. Noell, III ⁽³⁾	60	Director
William L. Strauss ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	53	Director

(1) Member of the Audit Committee.

(2) Member of the Compensation Committee.

(3) Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee.

Executive Officers

Frank Slooman has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer, and as a director, since May 2011. Mr. Slooman served as a venture partner with Greylock Partners, a venture capital firm from January 2011 to April 2011, and served as an advisor to EMC Corporation, an information technology company, from January 2011 to February 2012. From July 2009 to January 2011, Mr. Slooman served as President of the Backup Recovery Systems Division at EMC. From July 2003 to July 2009, Mr. Slooman served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Data Domain, Inc., an electronic storage solution company, which was acquired by EMC in 2009. Prior to joining Data Domain, Mr. Slooman served as an executive at Borland Software Corporation from June 2000 to June 2003, most recently as Senior Vice President of Products. From March 1993 to June 2000, Mr. Slooman held management positions for two enterprise software divisions of Compuware Corporation. Mr. Slooman holds undergraduate and graduate degrees in Economics from the Netherlands School of Economics, Erasmus University Rotterdam. Our board believes that Mr. Slooman's business expertise, including his prior executive level leadership, gives him the operational expertise, breadth of knowledge and valuable understanding of our industry which qualifies him to serve as a member of our board of directors.

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Frederic B. Luddy has served as our Chief Product Officer since May 2011. Mr. Luddy founded ServiceNow in June 2004 and served as our President and Chief Executive Officer from that time until May 2011 and as a director since June 2004. From April 1990 to October 2003, Mr. Luddy served as Chief Technology Officer of Peregrine Systems, Inc., an enterprise software company that filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in September 2002. Prior to joining Peregrine Systems, Mr. Luddy founded Enterprise Software Associates, a software company, and was employed by Boole and Babbage, Inc., a software

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company, and the Amdahl Corporation, an information technology company. Our board believes Mr. Luddy's experience as the founder of ServiceNow, his knowledge of software and the software industry, as well his executive level experience and software and hardware development expertise give him the breadth of knowledge and leadership capabilities which qualify him to serve as a member of our board of directors.

Michael P. Scarpelli has served as our Chief Financial Officer since August 2011. From July 2009 to August 2011, Mr. Scarpelli served as Senior Vice President of Finance & Business Operations of the Backup Recovery Systems Division at EMC. From September 2006 to July 2009, Mr. Scarpelli served as Chief Financial Officer of Data Domain. Prior to joining Data Domain, Mr. Scarpelli served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Lexar Media, Inc., a flash memory manufacturer, from January 2006 until Lexar was acquired by Micron Technology, Inc. in August 2006. From January 2002 to December 2005, Mr. Scarpelli held senior positions at HPL Technologies, Inc., a provider of yield management software and test chip solutions, most recently as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Scarpelli began his career at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP from May 1989 to December 2001. Mr. Scarpelli holds a B.A. in Economics from the University of Western Ontario.

David L. Schneider has served as our Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales and Services since June 2011. From July 2009 to June 2011, Mr. Schneider served as Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales of the backup recovery systems division of EMC. From January 2004 to July 2009, Mr. Schneider held senior positions at Data Domain, most recently Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales. Prior to joining Data Domain, Mr. Schneider served as Vice President of Alliances, Channel and OEM Sales for Borland Software from January 2003 to December 2003. From May 2002 to January 2003, Mr. Schneider served as Vice President of Western United States Sales for TogetherSoft Corporation (later acquired by Borland Software). From January 1999 to May 2002, Mr. Schneider was Western Regional Manager at Iona Technologies, Inc., an infrastructure software company. Mr. Schneider holds a B.A. in Political Science from the University of California, Irvine.

Arne Josefsberg has served as our Chief Technology Officer since September 2011. Prior to joining us, Mr. Josefsberg held various positions with Microsoft Corporation over the last 25 years, most recently as general manager of Windows Azure Infrastructure from November 2009 to September 2011, and as General Manager of Infrastructure Services, Global Foundation Services from March 2006 to October 2009. Mr. Josefsberg holds an M.S. in Physics from the Lund Institute of Technology in Sweden.

Daniel R. McGee has served as our Senior Vice President of Engineering since August 2011. From July 2009 to August 2011, Mr. McGee served as Senior Vice President of Engineering and Support of the Backup Recovery Systems Division of EMC. From February 2006 to July 2009, Mr. McGee held senior positions at Data Domain, most recently Senior Vice President of Engineering and Support. Prior to joining Data Domain, Mr. McGee served as Vice President of Engineering at Aventail Corporation from March 2004 to February 2006 and held various positions at Pinnacle Systems, Inc. from August 1999 to March 2004 including the joint position of Director of Network Solutions and General Manager of Distributed Broadcast Solutions. Mr. McGee holds a B.S. in Electrical Engineering & Computer Science from Oregon State University and an M.S. in Engineering Management from Stanford University.

Directors

Paul V. Barber has served on our board of directors since June 2005. In November 1998, Mr. Barber joined JMI Equity, a venture capital firm, where he now serves as a Managing General Partner. Mr. Barber also serves on the boards of directors of several private companies. From 1990 to 1998, Mr. Barber was the Managing Director and Head of the Software Investment Banking Practice at Alex. Brown & Sons. Mr. Barber received an A.B. in Economics from Stanford University and an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School. Our board believes that Mr. Barber's management experience and his service on other boards of directors in the information technology industry, including his experience in finance, give him the breadth of knowledge and valuable understanding of our industry, which qualify him to serve as a member of our board of directors.

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Ronald E. F. Codd has served on our board of directors since February 2012. Mr. Codd has been an independent business consultant since April 2002. From January 1999 to April 2002, Mr. Codd served as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Momentum Business Applications, Inc., an enterprise software company. From September 1991 to December 1998, Mr. Codd served as Senior Vice President of Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer of PeopleSoft, Inc. Mr. Codd has served as a member of the board of directors of Rocket Fuel, Inc. since February 2012. Mr. Codd has served on numerous information technology boards including most recently DemandTec, Inc., Interwoven, Inc. and Data Domain. Mr. Codd holds a B.S. in Accounting from the University of California, Berkeley and an M.M. in Finance and M.I.S. from the Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University. Mr. Codd is also a member of the adjunct faculty at Golden Gate University in San Francisco, California. Our board believes that Mr. Codd's management experience and his software industry experience, including his experience in finance, give him the breadth of knowledge and valuable understanding of our industry which qualify him to serve as a member of our board of directors.

Douglas M. Leone has served on our board of directors since November 2009. Mr. Leone has been associated with Sequoia Capital, L.P., a venture capital firm, since July 1988 and has been a General Partner since 1993. Prior to joining Sequoia Capital, Mr. Leone held sales and sales management positions at Sun Microsystems, Inc., Hewlett-Packard Company and Prime Computer, Inc. Mr. Leone has served on the board of directors of Aruba Networks, Inc. since 2002. Mr. Leone holds a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Cornell University, an M.S. in industrial engineering from Columbia University and an M.S. in Management from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Our board believes that Mr. Leone's investment experience in the Internet and software industries, as well as his background in sales and sales management, provide valuable insight regarding our business and qualify him to serve as a member of our board of directors.

Jeffrey A. Miller has served on our board of directors since February 2011. Mr. Miller has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of JAMM Ventures, a consulting and venture capital firm, since January 2002. From January 2002 to March 2006, Mr. Miller also served as a Venture Partner with Redpoint Ventures. Mr. Miller previously served on the board of directors of Data Domain from October 2006 to July 2009 and McAfee, Inc. from June 2008 to February 2011. Mr. Miller holds a B.S. in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science and an M.B.A. from Santa Clara University. Our board believes that Mr. Miller's consulting and investment experience and his service on the boards of directors of other companies in the information technology industry give him the appropriate set of skills which qualify him to serve as a member of our board of directors.

Charles E. Noell, III has served on our board of directors since February 2012. From January 1992 through December 2010, Mr. Noell served as President and Chief Executive Officer of JMI Services, Inc. and since December 2010 has served as President of JMI Services, LLC, each a family office. Mr. Noell co-founded JMI Equity, a venture capital firm, in 1992, has served as a General Partner since its founding and has served as a Venture Partner since 2007. Since March 1996, Mr. Noell has served as a member of the Executive Committee of Padres, Inc., the general partner of Padres L.P., the owner of the San Diego Padres Major League Baseball franchise. Mr. Noell holds a B.A. in History from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and an M.B.A. from Harvard University. Our board believes that Mr. Noell's investment experience in the information technology industry gives him the breadth of knowledge and understanding of our industry which qualify him to serve as a member of our board of directors.

William L. Strauss has served on our board of directors since February 2011. Since September 2011, Mr. Strauss has served as Chief Executive Officer and director of Shoedazzle.com, Inc., an online fashion company. From November 1999 to September 2011, Mr. Strauss served as Chief Executive Officer and a director of Provide Commerce, Inc., an e-commerce marketplace of websites, which was acquired by Liberty Media Corporation in 2006. Mr. Strauss holds a B.A. in Accounting from Syracuse University. Our board believes that Mr. Strauss' management experience gives him the appropriate set of skills which qualify him to serve as a member of our board of directors.

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Our executive officers are elected by, and serve at the discretion of, our board of directors. There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers.

Board of Directors

The rules of the New York Stock Exchange require that a majority of the members of our board of directors be independent within specified periods following the closing of this offering. Our board of directors has determined that six of our directors are independent as determined under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange: Messrs. Barber, Codd, Leone, Miller, Noell and Strauss.

Pursuant to a voting agreement, Messrs. Barber, Leone, Luddy and Noell were appointed to our board of directors by certain of our stockholders. The voting agreement will terminate upon the closing of this offering. The current members of our board of directors will continue to serve as directors until their resignation or until their successors are duly elected.

Upon the closing of this offering, our restated certificate of incorporation will divide our board of directors into three classes, with staggered three-year terms:

Class I directors, whose initial term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2013;

Class II directors, whose initial term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2014; and

Class III directors, whose initial term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2015.

At each annual meeting of stockholders after the initial classification, the successors to directors whose terms have expired will be elected to serve from the time of election and qualification until the third annual meeting following election. Upon the closing of this offering, the Class I directors will consist of Messrs. Barber, Codd and Slotman; the Class II directors will consist of Messrs. Noell and Strauss; and the Class III directors will consist of Messrs. Leone, Luddy and Miller. As a result, only one class of directors will be elected at each annual meeting of our stockholders, with the other classes continuing for the remainder of their respective three-year terms.

In addition, under our restated certificate of incorporation and restated bylaws that will be effective upon the closing of this offering, (1) our board of directors may set the authorized number of directors and (2) only our board of directors may fill vacancies on our board of directors. Any director appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remaining term of the directorship that would have been served by the director he or she replaced. Any additional directorships resulting from an increase in the number of directors will be distributed among the three classes so that, as nearly as possible, each class will consist of one-third of the total number of directors.

The classification of our board of directors and provisions described above may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in our control or management. See [Description of Capital Stock](#) [Anti-Takeover Provisions](#) [Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Restated Bylaw Provisions](#).

Board Leadership Structure

Our board of directors has an independent chairman, Mr. Barber. We believe that separation of the positions of chairman and chief executive officer reinforces the independence of our board of directors in its oversight of our business and affairs. In addition, we believe that having an independent board chairman creates an environment that is more conducive to objective evaluation and oversight of management's performance, increasing management accountability and improving the ability of our board of directors to monitor whether

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management's actions are in the best interests of our company and stockholders. As a result, we believe that having an independent board chairman enhances the effectiveness of the board of directors as a whole.

Role of the Board in Risk Oversight

One of the key functions of our board of directors is informed oversight of our risk management process. Our board of directors does not have a standing risk management committee, but rather administers this oversight function directly as a whole, as well as through various standing committees of our board of directors that address risks inherent in their respective areas of oversight. In particular, our board of directors is responsible for monitoring and assessing strategic risk exposure and our Audit Committee has the responsibility to consider and discuss our major financial risk exposures and the steps our management has taken to monitor and control these exposures, including guidelines and policies to govern the process by which risk assessment and management are undertaken. The Audit Committee also monitors compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Our Compensation Committee assesses and monitors whether any of our compensation policies and programs has the potential to encourage excessive risk-taking.

Board Committees

Our board of directors has an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominating and Governance Committee, each of which has the composition and responsibilities described below as of the closing of this offering. Members serve on these committees until their resignations or until otherwise determined by our board of directors.

Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee comprises Mr. Codd, who is the chair of the Audit Committee, and Messrs. Miller and Strauss. The composition of our Audit Committee meets the requirements for independence under the current New York Stock Exchange and SEC rules and regulations. Each member of our Audit Committee is financially literate. In addition, our board of directors has determined that Mr. Codd is an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Securities Act. The designation does not impose on Mr. Codd any duties, obligations or liabilities that are greater than are generally imposed on members of our Audit Committee and our board of directors. All audit services to be provided to us and all permissible non-audit services to be provided to us by our independent registered public accounting firm will be approved in advance by our Audit Committee. Our board of directors will adopt a revised charter for our Audit Committee prior to the closing of this offering. Our Audit Committee, among other things, will:

select a firm to serve as the independent registered public accounting firm to audit our financial statements;

help ensure the independence of the independent registered public accounting firm;

discuss the scope and results of the audit with the independent registered public accounting firm, and review, with management and that firm, our interim and year-end operating results;